ROYAL EDITION

# The Times

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Telephone: Central 2001

THE TIMES, Friday, April 11, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for first and fifth years' subscribe insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect qualifiers in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements sender must be asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern corse the mother's profession should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Branch Office, 95, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wellington-street, London, W.C.2, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to The Times de Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year: £4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

## BIRTHS

**BOWATER.**—On April 10, 1930, at "Conifers," St. George's-hill, Weybridge, to Capt. and Mrs. Noel V. Bowater—a daughter.

**BUNN.**—On April 9, 1930, at 85b, New Cavendish-street, W., to Ursula, wife of Stanford Bunn, The Royal Scots (attached 4th Battalion Nigeria Regiment, Lagos)—a daughter.

**CAREY.**—On April 7, 1930, at a nursing home, York, to Alicia, wife of Lawrence F. de Vic Carey, Royal Engineers—a son.

**DIXON.**—On April 9, 1930, at a nursing home, to Beryl (Fernandes), wife of John A. Dixon, of 21, Kensington-court, W.8—a daughter (Rhona).

**FIELDING.**—On April 9, 1930, at Oxford, to Marjorie (née Roberts) and Walter Fielding—a son (Geoffrey Morriss), who survived only a short while.

**GODFREY.**—On April 8, 1930, at 5, Beechwood-avenue, Neath, Glam., to Stanford Bunn, The Royal Scots (attached 4th Battalion Nigeria Regiment, Lagos)—a daughter.

**GREENLEY.**—On April 10, 1930, at Melbury Grange, Hickley, Kent, to Kathleen Mary, wife of William A. Greenley, C.M.G., D.S.O.—a son.

**HOLDER.**—On April 8, 1930, at The Cottage, Croxley Green, Herts, to Evelyn Josephine, wife of J. E. D. Holder—a daughter.

**HOWARD.**—On April 9, 1930, at Topstreet, Harpesden, to Christian, wife of H. Weston Howard—a second son.

**JEVONS.**—On April 10, 1930, at Tonbridge, Kent, to Dorothy Margaret, wife of Frank Byron Jevons—a daughter.

**KIPPEN.**—On April 7, 1930, at Greenmill, Ayrshire, to Kirsty, wife of A. Campbell Kippen—a daughter. Both well.

**LETCHER.**—On April 9, 1930, at a nursing home, to Dinah Waycott (née Chaff), wife of R. T. Letcher, "Rookery Nook," Paignton—a daughter.

**PARSONS.**—On April 7, 1930, to Joyce (née Boardman), the wife of W. G. Parsons, Beryl Lodge, Tettenhall, Wolverhampton—a son.

**QUENNELL.**—On April 9, 1930, at Caroline House, Hampstead, N.W.3, to Beatrice, wife of Cecil William Quennell—a daughter.

**SMITH.**—On April 9, 1930, at 5, Cavendish-terrace, Stanwix, Carlisle, to Gwendoline (née Chave), wife of Dr. J. N. Douglas Smith—a son.

**WALKER.**—On April 8, 1930, at Hope House, Watford, Herts, to Margaret (née Yule), wife of R. Gordon Walker—a daughter.

## MARRIAGES

**BOOTH : DALLMAN.**—On April 10, 1930, at Hampstead, Raymond Gromit, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Booth, of Hamstead, to Vera Marion, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Dallman, of New Southgate.

**CAMERON : GOLDSBURY.**—On April 9, 1930, at North Stoneham Church, Southampton, Walter Williamson, son of Rev. James and Mrs. Cameron, Edinburgh, to Kathleen Margaret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas T. Goldsbury, Johannesburg.

**CONSTABLE : BOSTOCK.**—On April 7, 1930, at Christchurch, Beckenham, Kent, Robert Rindell Constable, of Corriedoig, Perthshire, to Lucy Adele Mary, only daughter of the late Charles James Bostock, of London.

**ELEY : HOCKLEY.**—On April 9, 1930, at All Souls' Church, Langham-place, London, Thomas Ian Samuel Sabine Eley, D.S.O., Major of East Lancashire, to Muriel Evelyn, daughter of the late Henry Edward Hockley and Mrs. Hockley, of "Keston," Basing Island, Hants.

**FELD : DUNLOP.**—On April 5, 1930, at Colwall Parish Church, by the Rev. F. M. Cooke, Rector, Edward Mendel, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Uppenheim, of Holland, to Alexandra, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dunlop, of Hascombe, Norfolk, and the late Alex. W. Dunlop, M.D., Lerwick, Shetland.

**HODGKINSON : LANGLEY.**—On April 4, 1930, at St. Peter's, Cranley-gardens, Lieut. Guy Hodgkinson, R.N., of H.M.S. Glorious, son of Commander Hodgkinson, R.N., retired, of Beach Hill, Charleston, to Beryl Maunsell, younger daughter of Mrs. R. G. Langley, Rushlake Green, Sussex.

**JENNINGS : FREMANTLE.**—On Wednesday, April 9, 1930, at St. Swithin's Church, Swanbourne, Bucks, Denys Arthur, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Jennings, of Budleigh Salterton, Devon, to the Hon. Margaret Augusta Fremantle, second daughter of Lord and Lady Cottesloe.

**LEE-ELLIOTT : BENN.**—On April 8, 1930, at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, London, by the father of the bridegroom, the Rev. R. Harington, Rector of Whitbourne, Cassiopeia Lee, younger son of the Rev. and Mrs. D. L. Lee-Elliott, of the Old Rectory, Blakeney, Norfolk, to Dorothy Mary, only child of Sir and Mrs. C. A. Benn, of Moor Court, Lyonshall, Herefordshire.

**LEWIS : JONES.**—On April 8, 1930, at Hebron Chapel, Old Ford, Bromley, Brampton Morris Lewis, son of the Rt. Hon. J. Herbert Lewis, G.B.E., and Lady Lewis, of Caerwys, to Gwendoline Edith Wynne Jones, daughter of Councillor and Mrs. Ellis Jones, of Old Colwyn.

**RICHARDS : COLLS.**—On April 9, 1930, at Holy Trinity, Brompton, Norman Grantham Lewis Richards to Helen Nina, daughter of Archie and Nina Colls.

**WOODHAMS : MOONEY.**—On Saturday, April 5, 1930, at St. Peter's, South Croydon, by the Rev. C. R. Deane, Vicar of the Parish, Douglas Cuthbertson, only son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Woodhams, of South Croydon, to Ada Louise, younger daughter of Mrs. Anson Mooney, of Thornton Heath.

## DEATHS

**BAKE.**—On April 9, 1930, at 41, Grendon-gardens, Joe Bake, late of 2, New Zealand-avenue, Barbican. Funeral at Wembley Cemetery, Alperton, to-morrow (Saturday), 11.30.

**BIGWOOD.**—Early on Sunday, April 6, 1930, suddenly in his sleep, at 15, Rue de l'Aqueduc, Brussels, George Bigwood, Avocat près la Cour d'Appel, and Professeur à l'Université libre de Bruxelles, Chevalier de l'Ordre de Léopold, Officier de l'Ordre de la Couronne, aged 58.

**BULL.**—On April 9, 1930, at 159, Old Oak-road, Acton, Ezra Mary Bull, late Mistress, Kensington High School, aged 80.

**CATT.**—On April 8, 1930, at Hove, Eric Montague, the beloved husband of Norah Fashawe Catt (née Wootten), and only surviving son of C. W. Catt, of Duffield, Derbyshire, aged 37 years. (African papers, please copy.)

**CHRISTIE.**—On April 7, 1930, after a long illness, at Tapley Park, Instow, Augustus Langham Christie, aged 72.

**ELLIS.**—On April 8, 1930, at "Ouselwood," Ewell, Surrey, suddenly, from pneumonia, Herbert M. Ellis, M.C., J.P., elder son of the late F. S. Ellis, aged 65. Funeral Ewell Parish Church, at 12 o'clock to-day (Friday). No mourning, by his special request. Also of 8, New-court, W.C.

**GIBBS.**—On April 10, 1930, at a nursing home in London, after a long illness, Gerard Yardley Gibbs, dearly loved husband of Carol Gibbs, of Debdords, Dorking, son of Kenneth and Grace Gibbs, of Greycroft, Epping, aged 43. Cremation, privately, at Golders Green. Memorial service at St. John's Church, Epping, on Saturday, April 12, at 2.15. Trains leave Liverpool-street at 1 p.m. No flowers or mourning, by request.

**GOULD.**—On April 9, 1930, at a nursing home, Alice Emily, widow of Cecil Armstrong Gould, aged 76. Funeral at Golders Green Cemetery, to-morrow (Saturday), at 11 a.m. No flowers, by request.

**GREENWOOD.**—On April 9, 1930, at Loughton, Essex, Emily Maud, widow of Mason Greenwood, M.D., aged 67.

**HARRISON.**—On April 10 1930, at Streatham Hill, Ethel, widow of William Henry Harrison, and daughter of the late John Bilton and Jane Pike, of Sydenham Hill. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday), at 1.30 at Our Cemetery, Hastings. Friends please accept this, the only intimation.

**HATTEN.**—On April 9, 1930, at Rosemount, Graves-end, Florence Esther Elizabeth, wife of Charles Edward Hatten, aged 72.

**HENSLEY.**—On April 8, 1930, at Clevedon House, Thame, Emily, eldest daughter of the Rev. Charles Hensley, sometime Vicar of Cadoxton, Lincolnshire, in her 95th year.

**HOFFNUNG-GOLDSMID.**—On April 8, 1930, at the St. James' Club, Piccadilly, of heart failure, Sidney Francis Hoffnung, Beloved husband of Dr. Constance Goldsmid, aged 67 years. Funeral to-day (Friday), 11 a.m., Golders Green Jewish Cemetery (intimate friends only, at his request). Prayers at 35, Cheshire-place, S.W.1, at noon.

**JAMESON.**—On April 9, 1930, at 18, Cornwall-road, Dorchester, Kathleen Elizabeth, widow of Major J. H. Jameson, Royal West Kent Regiment (late 97th). Funeral Chatham Cemetery (to-morrow (Saturday), at 3 p.m.

**MACKENZIE.**—On April 9, 1930, at Ranson Bushaby, after operation, Jessy Cormack Mackenzie, L.C.S., beloved husband of Ruby Markham, Rusthorne, Dunbridge.

**McMULLEN.**—On April 6, 1930, killed in motor accident, William Albert McMullen. Funeral at Open Northern Cemetery, New Southgate, on Friday, April 18, at 1.30. Flowers to W. Noden, Limited, 240, High-road, Wood Green, N.22.

**MARES.**—On April 9, 1930, at Manor House, Radnage, Bucks, Jane Mares, J.P., dearly loved husband of Emily Norman Mares, to the sad end. Funeral service at Lichfield Cathedral, on Tuesday, April 15, at 12 noon. Interment at Radnage, to-morrow (Saturday), at 1.30 p.m.

## DEATHS (continued)

**MAY.**—On April 10, 1930, at 18, Eastern-road, East Finchley, S.3, Colonel Henry Allan Roughton May, C.B., V.D., Solicitor, late 28th Battalion London Regiment—(Artists Rifles), in his 67th year. Funeral service at All-Saints Church, Durham-road, East Finchley (High-gate Tube or E. Finchley Station), at 2.30 p.m. on Monday, April 14. (Australian papers, please copy.)

**MOORE.**—On April 7, 1930, at Sliema, East Grinstead, Ellen, widow of Commander G. K. Moore, R.N., aged 83.

**PAYNE.**—On April 9, 1930, at Bairnsnet, Lugwardine, Hereford, the residence of her brother-in-law, Col. H. F. Lea, C.M.G., D.S.O., Harriet Mary (Minnie), the beloved wife of Col. E. H. Payne, C.I.E.

**PIERSON.**—On April 8, 1930, at Summerlee, Garland-road, Ryde, Louisa Margaret, widow of William

## SHIPPING

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(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)
Taking passengers † for Malta. ‡ for Port Sudan.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

| Ship. | Tons. | Commander. | London. | M'seilles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| †Kaisar-i-Hind | 11,540 | Headlam | Apr. 11 | Apr. 18 |
| †Rajputana | 16,600 | Furlong | Apr. 25 | May 2 |
| †Macedonia | 11,000 | Morton | Apr. 25 | May 2 |
| Nubera | 16,000 | Harrison | May 2 | May 9 |
| †Dunera | 16,500 | Partridge | May 9 | May 16 |
| Morea | 11,000 | Holland | May 16 | May 23 |
| †Razmak | 11,000 | Thornton | May 23 | May 30 |
| †Arlunda | 16,500 | Parker | May 30 | June 6 |
| †Mahsud | 11,000 | Britton | June 6 | June 13 |
| Rajputana | 16,600 | Cadiz | June 13 | June 20 |
| †Rawalpindi | 16,600 | Stringer | June 20 | June 27 |
| Mooltan | 21,000 | Townshend | June 27 | July 4 |
| †Kaisar-i-Hind | 11,500 | Headlam | July 4 | July 11 |
| Mantua | 11,000 | Hignett | July 11 | July 18 |

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| †Moldavia | 18,500 | Allin | Apr. 17 | Apr. 24 |
| Ascot | 16,600 | Harrison | May 2 | May 9 |
| Mongolia | 16,350 | Rhodes | May 16 | May 22 |
| Karmala | 16,500 | Parker | May 30 | June 6 |
| Chilka | 16,600 | Griffin | June 13 | June 19 |
| Moreton | 21,000 | Townshend | June 27 | July 4 |
| Benalla | 13,000 | Wyatt | July 11 | July 17 |
| Comoria | 15,000 | Cartwright | July 25 | Aug. 1 |

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers. * Taking one class only at 1st cabin rates.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Calling at Southampton.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Novara (cargo) | 7,800 | Ward | Apr. 25 | — |
| Nanking (cargo) | 7,600 | Jack | May 9 | — |

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rampura | 16,600 | Furlong | Apr. 17 | Apr. 25 |
| Karmala | 9,000 | Rollo | May 1 | — |
| Nores | 11,000 | Holland | May 16 | May 23 |
| Kalyan | 9,000 | Cochrane | May 29 | — |
| Rajputana | 16,600 | Cadiz | June 13 | June 20 |

### BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

| Ship. | Tons. | Antwerp. | Mid'sbro. | LONDON |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *MUNDRA | 7,275 | Apr. 12 | — | Apr. 19 |
| *WARFIELD | 6,000 | Apr. 26 | May 3 | May 10 |
| *RAFFAELLA | 8,182 | May 24 | May 31 | May 31 |
| * A STEAMER | | June 14 | June 11 | June 21 |

*Cargo Steamer.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

| Ship. | Tons. | Antwerp. | Mids'bro. | LONDON |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| †MADURA | 8,270 | — | Apr. 12 | Apr. 19 |
| MANORA | 7,848 | Apr. 16 | Apr. 26 | May 3 |
| MORVADA | 8,102 | Apr. 30 | May 10 | May 17 |
| MULBERA | 9,100 | May 14 | May 24 | May 31 |

† Calls Port Sudan.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

| Ship. | Tons. | Antwerp. | Mids'bro. | LONDON | M'seilles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MODASA | 9,070 | — | — | — | Apr. 19 |
| MADURA | 9,077 | Apr. 19 | Apr. 30 | May 9 | May 17 |
| MATIANA | 9,067 | May 17 | May 28 | June 6 | June 14 |
| MALDA | 8,800 | June 14 | June 25 | July 4 | July 12 |

QUEENSLAND.

| Ship. | Tons. | Mids'bro. | Immingham. | LONDON |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A STEAMER | — | — | — | — |

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### VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

| Ship. | Tons. | SOUTHAMPTON |
|---|---|---|
| RANGITANE(new motor vessel) | 17,607 | May 9 |
| RUAPEHU | 17,500 | June 6 |
| *REMUERA | 11,100 | June 13 |
| RANGITIKI (new motor vessel) | 17,907 | July 4 |
| †RUAPEHU | 9,000 | Aug. 1 |

* Via Suez.

† Saloon and 3rd Class passengers only.

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| | From Vancouver. | From † San Francisco. |
|---|---|---|
| NIAGARA | April 30 | — |
| TAHITI | — | May 14 |
| AORANGI | May 28 | — |
| MAKURA | — | June 11 |

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.

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| | Tons. | London. | Fir'th. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BARADINE | 13,000 | 11 Apr. | 12 Apr. |
| BARRABOOL | 13,000 | 9 May | 10 May |
| BERRIMAID | 13,000 | 6 June | 7 June |
| BALLARAT | 13,000 | 4 July | 5 July |

Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

| | Tons. | London. | Marseilles. |
|---|---|---|---|
| R.M.S. MOLDAVIA | 16,500 | Apr. 17 | Apr. 24 |
| R.M.S. MONGOLIA | 16,560 | May 16 | May 22 |

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| | Tons. | London. | Toulon. | Naples. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ORVIETO | 12,000 | Aug. 26 | May 2 | May 4 |
| ORONSAY | 20,000 | May 24 | May 30 | June 1 |
| ORAMA | 20,000 | June 21 | June 27 | June 29 |
| OTRANTO | 20,000 | July 19 | July 25 | July 27 |
| ORMONDE | 15,000 | Aug. 16 | Aug. 22 | Aug. 24 |
| ORVIETO | 12,000 | Aug. 30 | Sept. 5 | Sept. 7 |
| ORONTES | 20,000 | Sept. 13 | Sept. 19 | Sept. 21 |
| ORONSAY | 20,000 | Sept. 27 | Oct. 3 | Oct. 5 |

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| Steamer. | Tons. | Date. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of Lahore | 6,082 | April 16 | Calcutta |
| City of London | 8,824 | April 28 | Bombay and Karachi |
| City of Manchester | 8,564 | May 5 | Calcutta |

(a) Calls Marseilles.

MEDITERRANEAN AND LEVANT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dido | 3,554 | April 18 | Malta and Alexandria |
| Oporto | 2,352 | April 27 | Smyrna and Constant |

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of Valencia | 7,329 | April 12 | Durban, Algoa Bay |
| City of Swansea | 5,415 | May 10 | E. London, Natal |

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### CUNARD LINE.

U.S.A.—CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

BERENGARIA - APRIL 12

MAURETANIA April 19 *LANCASTRIA April 19
* Via Havre, not Cherbourg.

LIVERPOOL—CORK—NEW YORK.

CARMANIA - - - APRIL 12

†LACONIA April 19 *CARONIA .. April 26
† Via Belfast, not Cork.

† Calls Galway and Boston.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

ASCANIA - - - - APRIL 19

†ALAUNIA April 23 *AURONIA .. May 2
† Calls Cobh.

LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

ANDANIA - - - - APRIL 15

†ATHENIA April 19 ANTONIA .. April 25
‡ From Glasgow and Belfast previous day.

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SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK, via Cherbourg

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Majestic .. | Wed., Apl. 16 | Olympic .. | Wed., Apl. 30 |
| Homeric .. | Wed., Apl. 23 | Majestic .. | Wed., May 7 |

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.

Via Queenstown.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arabic .. | Sat., Apl. 12 | Cedric .. | Sat., Apl. 26 |
| (2) Baltic .. | Sat., Apl. 19 | (2)†Adriatic | Sat., May 3 |

† Via Belfast and (Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston.

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Laurentic .. | Sat., Apl. 19 | Albertic .. | Fri., May 9 |
| Doric .. | Fri., Apl. 25 | Laurentic .. | Fri., May 16 |

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Calgaric .. Sat., Apl. 19
Via Havre and Queenstown.

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama. Tairoa (Passengers from Southampton only). Fri., Apl. 25

### RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.

(4) Westernland .. Apl. 12
(4) Pennland .. Apl. 26

### TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Westernland .. Sat., Apl. 12
(4) Pennland .. Sat., Apl. 26
From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.

### ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.

### LONDON to NEW YORK

(via Boulogne.)

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Minnetonka, 21,000 tons .. | .. | Apl. 12 | May 10 |
| *Minnewaska, 21,716 tons .. | .. | Apl. 26 | May 24 |

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Minnekahda, 17,281 tons .. | .. | Apl. 19 | May 17 |

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

### FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

REGULAR FIRST AND SECOND CLASS.

EXPRESS FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN SERVICES from PLYMOUTH DIRECT to NEW YORK.

"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER" BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

| | From Plymouth. | Due New York. |
|---|---|---|
| "DE GRASSE" (c) .. .. | Apr. 10 | Apr. 18 |
| "FRANCE" (c) .. .. | Apr. 16 | Apr. 23 |
| "PARIS (c) .. .. | Apr. 23 | Apr. 29 |
| "ILE DE FRANCE" (c) .. | May 7 | May 13 |

(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.

Also

HAVRE to HOUSTON, Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.

Also

### PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.

TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN—CRISTOBAL.

S.S. "FLANDRE" .. .. April 21
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. .. May 19

The largest and fastest liners from England. Also

### FRANCE TO CUBA & MEXICO

monthly.

Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

### JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE.

REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE.

LONDON AND KINGSTON.

First-class accommodation, all outside rooms. Private Bath Rooms, Swimming Pool, &c.

For full particulars apply to :—

Agents: KAYE, SON and Co., Ltd., 112, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3 (Monument 4567); or to West End Agents, Hale, Sorrenson, Grant and Co., Ltd., 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.1 (Gerrard 2004); or Local Agents.

### CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.

OZEAN LINE

| | From Southampton. |
|---|---|
| HAVANA | |
| VERA CRUZ | RIO BRAVO .. .. May 26th |
| TAMPICO | RIO PANUCO .. .. July 10th |
| GALVESTON | Westwright Bros. and Co., Ltd., |
| HOUSTON | 21, Finchurch-street, E.C.3. |

### HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

TO HALIFAX AND NEW YORK.

ROTTERDAM (First Class fare from £42 10s.) Apl. 19
†VOLENDAM (First Class fare from £35) .. Apl. 26

HOLLAND'S LARGEST LUXURY LINER.

‡S.S. STATENDAM 36,000 tons.

Next sailing .. .. .. .. Apl. 11

### TO CUBA AND MEXICO.

*EDAM Apl. 201 †LEERDAM May 24
* From Rotterdam. † Not calling Halifax.

Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1 (Tele. No., Gerr. 5440), or to 37, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele. No., Mon. 0021).

### UNITED STATES LINES

AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES

TO NEW YORK.

| U.S.L. From Southampton Weekly. Famous Cuisine. | A.M.L. From London Weekly. One class only £20 10s. |
|---|---|
| £25 Return (Tourist Cabin). | With bath £25 10s. |

Booklets, &c., FREE from your Agent or U.S. Lines Offices, 14, Regent-street, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5820.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Geo. Washington .. | Apl. 12 | Leviathan .. | Apl. 22 |
| Pres. Roosevelt .. | Apl. 17 | America .. | Apl. 25 |

### NEW YORK WEEKLY DEPARTURES.

### SUNNY SOUTHERN ROUTE.

FAST ITALIAN DE LUXE SERVICES.

Apl. 25 from GENOA.
" 26 " NAPLES
" 28 " GIBRALTAR. "CONTE BIANCAMANO"

LLOYD SABAUDO LINE.

Other Sailings:—May 9, May 30, June 13, July 4, July 25.

Apl. 29 from TRIESTE.
May 1 " NAPLES. "VULCANIA"
" 2 " CANNES. COSULICH LINE, LTD.

Other Sailings:—May 13, June 3, June 17, July 15, July 29.

May 2 from GENOA.
" 3 " NAPLES "ROMA"
" 5 " GIBRALTAR. N.G.I. LINE.

Other Sailings:—May 23, June 6, June 24, July 11, Aug. 8.

APPLY IN LONDON TO ALL PRINCIPAL TRAVEL AGENTS, or:—
LLOYD SABAUDO LINE,
32, Haymarket, S.W.1.
(Gerrard 5082.)

COSULICH LINE, 16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1. (Gerrard 8116.)
N.G.I. LINE, 16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1. (Regent 7072.)

### LLOYD TRIESTINO.

QUICKEST ROUTE TO EGYPT, SYRIA, AND PALESTINE.

### MARITTIMA ITALIANA.

Regular Services to India.

| | From Trieste. |
|---|---|
| EGYPT | Weekly on Saturdays. |
| CONSTANTINOPLE | Thursdays. |
| PALESTINE | Fortnightly on |
| INDIA (from Genoa) | Every 4th Friday } Fortnightly |
| | Every 4th Friday } Service |

MAGNIFICENTLY EQUIPPED VESSELS.
TWO MEDITERRANEAN CRUISES OF UNUSUAL CHARM.

S.S. "GANGE," 12,500 tons gross.
June 6th, 16 Days, from £30.
Visiting Dalmatia, North Africa, Sicily and Malta.
June 25th, 23 Days, from £50.
Greece, Piraeus, Bay (Athens), Stamboul, Rhodes, Beyrout, Alexandria, &c.

Apply to Cosulich Line, Ltd., 16, Waterloo-place, London, S.W.1. City: Griffin, Tate and Co., 71, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3. Or Principal Tourist Agencies.

### ANCHOR LINE

LIVERPOOL TO

BOMBAY & KARACHI

CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *ELYSIA | May 16 | *CASTALIA | July |
| *CURCASSIA | May 30 | *CIRCASSIA | Aug. 29 |

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low Fares.
† Calls Port Sudan.

Vessels recognised by Indian Government. Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

New S.S. CALIFORNIA, 17,000 TONS, carrying FIRST CLASS and THIRD CABIN Passengers, sails from LIVERPOOL Oct. 11, MARSEILLES Oct. 27. All 1st Class cabin rooms are fitted with Private Lounges and Bath Rms. This vessel has exceptionally fine 3rd cabin accommodation.

### GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

CALEDONIA .. Apl. 18 | TRANSYLVANIA May 3
CALIFORNIA .. Apl. 26 | CALEDONIA .. May 10
ANCHOR LINE, 26, FINCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3.
Gtd 21 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

## SHIPPING (continued)

### SOUTH AMERICA by THE ROYAL MAIL LINE, BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS to PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.

Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

| Vessel. | Gross Tons. | From S'hampton. | From Liverpool. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *ALMANZORA .. | 14,521 | Apl. 25 | — |
| †DARRO .. | 11,484 | — | Apl. 26 |
| ALCANTARA (M.V.) | 22,181 | May 9 | — |
| †DESEADO .. | 11,477 | — | May 10 |
| †ORBANZA .. | 14,920 | May 23 | — |
| †DESNA .. | 11,483 | — | May 24 |
| ASTURIAS (M.V.) | 22,071 | June 6 | — |
| DEMERARA .. | 11,484 | — | June 7 |

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

### THE PACIFIC LINE

to WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA, Via France, Spain. PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

| Vessel. | Gross Tons. | From Liverpool. |
|---|---|---|
| OROPESA (omits Bermuda) .. | 14,075 | Apl. 17 |
| ORBITA .. | 15,495 | May 1 |
| OROYA (omits Bermuda) .. | 12,257 | May 15 |
| OROCOA .. | 11,580 | May 29 |

SPECIAL SUMMER TOUR TO BERMUDA.
ORDUNA, July 3.

### R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"

SPRING CRUISES TO MEDITERRANEAN, BLACK SEA, CRIMEA, ATLANTIC ISLANDS, &c.

SUMMER CRUISES TO NORWAY, NORTHERN CAPITALS, LENINGRAD, MOSCOW, &c.

Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Gores, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

### CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADA & U.S.A.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

(Via Cherbourg.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MONTROSE .. | .. | Apr. 12 |
| MONTCLARE (to Quebec and Montreal) | .. | Apr. 17 |
| EMPRESS OF FRANCE (to Quebec) | .. | Apr. 19 |
| METAGAMA (Via Queenstown) (Q.) | .. | Apr. 25 |

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (B.G.) | .. | Apr. 11 |
| DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (Q.) | .. | Apr. 17 |
| DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.G.Q.) | .. | Apr. 25 |
| DUCHESS (B.G.) | .. | May 2 |

(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock. (Q.) To Quebec and Montreal.

GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

D. OF ATHOLL Apr. 12 MINNEDOSA (Q.) Apr. 18
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (Q.) Apr. 26

### JAPAN AND CHINA

VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

| | |
|---|---|
| EMPRESS OF RUSSIA .. | May 8 |
| EMPRESS OF ASIA .. | May 29 |

Latest connecting Steamer from Southampton May 17.

### NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.

NIAGARA .. Apr. 30 AORANGI .. May 28

When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques. Apply CANADIAN PACIFIC, 62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1; 103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; Royal Liver Building, Liverpool; 31, Mosley-street, Manchester; 4, Victoria-square, Birmingham; Canute-road, Southampton; 18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol; 25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

### AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.

ONE CLASS ONLY.

Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Moreton Bay | 14,182 | from Southampton | Apr. 30 |
| Hobsons Bay | 14,130 | tons from Southampton | May 28 |
| Esperance Bay | 14,176 | tons from Southampton | June 25 |

Fares from £38 to £61.

ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.

Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Principal Booking Agents.

### NEW ZEALAND IN 32 DAYS BY "MATAROA" AND "TAMAROA" (oil burners).

### SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE,

34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.

### THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

ALFRED HOLT and Co., LIVERPOOL.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| "Hector" | 11,198 tons from Liverpool | April 26th |
| "Aeneas" | 10,058 tons from Liverpool | May 24th |
| "Sarpedon" | 11,321 tons from Liverpool | June 21st |
| "Patroclus" | 11,314 tons from Liverpool | July 19th |
| "Antenor" | 11,174 tons from Liverpool | Aug. 16th |
| "Hector" | 11,198 tons from Liverpool | Sept. 13th |
| "Anchises" | 10,000 tons from Liverpool | Sept. 27th |

* Calls at Kobe and Yokohama.

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-sq., E.C.3, or any recognised Travel Agency.

### BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) S.S. ASCANIUS | From Liverpool | 12th APL | |
| (3) S.S. EURIPIDES | " Liverpool | 24th MAY | |
| (1) S.S. NESTOR | " Liverpool | 5th JULY | |

(1) First Class only. (3) First and Third Class Passengers. For full particulars apply to :—

BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

### BIBBY LINE. THE FIRST CLASS ONLY FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Sailing Liverpool. | Sailing Marseilles. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Staffordshire .. | 15,000 | Apl. 17 | Apl. 25 |
| Gloucestershire .. | 12,000 | May 1 | May 10 |
| Cheshire .. | 15,000 | May 16 | May 24 |
| Yorkshire .. | 13,500 | May 30 | June 7 |

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 29, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1; Tele., Regent 8086, 8087.

### N.Y.K. LINE

JAPAN MAIL.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

| | Tons. | London. | Marseilles. | Naples. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| HAKUSAN MARU | 16,600 | April 17 | April 25 | April 28 |
| KITANO MARU | 8,000 | May 2 | May 10 | May 12 |
| HARUNA MARU | 10,500 | May 17 | May 24 | May 26 |

### REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE from SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU to JAPAN & CHINA. Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tele.: Royal 0844-9.
(A Limited Company incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

### MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

ANTEE Leaves .. April 18 and May 5 .. PORTHOS
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
B. DE SE. PIERRE April 4 and April 23 .. ATOS
PIRAEUS, ISTANBUL, IZMIR & BEYROUT.
LAMARTINE .. April 22 and May 6 .. THEOPHILE GAUTIER
EGYPT AND BEYROUT.
ANGKOR .. April 15 to April 22 .. MARESTE PACHA
For passages and all particulars apply :—
LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-st., or 62, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

### SHORT SEA VOYAGES

from SOUTHAMPTON fortnightly

TO ALGIERS AND GENOA

By the luxurious Dutch East Indian Mail ships of the

### NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL LINE.

M.S. CHRISTIAAN HUYGENS .. .. 24th April
M.S. J. V. OLDENBARNEVELT .. .. 8th May

D. H. DRAKEFORD, General Passenger Agent to Great Britain, 60, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

### ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Incorporating the services of the former ROYAL NETHERLANDS WEST INDIA MAIL.

Fortnightly passenger and mail service to Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, Curaçao, Port Columbia, Cartagena and Porto Colombo.

Next Sailings from Dover :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S.S. "VENEZUELA" .. | .. | Apl. 19 |
| S.S. "VAN RENSSELAER" .. | .. | May 2 |
| S.S. "SIMON BOLIVAR" .. | .. | May 24 |

DOVER TO DEMERARA SERVICE VIA MADEIRA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S.S. "RICKERT" .. | .. | Apl. 19 |
| S.S. "COLOMBIA" .. | .. | May 10 |
| S.S. "COMMEWYNE" .. | .. | May 31 |

For Passage rates and full particulars apply to :—
ROYAL NETHERLANDS (London), Ltd., 18-19, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. (Tele., Gerrard 4429.)
or to CITY OFFICE: 37, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3. (Phone: Monument 0321.)

### OCEAN PASSAGES TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
### PLEASURE CRUISES

For particulars on request. NO BOOKING FEES.
HICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT & CO., LTD., 26, Cockspur-street, LONDON, S.W.1. Gerr. 2064-5.

## SHIPPING (continued)

### SOUTH AMERICA by BLUE STAR LINE.

BRITAIN'S LATEST & MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS to LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES. (for Chile).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| "AVELLANA STAR" | Frant | 24 APRIL |
| "AVILA STAR" | London | 8 MAY |
| "ALMERIA STAR" | Avonmouth | 22 MAY |
| "ANDALUCIA STAR" | Bordeaux | 12 JUNE |

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.

At special rates including hotels.

DELIGHTFUL TOURS TO BRAZIL & ARGENTINE
ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.
Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service, Fare from £50.

### DE LUXE CRUISES to the MEDITERRANEAN, NORWAY, &c., INCLUDING SPECIAL 14-DAY SUMMER CRUISE to MEDITERRANEAN, JUNE 18TH.

(With facilities for visiting the Seville Exhibition.)
An ideal Summer Holiday with exceptional facilities.
BY THE WORLD'S MOST DELIGHTFUL CRUISING LINER

### "ARANDORA STAR,"

BRITAIN'S DREAM SHIP.

Spacious decks, delightful ballroom, restful sun deck away from games. Swimming pool. Louis XIV. restaurant with exceptional cuisine accommodating all passengers at one sitting.
Beautifully appointed state rooms throughout, with bedsteads and hot and cold running water. Luxurious public rooms on a scale obtainable only on the

"ARANDORA STAR."

For South American sailings and 1930 Cruise Programme apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street; 40, St. Mary Axe; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co.; and Principal Tourist Agents.

### SOUTH AMERICA.

EXPRESS SERVICE.

LONDON TO RIO IN 12 DAYS. TO BUENOS AIRES IN 15 DAYS.

VIA VIGO AND LISBON
(By the Cap Arcona.)

HAMBURG-SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| S.S. CAP POLONIO, from Boulogne .. | April 30 |
| M.V. MONTE SARMIENTO, from Boulogne .. | May 19 |
| S.S. CAP ARCONA, from Boulogne .. | May 21 |

Train for 1st and 2nd class passengers leaves Victoria 9 a.m.
Attractive pleasure cruises to
MEDITERRANEAN, SCANDINAVIA and the BALTIC.
For particulars apply: STELP and LEIGHTON, Ltd., 9-13, Fenchurch-buildings, London, E.C.3. 'Ph. Mon. 4361. Or principal passenger Agents.

### UNION-CASTLE LINE

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

| | London. | Southampton. |
|---|---|---|
| *EDINBURGH CASTLE | — | Apl. 11 |
| §GUILDFORD CASTLE |

## LONDON HOTELS (continued)

**PATRICKSON HOTELS**
(LATE PALACE HOUSES)
OPPOSITE KENSINGTON GARDENS.
A beautiful HOTEL facing HYDE PARK. Every bedroom with hot and cold water; central heating; quiet; close to Marble Arch, W.; central for theatres and shops; lounge, smoking room and writing room; dancing; electric light; night porter. Phone, Park 6447 and 6883-4.

**HAMPSTEAD.**
ROSSLYN LODGE HOTEL,
LYNDHURST-ROAD, ROSSLYN-HILL, HAMPSTEAD.
Standing well back from the road in two acres of well-wooded grounds; traffic is forgotten; gas fires, hot and cold water in all bed rooms; central heating; lounge, from Swiss Cottage and Tube, from Belsize Park Tube Station and omnibuses; "en-tout-cas" tennis court; large garage; ball room; French chef and staff; private parties, banquets. Hampstead 3213, 3214, and 1253.

**SPECIAL REDUCED TERMS**
for families during the school vacation

**ROYAL STUART HOTEL,**
161-169, CROMWELL-ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON, W.5.
Within 100 yards of Earl's Court Tube Station.
100 bed rooms, with hot and cold running water, gas fires and P.O. 'phones; 35 bath rooms; central heating. Spacious lounges. Beautiful BALL ROOM.
Terms FROM 35/- per week inclusive.

**RUTLAND COURT HOTEL,**
63-4-5, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK.
Kensington Gardens and Hyde Park a few yards. EVERY BED ROOM has hot and cold running water, gas fire, and Post Office 'phone. Passenger lift.
MOST ROOMS FACE SOUTH.
Six excellent reception rooms, Billiard and Ball Room, INCLUSIVE TERMS from 4gns. single, 8gns. double. 'Phone: Paddington 2316 and 3696.

**HOTEL WALDRONHYRST,**
CROYDON.—CHARMING TUDOR RESIDENCE, situated in six acres exclusive grounds, yet within 17 minutes London. Ideal for golf. Gas and electric fires and hot and cold water in rooms; lock-up garage for 20 cars; atmosphere, appointments, and catering first-class; moderate terms. Illustrated tariff.—Resident Proprietor. 'Phone, Croydon 0757.

EASTER IN LONDON.
**WEST CENTRAL HOTEL,**
SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, LONDON, W.C.1.
150 rooms. Lifts.
Central heating. Hot and Cold Water in all Rooms. Bed Room, Service, and Breakfast, 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. Reasonable Boarding Terms.

WHITE HALL RESIDENTIAL HOTELS, LTD.
**WHITE HALL,**
No. 4, MONTAGUE-STREET, RUSSELL-SQUARE, W.C.1.
Adjoining British Museum.
Passenger Lift.
Central Heating.
Private garden at rear. 80 rooms.
Terms from 12s. 6d. per day or £4 4s. per week, including rooms, breakfast, tea, dinner, lights, and attendance.
Telephone: Museum 4425.

**WHITENESS HOTEL.**
42-4-6-7, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2. Bed rooms with RUNNING WATER, P.O. TELEPHONES; renowned cuisine; CENTRAL HEATING. Quiet situation. Terms from 3½gns. single, 6gns. double.

**WIMBLEDON** SOUTH DOWN HOTEL, THE DOWNS.
Beautifully situated in three acres of grounds, near the Common. Perfect cuisine. Central heating. Many bed rooms fitted with private bath rooms; garage; tennis; golf. 'Phone: 0811-2. LUXURIOUS SUITES.—Telephone, Wimbledon 0811-2.

## BRITISH RESORTS, SPAS AND HOTELS
*3 lines 6s. (minimum)*

**BOGNOR.** ROYAL NORFOLK HOTEL.
Leading family. Ideal position. Facing sea and South. Central heating. 'Phone 40.

**BOURNEMOUTH.**
AN ENGLISH BEAUTY SPOT.
Where Tropical Plants are Growing in the Open.
**OSBORNE & PRIORY HOTEL.**
(A.A. and R.A.C.)
IDEAL POSITION. One minute from sea, pier, promenade, pavilion, wonderful five-mile public gardens. Centre of town and all attractions.
Large well-furnished public rooms. RUNNING HOT and COLD WATER in every bedroom. Fire in every bed room. Steam heated throughout. Ample bath rooms.
CUISINE. Good food, well cooked, daintily served.
Garage in charge of competent man.
Weekly inclusive terms from 4½gns. single, 8gns. double. Daily, 12s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. Week-end, Friday afternoon till Monday after breakfast, £2 10s. 6d. to £3 15s. Special feature, NO EXTRAS.
Telephone, Bournemouth 81 and 1851.
Telegrams: "Osprey," or "Sunny," Bournemouth.

**BOURNEMOUTH HYDRO.** "For Comfort." Ideal Holiday Resort. Moderate. T. 341.

**BOURNEMOUTH.**
**SOUTHBOURNE CLIFFS HOTEL**
(Licensed).
Bournemouth's latest and one of the most up-to-date Hotels. Ideal summer residence, overlooking the Bay. Quiet, restful, and bracing. Tele., Southbourne 1061. Wires, "Ocean." Bournemouth.—Write Secretary for Brochure.

**BOURNEMOUTH. SOLENT PINES HOTEL. EAST CLIFF.**—On sea front; luxurious; first-class cuisine and service; gas, electric fires; hot running water bed rooms; moderate inclusive terms.—Grams, "Solpines."

**BRIGHTON.** SILLWOOD HALL HOTEL.
Sunny, sheltered. Its own grounds facing sea; central; gas fires; bed rooms, radiators; winter garden; billiards; selected wines; garage. Tele. 2180-1

**BUXTON.** HADDON HALL HYDRO. Hydro baths; hot and cold water in all bed rooms; orchestra; garage. 'Phone 4.—C. R. Oliver.

**LILLEY BROOK.**
Make for the most delightful spot one could wish for, now that the week-ends are hoving at Spring.
The LILLEY BROOK HOTEL, A.A. and R.A.C., CHALFONT ST. GILES, CHELTENHAM SPA, is in the centre of a real beauty spot.
Golf (free to hotel guests); motoring, hunting—every pleasure for week-ends or a longer stay.
Running water in all the hotel bed rooms. Central heating throughout. Every modern comfort and excellent cuisine.

**DROITWICH SPA.** ROYAL HOTEL for rheumatism. Covered entrance into Brine Baths. R.A.C.; A.A.

**DROITWICH SPA.** WORCESTERSHIRE
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The SCHOLARSHIP, of the annual value of about £120 (with exemption from tuition fees), tenable at UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON, may be AWARDED by the University College Committee.
Candidates must be graduates of the University of London or any other University approved by the College Committee for the purpose, or undergraduates of the University of London or any other University approved as aforesaid of suitable standing in Science or in Medicine.
The scholar will be required to follow a course of study approved by the Jodrell Professor of Physiology involving a training in the principle of and methods of research in Physiology and Biochemistry.
Each candidate should make application, giving full particulars of his or her academic career and qualifications for entering on the prescribed course of study, and the names and addresses of not more than three referees, so as to reach the undersigned (from whom copies of the regulations may be obtained) not later than Wednesday, 14th May.
C. O. G. DOUIE, Secretary.
University College, London (Gower-street, W.C.1.).

**TERRITORIAL ARMY** and SUPPLEMENTARY RESERVE OFFICERS desirous of qualifying for Commissions in the Regular Army should apply to:—CARLISLE and GREGSON, 5, Lexham-gardens, Kensington, W.8.

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## PUBLIC NOTICES
*4 lines 16s. (minimum)*

**LEO AIR COMPRESSORS,** 162, Gravesend-road, S.W., having purchased from The Rotary Air Compressor Co., Ltd., that portion of their business lately carried on by them at Carteret-street, wish it to be known that all ACCOUNTS OUTSTANDING up to February 4th, 1930, should be RENDERED to THE ROTARY AIR COMPRESSOR Co., Ltd., 12, Victoria-street, S.W., as all claims have been settled on behalf of Leo Air Compressors with that company.

**THE NATIONAL "SAFETY FIRST" ASSOCIATION** (Inc.).
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of The National "Safety First" Association (Inc.) will be held at 12 noon on Thursday, April 24th, 1930, in the Caxton Hall, Westminster, S.W.1, for the following purposes:—
To receive, approve, and adopt the annual report and statement of accounts for 1929; to elect officers and auditors 1930-31; to elect executive committee 1930-31.
By Order,
J. A. A. PICKARD, General Secretary.
110, Victoria-street, London, S.W.1. 10th April, 1930.

## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

**ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON.**
ASSISTANT CIVIL ENGINEER (TEMPORARY).
The London County Council invites APPLICATIONS for the POST of a TEMPORARY ASSISTANT CIVIL ENGINEER in the Engineer's Office for the inspection of the Thames river walls and embankments, and the raising of the flood defence works in London. The selected candidate will serve under the direction of the Council's Chief Engineer.
Candidates must be corporate members of the Institution of Civil Engineers between the ages of 35 and 50 years. Practical experience in the design, construction or repair of works in tidal waters, such as docks, quays, and wharves, is essential.
The salary will depend on the experience and qualifications of the selected candidate, but will not exceed £750 a year.
Application forms containing full details are obtainable, duly addressed (foreign envelope if necessary) from the Clerk of the Council (Room 30), The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1, to whom they must be returned by 30th April, 1930. Canvassing disqualifies.
MONTAGU H. COX, Clerk of the London County Council.
The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.

**ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY of LONDON.**
The London County Council invites APPLICATIONS for POSITIONS in the Public Health Department, of one Matron at (a) St. Anne's Home for Convalescent Children, Herne Bay, and ASSISTANT MATRONS at (b) King George's Sanatorium, Godalming, (c) St. Lawrence's Hospital for Non-pulmonary Tuberculous, Lowestoft, (d) the Northern Infectious Diseases Hospital, Winchmore Hill, and (e) St. Stephen's General Hospital, Fulham-road (one position at each). Candidates for the position of matron must be trained nurses and have had at least two years' experience as an assistant matron or superintendent nurse in any similar office. Assistant matrons must be State-registered nurses. The provisional commencing annual salaries of the positions, which will be subject to review, are: (a) £200, (b) £100, (c) £100, (d) £120, (e) £140, with full residential allowances. Matrimonial contract of service (b) only.
Application forms, containing full details, obtainable (stamped addressed foolscap envelope necessary) from the Clerk of the Council, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1, to whom they must be returned not later than 22nd April, 1930. Canvassing disqualifies.
MONTAGU H. COX, Clerk of the London County Council.

**A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION** for ADMISSION to the INDIAN POLICE SERVICE will be held by the PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, INDIA, at Bombay, Allahabad, Patna and Nagpur, beginning on Thursday, the 11th September, 1930. Candidates must be between the ages of 21 and 24 on the 1st August, 1930, and must hold a University Degree or other qualification specified in the Regulations, copies of which, and of the application form, &c., may be obtained from the Secretary to the High Commissioner for India (Education Department), India House, Aldwych, W.C.2.
Indian students should note that applications must reach the prescribed authority in India before 19th May, 1930.

**CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL.**
PHYSICIAN FOR MENTAL DISORDERS.
The Council invite APPLICATIONS for the POST of Physician for Mental Disorders. Candidates who must have Degrees from one of the Universities recognised by the General Medical Council, and be Fellows or Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London, should send in their applications together with copies of three recent testimonials to the undersigned not later than Monday, the 28th April, 1930.
PHILIP INMAN, House Governor,
Charing Cross Hospital, W.C.2.

**EXAMINATION** for APPOINTMENT of women SHORTHAND-TYPISTS to the LEAGUE of NATIONS, GENEVA, will be held in London from May 19th to 22nd (inclusive), and in Edinburgh, May 26th and 27th, 1930. Conditions: Age 21 to 30, secondary school education, one year's experience.—For entrance forms (to be returned before May 7th) and information apply, in writing only, Establishment Officer, League of Nations, No. 16, Northumberland-avenue, London, W.C.2.

**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL EDUCATION COMMITTEE.**
ASSISTANT SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.
The Committee invite APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of ASSISTANT SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER (male) from Registered Medical Practitioners of not less than three years' standing. The possession of a D.P.H. will be considered as additional qualification.
The salary of the post will be £500 per annum, rising by £25 per annum to £700 per annum, subject to satisfactory service, together with expenses in accordance with the County Scale.
A full statement of the duties and conditions attached to the appointment can be obtained from the undersigned.
Applications, further with copies of not more than three recent testimonials, must be lodged not later than Friday, April 25th, 1930.
J. L. HOLLAND, Secretary for Education.
County Education Offices, Northampton.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, GOWER-STREET, W.C.1.**
REQUIRED, a RESIDENT SUPERINTENDENT HOUSEKEEPER to work under the Matron.
Diploma in Domestic Science desirable but not essential. Age 30-40.
Duties: control of domestic staff, kitchens, catering, household stores, and food supplies.
Salary £200 per annum, rising by annual increments of £10, to a maximum of £250 per annum, with board, residence, and laundry.—Applications must reach the Matron not later than 12 noon on Thursday, the 1st May, 1930.

## APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT
*3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum). Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)*

**APPLICANTS** for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.
**ADDITIONAL** easy selling, non-competitive line offered to representatives with retail grocery trade connexion, in all towns of United Kingdom. Exclusive territory and liberal commission, with possible permanency, to right men. Appointment made on receipt of guilty and genuine connexion.—Simpson, Talbot House, Arundel-street, London.
**APPLICATIONS** are invited, by a Company of repute, from salesmen of exceptional and proved ability. Successful applicants will be given a thorough training, during which a substantial salary will be paid. The position is progressive and well paid.—Write, sending full details of age, previous experience and records, in strict confidence, to Box S.182, The Times, E.C.4.
**BUILDING Trade.**—First-class Representatives with good connexion wanted for London and Home Counties for sale of well-advertised concrete waterproofer; salary, expenses, and commission; highly remunerative proposition to right man; state previous experience and salary required; own car an advantage.—Write Box 248, Gresham's, Ltd., 5, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.
**C.A.** or A.S.A.A.—Important Department Store has post vacant; excellent prospects; commencing salary about £350 per annum; statistical or internal audit experience in commercial firm essential.—Write Box A.695, The Times, E.C.4.
**CHIEF** Agent wanted by first-class firm of contractors for Public Works; must have had exceptional experience and should write fullest particulars of recent employment, age, &c., to Box P.1799, The Times, E.C.4.
**CLERK** (Junior) wanted.—Two smart, intelligent men wanted to take over remunerative grounds Lancashire and London West End; must

## APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

3 lines 2s. (minimum) ; Agencies 2s. per line (minimum, 4 lines)

### LONDON AND SUBURBS

LANCASTER-GATE.

A Bare Minute Bedroom, Dressing-room, Bathroom—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION for 2; visitors. Frequently reverted to by contract and constant friends. Bath, &c. Rent moderate to suitable tenants. Also Bed-sitting Room (furnished or unfurnished) and Bedroom; quite unique position. Dainty food, private table. Excellent cuisine by cook and lady-housekeeper. Write Box 8'565, The Times, E.C.4.

THE MADRID,
SOUTH KENSINGTON (Phone, Kens. 4997).
187, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.

A Beautiful and attractive Private Residential hotel of its really excellent table and service; luxurious public rooms, unobtainable but moderate fees. Constant hot water, &c. Inclusive terms from 3½ gns.

A Bare Minute Piccadilly Station.—Harris Chambers, 33, Glasshouse-street, W.2.—Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE from 4½ gns.; excellent food. Publ. 4230.

123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.

A Bare Minute Tubes. Hyde Park. Stay one day at 30s. 6d. and you will remain. Young quality, 2nd-gen. weekly : special terms for families. Publ. 5615.

123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.

A Bare Minute Tubes, Omnibuses, Hyde Park. SPEND EASTER WEEK-END WITH US. Young society. Inclusive terms, gns. double, 3gns. single. Publ. 5615.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATIONS.—A nicely appointed newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; two bathed bedrooms, every room, music room, 20 attractive pictures, electric fires, short meters, 15 bath rooms, constant hot water; excellent food; meeting by arrangement in Chelsea terms (no lunch) from £2 15s. 6d. per week; bed, dinner, bath and breakfast, 70s. 6d. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st. Phone, Publ. 6170.

SAYES COURT,
24, INVERNESS-TERRACE,
HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BEAUTIFUL and most comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Personally recommended for excellent table and service; English meals; constant hot water, gas fires bath and shower; suites of rooms; 3 minutes Tube; 20 minutes to West End; inclusive from 3gns. Park 2540.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE; hard-court tennis, bridge, and dancing; cleanliness and good cooking; attractive bed rooms, fitted constant hot and cold running water, fire grates, private suites; Omnibuses pass the grounds and Tubes to all parts.—Apply Manager, West Side Club, Eaton-rise, Ealing, W.5.

A RED ROOM and charming SITTING ROOM, facing Park; private bath room, lavatory; service, breakfast; the choicest; suit gentleman or married couple; no lunch; dinner if desired; bath optional; 3 minutes Regent's Park-road. N.W.1. Primrose Hill 1329.

GRANVILLE-COURT.

A Charming Establishment most centrally situated in Granville-place, W.1, between Oxford-street and Portman-square; every attention assured to visitors; we can confidently say there is no more attractive residential proposition in London.—Tele., Mayfair 3503 and 6020.

53, PRINCES-SQUARE, W.2.

A Comfortable CENTRALLY HEATED Pension; hot-springs; excellent French cuisine. From 3½ gns.

A Comfortable FURNISHED MAISONNETTE to be LET; two bed, reception, kitchenette, bath; board optional.—15c, Church-street, Kensington.

GLENCOURT, CROYDON.

A Delightful PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Ideal for spring and summer; few minutes station, golf, tennis; 17 minutes town; lovely garden, own produce; separate tables; constant hot water; gas fires in all rooms; bath; 3 motor-buses pass door.—Apply Mrs. Hall, 3 Addiscombe-road, Croydon.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

A Luxuriously Furnished charmingly decorated ROOM, Divan, electric fires, service; catering optional; 2nd floor, southern aspect, 3 windows.—20, Harcourt-terrace, Redcliffe-square. Tele., Kens. 4745.

A Newly decorated and modernised house near Schütz's; CONSTANT SERVICE FLAT.—Welbeck 2083.

ARLINGTON COURT.

A Quiet, comfortable house; 50 bed rooms with running hot and cold water, gas fires; billiards; 2½ gns. —27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4163.

A Service Flat.—SITTING ROOM, DOUBLE BED ROOM, bath room; single room could be had if required; beautifully furnished (partial board); private house.—22, Cleveland-gardens, Hyde Park, W.2.

10, NORFOLK-SQUARE,
HYDE PARK, W.2 (Padd. 5661).
JUST OPENED.

A BSOLUTELY up-to-date RED-SITTING ROOMS. A A beautifully decorated; running hot and cold water; luxurious beds, electric fires, all conveniences; very quiet, yet half-minute Tube and buses; from 30s.; meals optional.—Resident Proprietress.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.

A BSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most A charming; 2 bathrooms, 3 private suites; gas fires; tennis to West End); all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, box springs, hair mattresses; First-floor rooms with private baths. Centrally heated. Quiet as a country house. Bath suppers, 5s. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st. Phone, Publ. 6170.

A PJACENT QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE.—RED ROOM, breakfast; very moderate terms; well-appointed private residence. 'Phone Padd 3905.

A LBANY, 74, CROMWELL-ROAD; newly furnished (good cuisine); gas fires; terms from 2½ gns.; bed and breakfast, 5s. 6d.; every comfort. 9172. Western.

A MERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS, 14, LADBROKE-GROVE, Notting Hill Gate. Suitable for visitors, including breakfast; every convenience and service. Park 6015.

A MERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS, 144, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2, from 25s., including service and light.—'Phone Padd. 8856.

A N IDEAL RESIDENTIAL to stay during EASTER or permanent, facing unrivalled view Thames Valley, Richmond Park; private suites, refined home, fully licensed; constant hot water, electric light, and hot and cold running water; excellent cuisine; garage; special terms for family and business man.—ASHBURTON, The Richmond, Surrey.

A N ENGLISH FAMILY RECEIVE GUESTS; young congenial society; homely, comfortable; five minutes Earl's Court Underground (Piccadilly-circus 10, City 20).—53, Lexham-gardens, Cromwell-road, Kensington, W.8.

ARMY & NAVY.

1, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2. Three minutes two Tubes, buses, and Hyde Park; exceptional table, meals well cooked and daintily served; cosy reception rooms; box-spring beds; gas fires in all bed rooms; constant hot water; 2 minutes' walk from 43 to 64, 23 to 44, double 6 7, and 8 guineas; daily 11s.; bed, breakfast, and bath, 8s. Padd. 3528.

SACRED COMFORT; good cooking; personal supervision; two minutes Hyde Park. Moderate terms. 9 Lodge, 18, Chesham-place, Lancaster-gate, S.W.1.

A TTRACTIVE ROOMS (and the usual bed-sitting rooms) with constant hot water, divan beds, gas fires and electric fires; breakfast optional; 6s. per week; [illegible] Craven-road. Vic. 6877.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

A TTRACTIVE ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATLETS (Lancaster-road) recently opened as sitting rooms; divan beds, modern conveniences, electric fires, constant hot water; Meals optional. Moderate double and single. —12 Bina-gardens, S.W.5. 'Phone, Kens. 9058.

VICTORIA.

A TTRACTIVE Furnished Flatlets, five minutes Station; bed, sitting-room, bathroom, gas-stove; double and single rooms. Vic. 9142.—BM/OVER, London, W.C.1.

A TTRACTIVE RED-SITTING ROOMS, each fitted with constant hot water, Lino lock, blinds, divan beds, coil mattress, central heating; newly decorated and furnished; for students, ladies catering for themselves; bathroom, electric light, gas fires; terms, weekly, 30s. to 35s. Queen's-gate, S.W.7 (facing gardens). (Western 6433.

CRANFORD PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL.

BROMLEY, KENT.

A TTRACTIVE, comfortable, central, near station, 20 A mins. Charing Cross, Victoria. Golf, riding, bridge. Personal supervision. 2½-3½ gns. Ravensbourne 0273.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

A TTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Single 25s., double (drawing room) 42s., including service, hot water, electric light, and hot and cold running water; excellent cuisine; garage; special terms for family and business man.—ASHBURTON, The Richmond, Surrey.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

A TTRACTIVELY FURNISHED one-room SERVICE FLATS; now sitting-room furniture; new artistic decorations, baths, rooms on every floor; divan beds; electrical washstands; everything new and first class. Single 25s., double 42s., including service and electric light; breakfast optional; during months, inclusive 10. Earl's Court-square (close Tube). Kensington 8071.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

AT 2, GRENVILLE-PLACE, and 10, EMPEROR'S-GATE.—Attractive One-Room SERVICE FLATS, with divan beds, gas fires and grillers. Terms 21s. to 30s., including electric light and spring; breakfast if required. 'Phone, Kelvin 9403 and Kelvin 9042.

THE EMERALD. (Park 9363.)

AT 30 and 31, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2. Newly opened. Gas fires. From 2gns.

AT HOLLYWOOD, 12, TORRINGTON-SQUARE, W.C.1.—Quiet ROOMS (overlooking gardens); breakfast; from 5s. 6d.; gas fires all rooms. Museum 1462.

AT 14, BEAUMONT-STREET, W.1.—Charmingly FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS (or Suites) with board from 2½gns.; constant hot water.—Welbeck 1988.

AT 22, TAVISTOCK-SQUARE, W.C.1.—Superior residence; partial board from 37s. 6d. single or double; gas fires.—Museum 7767.

AT 22, HYDE PARK-GATE (Queen's-gate).—High-class FURNISHED FLATLETS (constant hot water; gaiters); 2gns., service suites 4gns.—Western 6470.

THE NORFOLK.

AT KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2.—42 BED ROOMS (all gas fires); full board from 4½s. 6d.; two large first-floor double, with balcony. Park 3804.

27, INVERNESS-TERRACE, W.2.

AT SHIRLEY'S.—Highly Recommended. Personal supervision. From 2½gns. Park 6086.

CROYDON.

AT HILLCROFT, 21, PARK HILL-RISE, EAST CROYDON, a beautiful country Mansion with large grounds, tennis court, own produce; first-class chef; luxurious comfort, hot and cold water, and gas fires in all bedrooms; bathing pool; moderate terms. Illustrated prospectus studied; inclusive terms. 'Phone, Croydon 2660.

THE QUEEN'S.

AT 66-68, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2. Select entrance to garden; 2 minutes Bayswater Tube; close Hyde Park; supervised by ex-Highland officer, living out of the ordinary. From 6s. 6d. daily.

AT 35, PORCHESTER-SQUARE, W.2.—An exceptionally fine Class House; open for visitors, including breakfast; every convenience and service. Park 6015.

BUCKLOE'S FURNISHED SUITE; bed room, sitting room, bath room; first-floor; hospitable; quiet.—6, Bryanston-mews, W. Welbeck 3885.

BUCKLOE'S SERVICE ROOMS.—Bedroom, sitting room, breakfast, valet; telephone; references given and required.—25, Bryanston-mews, W.1.

## APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

### SOUTH KENSINGTON.

BACHELORS' offered ONE or TWO ROOMS with breakfast; suit business lady; convenient for Victoria; central for theatres.—Box 8'566, The Times, E.C.4.

BEAUTIFULLY appointed BED-SITTING ROOMS; bed and settee; all Queen's-gate; meals as required.—Phone, Western 6066.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED SUITE or BED-SITTING ROOM in private house; constant hot water; use fires. —Phone Padd. 1026.

BEAUTIFUL One-Room SERVICE FLATS; every convenience.—47, Westbourne Park-road, W.2. Park 5699.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, single 25s. 6d. and 30s. 6d.; double 35s. 6d. each, including good breakfast, gas fires.—62, Cambridge-street, Warwick-square, Victoria.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires; inclusive breakfast, bath, baths, attendance, from 30s.; double 3½gns.—101-2-3, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flas. 6435.

121, SLOANE-STREET.

CADOGAN-CHAMBERS.—Available now, few SINGLE ROOMS; Self-Contained Suites, June: (Sloane 6789.)

CHARMING CAMPDEN HILL.—Excellent Furnished Rooms (double and single), with breakfast and bath, from £2 2s. per week.—10, Observatory-gardens, W.8.

CHARMING BALCONY ROOM and others, Furnished or Unfurnished; moderate terms, including service, light, baths, &c.—37, Eccleston-square, S.W.1.

CHELSEA.

VARSITY MEN or BACHELOR GIRLS.—SUITE (furnished sitting room, two single bed rooms). Several attractive sitting rooms; constant hot water. Breakfast, dinners optional.—'Phone Flax. 2947, or write Box 06494, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

CHELSEA.—For Public School Men. — BOARD-RESIDENCE (bed-sitting room); 2 gns. Constant hot water. Near Town Hall, buses 11, 49, &c.—Kens. 1273.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, KENSINGTON GARDENS, Queen's-road Tube. From 22s. 6d. Gas fires. Meals served.—28, St. Petersburgh-place, W.2. Park 2148.

95, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

THE KENYA.

CONVENIENT for business or pleasure. Furnished for comfort; gas fires; phones in bed rooms; varied menus. From 2½gns.; bed, breakfast 7s. 6d. Kens. 6137.

DOCTOR can TAKE FEW GUESTS in his comfortable house. Inspected; care and consideration; large garden, tennis courts; inclusive fee 6gns.; references.—Write Box 8.220, The Times, E.C.4.

THE KENSINGTON.

DOUBLE ROOMS fitted hot and cold water, gas fires, 5-7gns., single 3gns.; no extras; expert chef.—117, 8-9, Queen's-gate, S.W.7. (Kens. 2008.) Resident owner.

EALING COMMON.—Attractive GUEST HOUSE, excellent cuisine and service; central heating; large public rooms; bridge, close trains, buses, golf clubs; half-hour Piccadilly. Terms 2½ guineas. Deepdene, 18-19, Hanger-lane. 'Phone, Ealing 2940.

9, NEVERN-SQUARE, S.W.5.

EARL'S COURT.—Well-appointed ROOMS. Partial board from 2gns. 'Phone, Frobisher 4929.

EVERY year finds an increasing number of women of advanced thought giving up the responsibility of housekeeping and becoming free to go and come at will. These ladies are always glad to know of a home where they can find congenial company and be sure of the essentials of refined living.

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS

(60 branches) are just such homes. Western 6127. Offices, 11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7 (stamp).

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

EXCLUSIVE BACHELOR ROOMS, bath, service, valeting, from 21s.; gas fires; ample bath rooms; minute Station, Piccadilly.—11, Queensberry-place. Kens. 4193.

FEW GUESTS RECEIVED private family; nice house and garden; Hampstead; near Tube and tennis; young people.—Write Box T.1908, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEFOLK.—FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ROOMS; food service optional. Queen's-gate. Kens. 8848.—Box 2'1, Harrods Advertising Agency, S.W.1.

GLOUCESTER-ROAD Station.—American lady receives PAYING GUESTS; comfortable home; French cooking; separate tables; moderate prices. Western 2900.

HAMPSTEAD.—Large sunny UNFURNISHED BEDROOM, with washing water, gas cooker.—Atkinson, 1, Greencroft-gardens. Maida Vale 5907.

HAMPSTEAD.—A FURNISHED BED ROOM is offered a lady, or the share of a very comfortable Flat, in lady's own house; reasonable terms; 3min. Swiss Cottage Station, buses and Tube.—Telephone Primrose 0771, or write Box 8555, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

HAMPSTEAD.—Quiet, fresh ROOMS, newly decorated and comfortably furnished; gas fires and rings; board as required; separate tables, earlier's hour; comfortable home for business and professional people; 20 minutes City, 15 minutes Piccadilly, four minutes Finchley-road Met. Station.—51, Greencroft-gardens, N.W.6. Telephone, Maida Vale 3704.

HAMPSTEAD (best part).—Attractively FURNISHED, large garden; one minute train, bus, 20 minutes City, West End.—12, Netherhall-gardens. Hampstead 6744.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

38, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE.

Just opening. Modernised Corner Residence facing South and West. Up-to-date bed-sitting rooms, some with private bath rooms adjoining. Exceptionally well furnished and decorated. Running hot and cold water in all rooms. Divan beds. Competent wardrobes; phone on floor. Single from 25s.; double from 42s. Meals if desired, in own room, bath, light, service. Inspection invited.

IDEAL GUEST HOUSE in beautiful grounds, 13 minutes London; well appointed; excellent table, golf, tennis; garages. Vacancies Easter.—X., Wood Hall, S.E.21. Sydenham 0462.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY DIFFERENT

IN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS, rousing hot and cold water, gas fires, central heating, baths, phones all floors; from 37s. 6d., including breakfasts, baths, and attendance.—72, Queensborough-terrace, W.2. Park 1652.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

JUST OPENED.—LUXURIOUS SUITES and BED-SITTING ROOMS; fitted hot and cold water, electric fires; bath every floor. Rooms from 2gns. Suites from 4½gns.—22, Elvaston-place. 'Phone, Western 6051.

KENSINGTON (South).—Unfurnished Service Suite; bath, kitchen; attractive rooms, private house; conveniences; cooking highly recommended. Ken. 7940.—Write Box 08170, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—A perfectly equipped and beautifully appointed SUITE, facing Gardens; bed-sitting Rooms; near Park, Tube, and Oratory.—Kens. 8754.

LADY and two daughters living in own house and grounds offer a comfortable HOME to a gentleman; Kingston Hill.—Write Box F.1835, The Times, E.C.4.

LADIES' FURNISHED CHAMBERS, off Queen's-gate; comfortable and attractive; service; gas fires; private cooking facilities, but meals served in rooms as desired; constant hot water; central heating; from 25s. double 2gns.—24, Elvaston-place. 'Phone, Kens. 2030.

LADIES' RESIDENTIAL CLUB (near Gloucester-road Tube); specially suitable young people.—Write Box 2259, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

LADIES' RESIDENTIAL CLUB, newly opened.—Attractively FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS; every convenience; central heating; from 25s. to 3gns.; also unfurnished; breakfasts and teas if required.—18, Holland-park, W.11. Park 1324.

LANCASTER-GATE.—Select RESIDENCE. Bed and breakfast, meals as required; three minutes Tube and Lancaster-gate Garden; constant hot water, gas fires; English cooking and comforts a speciality. Moderate. Padd. 2088.—8, Devonshire-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

LARGE DOUBLE BED-SITTING ROOM; breakfast and dinners supplied; running hot water; divan beds; suitable for married couple or two friends.—22, Lindon-gardens, W.2.

LONDON (two min. Earl's Court Station).—Select BOARD-RESIDENCE; bed and breakfast; moderate terms; gas fires, constant hot water, bath. 'phone.—39, Cornwall-gardens, S.W.7. Kens. 6437.

MAIDA VALE (Phone, 2741).—Delightful First-floor BED-SITTING ROOM; breakfast optional; good class, well-kept house.

MAIDA VALE, 150, Sutherland-avenue, W.9.—Well furnished ROOMS, partial board; gas fires; large gardens, tennis; 3min. Warwick-avenue Tube; moderate. 'Phone, Abercorn 1309

MAIDA VALE.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES and FLATS, from 2½gns. to 4gns.; also rooms; restaurant. Apply 138, Lauderdale-mansions. Tele., Abercorn 2360.

MARBLE ARCH.—Attractive BED-SITTING ROOM, single from 25s.; also double from 3gns.; breakfast, bath.—58, Seymour-street, W.1. Padd. 9804.

MONTROSE.—SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.—Over 100 ROOMS, beautifully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards; garage. Tele., Brixton 2803. Trams and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Room, breakfast, late dinner, full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. PER WEEK. No extras.

NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL,
38, 39, and 40, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, LONDON.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT, overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens. Central all parts of London. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water basins in every bed room. Nothing but the best English food served. Special terms for families. FULL BOARD from £2 12s. 6d. weekly (or 10s. 6d. daily), including four meals, baths, boots, and attendance.

NEXT MADAME TUSSAUD'S. — BED-SITTING ROOMS; breakfast or full board; gas fires, electric light, bath; 'phone.—12, Nottingham-terrace.

ONE or TWO PAYING GUESTS WANTED; comfortable home; private detached house; every modern convenience; car, telephone; resident maid; 3min. station and golf. 35min. City or Charing Cross (S. Railway). —Write Box N.456, The Times, E.C.4.

PAYING GUEST WANTED or two sharing; modern house; 20min. Town and country. Golf, tennis.—Box 8'564, The Times, E.C.4.

PICCADILLY.—Large, bright, attractive modern FRONT BED-SITTING ROOM; bath, 'phone, and all conveniences.—Regent 5336.

PICCADILLY (5, DOVER-STREET).—Gentlemen's Furnished Service Chambers and Suites; light, linen, attendance, 3, 4, and 5 guineas inclusive. 'Phone, lift.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

MANSON HOUSE, 19, Manson-place, near S. Kensington Station. Partial from 2½gns.; large lounge; gas fires; separate tables; constant hot water. (Kens. 0961.)

HYDE PARK.

SERVICE ROOMS (divans), with breakfast, bath, from 35s. Also suites; three bath rooms; constant hot water; 3 minutes Paddington and Lancaster-gate Stations.—14, Sussex-gardens, W.2. Padd. 7145.

4 BARE MINUTE BUS ROUTES AND TUBE. SMALL but attractive Unfurnished TOP-FLOOR FLAT; four rooms and kitchenette; electric, gas, 'phone, baths; resident housekeeper; 5½ to 6d. per week, inclusive.—Apply 77, Oxford-terrace, W.2 (one minute cut-through from Paddington Station).

SOUTHWOOD PLACE,
BICKLEY, KENT.
TEN MILES FROM LONDON.

A charming Residence standing in 10 acres of wooded gardens. Tennis, croquet, billiards. West Kent Golf Club five minutes' walk.

Quiet position, gas fires in all bed rooms.

Close to Bickley and Chislehurst Stations.

Cuisine a special feature.

Terms from 3½ guineas.—Write for Illustrated tariff. Ravensbourne 1369.

55, HOLLAND-PARK, W.11.

A NEWLY OPENED GUEST HOUSE is quiet, well fitted, modern, furnished by Maple; minute bus and Tube; bright rooms, West aspect; hot and cold, divan, gas fires; from 2½gns. Park 9346.

67, GLOUCESTER-TERRACE, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.—Select BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast; from 30s. to 4gns.; hour omnibus. Padd. 6712.

## APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

### SOUTH KENSINGTON.

55, COURTFIELD-GARDENS, S.W.5.
QUIET POSITION OVERLOOKING GARDENS.
One fine, but not cold water in bed rooms.
Personal supervision. Other than dinner every meal.
Only three minutes Gloucester-road Tube and Met. Excellent cooking; small rooms and reception. Bed and breakfast from 3gns. inclusive. Phone Frob. 7606.

76, PHILBEACH-GARDENS.—Quiet, comfortable GUEST HOUSE; large rooms overlooking gardens; ideal for families; garage moderate.—Phone Frobisher 6344.

102-103, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.
THE THURLOE.
Newly opened. A first-class Residence.
Ready with all modern conveniences.
Close S. Kensington Station, Parks, Museums.
Excellent service and food. English food.
Passenger lift. Central heating. Furnished for comfort.
Bed rooms with hot and cold running water, &c.
Professional and Service people receive special attention.
Inclusive terms from 3½ gns. 'Phone, Kens. 7132.

112, CROMWELL-ROAD (minutes Gloucester-road Station).—One floor bed rooms. Terms from 57s. 6d. Bed, breakfast, bath, 7s. 6d. Kens. 3486.

W.C.1.—Redecorated house; Bed-Sitting Rooms, Victoria-square, near British Museum. (Museum 0499.)

22/6 PER WEEK (from).—FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS for Business or Professional Men; five minutes Gloucester-road Stations; meals and attendance as required. Unfurnished Rooms also available.—'Phone Western 6418.

ACCOMMODATION.

ALL requiring ACCOMMODATION of any kind, LONDON, COUNTRY, or SEASIDE, should apply for Harvey and Harvey's

FREE LIST.

488a, Oxford-street, W.1. (Mayfair 2156.)

MISS M. BROWNE, 35-39, Maddox-street, W.1, has list of personally inspected accommodation to suit all applicants. Town, country, seaside. Freehold houses for sale. Mayfair 0677.

PERSONAL RECOMMENDATIONS and arrangements made FREE of CHARGE to all requiring ACCOMMODATION, LONDON, COUNTRY, SEASIDE.—Call, write, or 'phone Universal Accommodation Bureau, Abbey House, Westminster. (Vic. 7793.)

### WANTED

LADY REQUIRES Unfurnished ROOM London, West. —Write B., Smith's Bookshop, Uxbridge.

LADY wishes ROOM or FLAT, Gas, in refined English family for some months as Paying Guest; facilities learn English.—Write Box 3564, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

### SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

A Charming old HOUSE, beautifully situated, has well FURNISHED ROOMS vacant; excellent cooking and attendance.—Vass, Castle Ashby, Northampton.

ANGMERING-on-SEA, SUSSEX.—GUESTS RECEIVED.—Write Shakespeare, Arden.

AN ideal COUNTRY HOME for overseas visitors with children; convenient London; tennis; garage; from 4½.—Old Lodge, Lodge Lane, Liddington.

ANTIQUE FARM; comfortable baths; close station and market place; artists' Paradise; studio gallery. —Woolstaston, 54, Prentice-street, Lavenham, Suffolk.

### ASHDOWN PARK

PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL, COULSDON, SURREY. Delightfully situated, sheltered position facing South. 15 miles Town, near golf links and hard courts; gas fires in bed rooms; billiards; garages.—Write for illustrated booklet, Ashdown Park, Surrey.

BARMOUTH.—MIN-Y-MOR. (HAPPY HOLIDAYS.) Accommodation 120; good chef; ball room; garage; from 9s. daily inclusive, according season. 'Phone 53.

BARTON-on-SEA.—Restful HOLIDAY, gentlewoman's sunny house, facing sea; beside links; near tennis; bracing air; inclusive terms.—Mrs. Stanley Turner, Box P.1602, The Times, E.C.4, or 'phone New Milton 294.

BEXHILL.—St. CATHERINE'S, 8. Direct road, 2 minute sea, golf; really excellent cuisine; highly recommended; gas fires; moderate terms. 'Phone 1297.

BOURNEMOUTH.—NEWLANDS, FRANCES-ROAD. Quiet position; close sea, shops, and 'buses. From 3gns. inclusive.—Write for tariff, or 'phone 6235, Garage.

BOURNEMOUTH.—OAKLANDS, West Cliff; terms very moderate; close sea, gardens; sea fire bed rooms; separate tables, central cuisine.—A. Kean.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Visitors before deciding where to go for holiday should read HOTEL AND BOARD-RESIDENCE COLUMNS of "THE TIMES." For reliable information concerning these advertisements write "The Times" Representative at Smith's Library, The Square, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH.—LAMMERMOOR.—Best position EAST CLIFF; three acres of delightful gardens; own tennis and croquet lawns; garage. Famous for cuisine.

BOURNEMOUTH, MANOR-ROAD.

CRAG HEAD.

GUEST HOUSE of highest class, standing in 2½ acres of beautiful grounds; renowned for its comfort and excellent cuisine; lift; hot and cold running water; tennis courts; garage. Easter vacancies. 'Ph. 2007.

BOURNEMOUTH.—ILLUSTRATED ACCOMMODATION REGISTER. Hotels, boarding-houses, apartment houses, with map, gratis.—Requirements to Hankinson and Son, Estate Agents, Square, Bournemouth.

BRIGHTON, 26 and 27, REGENCY-SQUARE.—High-class Residential; sea view; constant hot cuisine; gas fires; 2gns. Mrs. Waite. Tele. 5342.

COUNTRY.—FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—Sitting-room, two bed rooms, bath; good cooking and attendance; near station.—Corfield, 36, Mid-street, South Nutfield, Surrey.

DORKING.—Anglo-French couple offer ACCOMMODATION to lady or gentleman as SOLE PAYING GUEST; 3 guineas inclusive.—Write Box 8.248, The Times, E.C.4.

EASTBOURNE.—YORK HOUSE. Sunny position, facing sea; gas fires in large rooms; phones; own farm produce. Moderate terms. Tele. 918.

EASTBOURNE.—The CLAREMONT, opposite Pier. Comfortable rooms; electric fires, central heating; ball room; garage adjoins; recommended. 'Phone 1417.

EASTBOURNE.—CARLTON PRIVATE RESIDENCE. Every luxurious home at strictly moderate terms; own garage; grounds, tennis; dance room; good table.

EASTBOURNE; ideal position.—Well-appointed House of near Schools. Sea, Golf, Beachy Head; gas fires bed rooms.—Particulars, Turley, 155.

EASTBOURNE.—CLEVEDON, 16, DEVONSHIRE-PLACE; Southern aspect.—Well-appointed ROOMS; minute sea, band, pier, shops.—Mrs. Robinson. 'Phone 274.

FOLKESTONE, ST. GENNYS, CLIFTON-GARDENS. Select position; sea views; gas fires in rooms; phones; own farm produce. Moderate terms. Tele. 918.

FOLKESTONE.—Next to Sandgate Castle. Unique position on sea front. Visitors will find an ideal place with every comfort. Suites (bath), from 4½ gns. Also GUESTS from 3 guineas.—Apply Proprietor, 2, Castle-road, Sandgate, Kent.

FRESHWATER BAY.—Excellent ACCOMMODATION offered lady; house; close sea. Inclusive terms; table, good cooking; from 2½gns.—Mrs. Decks, Whiteaville.

### SOUTH DEVON.

GUEST HOUSE; vacancies for Easter; five minutes golf from and facing sea; hot and cold water in all bed rooms; personal supervision. Chef. Home produce.—Hurley, Bear Mill Cove, Malborough, Kingsbridge.

GUESTS received large farm; modern conveniences; electric, wireless, phone; garage; tennis; excellent table, home produce.—Mrs. Bidwell, Ashford, Dartmouth.

GUESTS RECEIVED private house, Kent; large shady garden by sea; own tennis, golf; bridge; car; good bathing.—Write Box P.1727, The Times, E.C.4.

HEMSBY.—Charming seaside village; glorious sands, safe bathing; 9-hole golf course; tennis; 2 garages; near golf and Broads; BOARD-RESIDENCE; excellent cuisine; private wireless; phone; garage; terms moderate.—D. Hill, Garden House, Hemsby, Norfolk.

HOVE, facing sea and lawns.—COMFORTABLE RESIDENTIAL with large sunny lounge and balcony; gas fires bed rooms; constant hot water; from 3½gns. inclusive.—29, Brunswick-terrace. Tele. 4857.

HOVE, PORTSDOWN HALL.

Wilbury-road. Close Sea. Easter Vacancies. From 4gns.

HOVE. ST. HELEN'S LODGE.

KINGSWAY.—Charming Residential, facing sea; spacious grounds. Also handsome private suite on first floor; inclusive terms. Tele. 3159.

MIDHURST.—ROYAL GATE HOUSE is most comfortably appointed; quiet position; beautiful garden; electric light; excellent cuisine; golf, tennis. 'Phone 58.

MORTEHOE, NORTH DEVON. Seaside.—GLENHAVEN, private residential; old established; finest position; golf; reduced terms. Spring terms.

PAIGNTON.—Comfortable APARTMENTS, 10 minutes sea; delightful country surroundings.—Terms apply Mrs. Eagles, 71, Blatchcombe-lane, Paignton, Devon.

SUITE of ROOMS in beautiful country house facing Park; one hour London; constant hot water; accommodation, two-eight people.—Primrose 3228 or write Box P.1475, The Times, E.C.4.

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Warmth, comfort, wonderful air. 500ft. up. THE "HYDRO" RESIDENTIAL CATERHAM. Central heating everywhere; fires ad lib.; City 35 minutes. Moderate.

TOTLAND BAY, I.O.W.—HAWKRIDGE.—High position, excellent views; large old-world gardens; separate tables; own farm produce; terms moderate.—Miss Kidwell.

A list of the persons admitted to have been creditors of the Company (at the said 21st March 1930 may be inspected at the offices of the Company situate at Amberley House, 12 Norfolk Street Strand London W.C.2, or at the office of Messrs. Hunters of 9 New Square Lincoln Inn London, W.C.2. Any Advertising the said Company at any time during usual business hours on payment of the charge of One shilling.

Any person who claims to have been on the said 31st March 1930 and still to be a creditor of the said Company and who is not entered on the said list and claims to be so entered must on or before the 22nd April 1930 send in his name and address and the particulars of his claim and the name and address of his Solicitor (if any) to Hugh Murchison Clowes a member of the undersigned Messrs. Hunters in default of which he will be peremptorily debarred from objecting to the proposed reduction of capital.

Dated this 11th day of April 1930.

L.S. HUNTERS 9 New Square, W.C.2. Solicitors for the above named Company.

### NURSING HOMES

A TRAINED NURSE with charming house on coast near Cromer, magnificent sea views, would like PATIENT; moderate fees; recommended by London specialist.—Write Box 8971, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

AN experienced DOCTOR RECEIVES PATIENTS. A nerve cases, rest cures, convalescent; a special treatment; comfort; delightfully situated house, facing sea, sunshine.—9, Grosvenor-crescent, St. Leonards, Sussex.

BOGNOR.—Comfortable HOME for CONVALESCENT PATIENTS, elderly people; retired nurse; close to sea.—Sister, "Seadrake," Aldwick-road. Tele.612.

NURSE offers lady HOME during accouchement.—1, St. Albans, Bewlett-road, Cheltenham.

OAKFIELD, 20, Shoot-Up-Hill, N.W.2.—Rest, care, maternity, residential nurseries; standard food; comfort; large garden. 'Phone, Hampstead 1670.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS (six miles).—Country House (2 acres); every comfort and convenience; own produce; tennis, golf.—'Phone 136 Durgates Lodge, Wadhurst.

VACANCY for SENILE or SEMI-PARALYSED PATIENT; ground-floor annexe, bath room adjoining; beautiful grounds; medical supervision; references.—22, miles North of London.—Write Box P.1691, The Times, E.C.4.

3, BROADHURST-GARDENS, HAMPSTEAD, N.W.6.—Registered Nursing Home for Maternity, Medical, Surgical, and Chronic Patients.—'Phone, Maida Vale 7102.

### FARMS AND NURSERIES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

KENT, Maidstone six miles. Delightful position on Southborne slope. Pleasure FRUIT FARM, 22 ACRES (practically all fruit in full bearing); attractive 5-bedroom House; 2 cottages; two-three acres paddock; water and gas; excellent farm buildings, cottage. FREEHOLD £3,000, or rent £150 per annum.—GERRING and COATES, Hawkhurst, Kent.

## LEGAL NOTICES

4 lines 6s. (minimum)

ANNIE ALICE HAMILTON, deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925, section 27.—Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the ESTATE of ANNIE ALICE HAMILTON of Cranbrook, Kent, widow, who died on the 27th day of January 1930, and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the 4th day of February 1930, are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us, the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Executors of the said deceased, on or before the 14th day of June 1930, after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated this 9th day of April, 1930.

BEACON & Co. 5, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.3.

# Law Report, April 10

## SUMMARY OF CASES

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—the Lord Chancellor, Lord Blanesburgh, Lord Hanworth, Lord Thankerton, and Lord Russell of Killowen—discharged the order of the Supreme Court of the Irish Free State in so far as it directed payment of costs, but not further or otherwise, in the appeal by the Performing Right Society, Limited, from a decision of the Supreme Court of the Irish Free State reversing the decision of Mr. Justice Johnston, who held that the present appellants were entitled to an injunction to restrain the Bray Urban District Council, Wicklow, from performing in public the musical works *Venus on Earth* and *Lilac Time*. The Court stated that the basis on which the decree of the Supreme Court of Ireland was rested did not commend itself to them, but that they could not discharge the order altogether because—having in mind the provisions of section 4 of the Irish Free State Copyright (Preservation) Act, 1929—to do so might indirectly result in restoring the order of the trial Judge. (THE PERFORMING RIGHT SOCIETY, LIMITED v. BRAY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.)

The Court of Appeal—Lord Justice Scrutton, Lord Justice Greer, and Lord Justice Slesser—allowed an appeal from an order of the Divisional Court discharging, by a majority, a rule *nisi* for *certiorari* to quash an order of the Minister of Health purporting to be made under section 40 (3) of the Housing Act, 1925. The majority of the Court below were of opinion that section 40 (5), which provided that "the order of the Minister, when made, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act," gave statutory effect to any order *bona fide* intended to be made under the Act. The Court of Appeal held that the scheme in respect of which the order was made did not comply with the conditions of the Act and that the appeal should be allowed. (REX v. MINISTER OF HEALTH, EX PARTE YAFFÉ.)

In an action for damages for alleged breach of warranty, the defendant raised the plea that the action was barred by the Statute of Limitations. The plaintiff, in his reply, made allegations of fraudulent representation and fraudulent concealment, which, he contended, prevented the operation of the Statute. The defendant denied those allegations. Mr. Justice McCardie, in a considered judgment, held that the plaintiff would have been entitled to succeed, despite the defence of the Statute, if he could have proved either that the defendant acted fraudulently in making the representation or that he fraudulently concealed from the plaintiff the breach of warranty, but that, on the evidence, the plaintiff had failed to establish either of these allegations. Judgment was accordingly entered for the defendant. (LYNN v. BAMBER.)

Mr. Justice Luxmoore held that the Companies Act, 1929, did not prevent a company from issuing stock warrants to bearer. (PILKINGTON v. UNITED RAILWAYS OF THE HAVANA AND REGLA WAREHOUSES, LIMITED.)

## HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
### PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
### DECREE NISI FOR PEER'S DAUGHTER
### STARR, M. (LADY) v. STARR, M.

(*Before* Mr. Justice Hill)

In this undefended petition Lady Mary Starr, formerly Lady Mary Grey, of West-parade, Bexhill, prayed for the dissolution of her marriage with Mr. Meredith Starr, an author, on the ground of his adultery with Miss Margaret Ross. The respondent's name is Hubert Close, but he adopted the pen name of Meredith Starr.

The marriage took place on March 1, 1917, at the Paddington Register Office, and there are two children of the marriage, sons, aged 11 and seven years.

It was alleged that the respondent left the petitioner in December, 1926, and had lived with Miss Margaret Ross at East Challacombe, Coombe Martin, Devon.

Mr. T. Bucknill and Mr. F. L. C. Hodson appeared for the petitioner.

His Lordship pronounced a decree *nisi*, with custody of the children, and costs.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Gamlen, Bowerman, and Forward.

## HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
### CHANCERY DIVISION
### RIGHT TO ISSUE STOCK WARRANTS TO BEARER
### PILKINGTON v. UNITED RAILWAYS OF THE HAVANA AND REGLA WAREHOUSES, LIMITED

(*Before* Mr. Justice Luxmoore)

This was a motion for an injunction by the plaintiff, Mr. Pilkington, on behalf of himself and all other members of the defendant company, United Railways of the Havana and Regla Warehouses, Limited, to restrain them and their directors until trial or further order from issuing any stock warrants to bearer.

Mr. J. B. Lindon appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Gordon Brown for the company.

Mr. LINDON said that the motion merely raised the dry point whether a company had power since the passing of the Companies Act, 1929, to issue stock warrants to bearer. Since the passing of the Act of 1867 they had such a power, but that, he submitted, was done away with by the Act of 1929. Stock warrants to bearer had no numbers and accordingly could not now be issued. By their articles of association the defendant company had power to issue such warrants.

Mr. GORDON BROWN submitted that the recent Act had not affected the position of the company in this respect. The expression "share warrants" included stock warrants.

JUDGMENT

Mr. Justice LUXMOORE, in giving judgment, said that the question was whether a company with limited liability had any power now to issue stock warrants to bearer. The plaintiff submitted that this power had ceased to exist and was no longer available.

The company were incorporated in 1898 as a company limited by shares. From time to time its capital was increased and before the passing of the Act of 1929 it had issued warrants to bearer both in respect of Ordinary stock and Ordinary shares under the Companies Act of 1867, which Act did not say that "share warrants to bearer" was to include stock.

No question arose as to the validity of those issues. But it was now proposed to issue further warrants to bearer when desired and it was the validity of that proposal which was challenged. It was alleged that the Act of 1929 had repealed by implication the issue of bearer warrants in respect of stock, keeping alive the power in respect of shares. But no reason was ascribed for that difference.

The answer depended on the true construction of the material sections of the Act of 1929. The Act of 1867 remained unaltered down to the passing of the Act of 1908. That Act incorporated the relevant sections of the Act of 1867 in one section—37. The section of the Act of 1867 which required the entry in the company's register of the particulars, including shares and stock which were to be distinguished by numbers, was reproduced. Then came the Act of 1928, which, besides making many alterations, had no reference to the then existing provisions as to warrants to bearer.

That Act was followed by the Act of 1929, which was said to have altered the law. It consolidated the Acts of 1908 to 1928, and contained certain other enactments. It was not purely a consolidation Act. In his view nothing turned on that, but must turn on the meaning of the words used. His Lordship then discussed the material sections, and said that in section 70 the phrase "share warrants" was used, but that there was no reference to stock warrants. Down to that point there was no requirement by the context for the words to be limited to shares, and they should be construed as including stocks, according to the definition clause, section 380.

As to section 95, which required each share to be distinguished by its number, it was said that that could not include stock; but that argument was not well-founded. The same remark applied to sections 97 and 108. The words used required a wider definition wherever they occurred.

In his judgment the Act of 1929 had not kept alive only the issue of share warrants to bearer, but on its true construction had kept alive the issue of both share and stock warrants to bearer. The plaintiff, therefore, was not entitled to the relief prayed.

Mr. GORDON BROWN said that in those circumstances the parties would like to treat the motion as the trial of the action.

Mr. Justice LUXMOORE.—Then I will declare that on the true construction of the Act of 1929, the company are still entitled to issue stock warrants to bearer, and the motion, by consent, being treated as the trial, the action will be dismissed.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Linklaters and Paines; Messrs. Norton, Rose and Co.

## "THE TIMES" LAW REPORTS

Among the cases reported in the issue of *The Times* Law Reports published to-day (Friday), April 11, price 1s., are:—Harris v. Norris (Rent restrictions); Melvill v. Melvill (Variation of settlements); Hole v. Garnsey (Industrial society's rules); Rex v. Divine—Ex parte Walton (Coroners); In re Mills—Mills v. Lawrence (Power of appointment).

The reports of cases which appear under the heading of "Law Report" are prepared by members of the Bar and are accordingly accepted as authoritative by the Judges.

## COURT OF APPEAL
### HOUSING SCHEMES: EFFECT OF MINISTER'S ORDER
### REX v. MINISTER OF HEALTH; EX PARTE YAFFÉ

(*Before* Lord Justice Scrutton, Lord Justice Greer, *and* Lord Justice Slesser)

The COURT allowed the appeal from an order of the Divisional Court—the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Talbot, Mr. Justice Swift dissenting—discharging a rule *nisi* for *certiorari* which had been granted on March 26, 1929, at the instance of Mr. Abraham Yaffé, an estate agent, of Liverpool, calling on the Minister of Health and the Liverpool Corporation to show cause why an order of the Minister, dated November 23, 1928, confirming an improvement scheme known as the Liverpool (Queen Anne-street) Improvement Scheme, 1928, should not be quashed.

It was alleged that the Minister had no jurisdiction to make the order for the following reasons:—The scheme as submitted to the Minister was not an improvement scheme within Part II. of the Housing Act, 1925, because it contained no concrete proposals for the development of the land within the Queen Anne-street area after acquisition by the Liverpool Corporation. It did not provide for the rearrangement or reconstruction of any of the streets and houses in the area. It provided that land within the area might be sold, leased, or otherwise disposed of as the council might think fit, and the estimates which accompanied the scheme were insufficient. The local inquiry which the Minister caused to be held on May 1, 2, and 3, 1928, was void, because there was then no improvement scheme within the meaning of the Act to be inquired into. The modified scheme purported to have been confirmed by the Minister was not an improvement scheme within the Act, since it did not indicate the manner in which the lands were to be developed, and was not accompanied by any lay-out plan. A clause purporting to incorporate in the scheme plans to be made subsequently by the council and approved by the Minister was *ultra vires*.

The question of public importance raised in the case was whether the confirmation of a scheme—good or bad—by the Minister gave it statutory effect and prevented the Court from inquiring into it.

A Divisional Court held (Mr. Justice Swift dissenting) that where the Minister had made an order *bona fide* intended and purporting to be made under section 40 (5) of the Housing Act, 1925, confirming an improvement or reconstruction scheme, no question of *ultra vires* could be raised in a Court of Law. The case was reported in *The Times* of November 6, 1929, and January 15, 1930, and in 46 *The Times* L.R., 178.

The applicant, Mr. Abraham Yaffé, appealed.

Mr. H. A. Hill and Mr. A. W. Nicholls appeared for the appellant; the Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.) and Mr. Bowstead for the Minister; Mr. H. P. Glover for the Liverpool Corporation.

JUDGMENT

Lord Justice SCRUTTON, in giving judgment, said that before the Divisional Court the Attorney-General, for the Minister of Health, admitted that the scheme was *ultra vires*, so that, if an application had been made for a writ of prohibition before the order was made, it would have been successful (Rex v. Minister of Health, *ex parte* Davis (25 *The Times* L.R., 345; [1929] 1 K.B., 619). He argued, however, that by reason of section 40 (5) of the Housing Act, 1925—"The order of the Minister, when made, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act"—even if the proposed order was originally *ultra vires* when made by the Minister, it had the effect of a statute and could not be invalidated by an order of the Court.

Before the Court of Appeal the Attorney-General, having reconsidered the matter, did not admit that the proposed scheme and order were *ultra vires*, and it was, therefore, necessary to consider that point, about which the Court was bound by the principles laid down in Davis's case (*supra*). Shortly, the Act provided that where a housing area was in a condition dangerous to health it might be cleared and rebuilt or rearranged, that was, improved, by a scheme submitted to the Minister of Health, and, after a public inquiry after advertisement of the proposals, adopted with or without modifications, and promulgated in an order by the Minister of Health.

His Lordship then referred to Davis's case (*supra*), and said that he understood that case to decide that a scheme to be within the Act must, when advertised and inquired into in public, include a scheme with maps and particulars showing not only the land to be cleared, but specific proposals for its improvement and use when cleared, and must not merely leave the use to be made of the land cleared to the determination of the local authority and the Minister after the inquiry and order. Further, that a scheme which did not comply with that essential condition was *ultra vires* the Act, and the local authority and the Minister could be prohibited from proceeding with it before the order was made.

Clause 5 of the scheme in the present case left the Corporation of Liverpool at large to prescribe what streets they liked, and free to put up such housing accommodation as they might think necessary, and to deal with any surplus lands as they thought fit. In other words, the scheme left the corporation free to do what they liked with the land.

Mr. Yaffé was an owner of land in the prescribed area, whose buildings and land it was proposed to take compulsorily, only paying him the value of the land and nothing for the buildings. He was, therefore, entitled to a writ of prohibition *ex debito justitiae*, according to the decision of Reg. v. Justices of Surrey (L.R., 5 Q.B., at p. 472), as being a party specially aggrieved as distinguished from a mere member of the public not specially affected, about whom the Court would use its discretion. Mr. Yaffé did not object at the inquiry, but another landowner did, and was suppressed by the inspector.

THE QUESTION OF PROHIBITION

After that inquiry, but before the decision of Davis's case in the Divisional Court on December 18, 1928, the Minister made an order, dated November 23, 1928, confirming, with modifications, the Liverpool scheme, which provided in substance that, subject to the provision of necessary streets and approaches, the lands in the scheme should be used for the purposes of rehousing, though it said nothing about playgrounds and open spaces, but it referred all plans of houses and streets to plans to be approved by the Minister. In other words, it did not sanction any particular plan of reconstruction into which there had been a public inquiry. On the principles laid down in Davis's case, such a scheme did not comply with the provisions of the Housing Act, and the corporation and the Minister, before the order was made, could have been prohibited from proceeding with it as a scheme *ultra vires* of his powers as conferred by the Act. He ventured to hope that local authorities and the Ministry would note and comply with the views of the Courts as to those limitations of their powers under the existing Act.

There was no ground for any suggestion of delay in Mr. Yaffé's application which could be an answer as against a person specially aggrieved entitled to the writ *ex debito justitiae*.

As the scheme could have been prohibited before the order was made, a position which, though contested in the Court of Appeal, had been admitted before the Divisional Court, there arose the question of far-reaching constitutional importance on which the Divisional Court disagreed—namely, whether a scheme admittedly unauthorized by the Act could be made law by the Minister by an order which, under section 40 (5) of the Housing Act, "shall have effect as if enacted in this Act." One might test the question in this way. Section 40 (3) provided that the order should make no addition to the lands proposed in the scheme to be taken compulsorily. Suppose the Minister by order modified the scheme so as to increase the lands to be taken compulsorily, did section 40 (5) make such an order valid because if enacted in the Act it might as a special legislative provision prevail over a general legislative prohibition contained in the same Act?

His Lordship dealt with the Parliamentary history on this particular subject, which, he said, began with the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890. That history showed a gradual increase in the powers of the Ministry, and greater freedom from the control of Parliament. The strongest clause was that repeated in section 2 of Schedule III. of the Housing Act, 1925, from the first schedule section 2 of the Act of 1909. It provided that:—

> An order under this schedule shall be of no force when and until it is confirmed by the Minister, and the Minister may confirm the order either without modification or subject to such modifications as he thinks fit, and an order when so confirmed shall, save as otherwise expressly provided by this schedule, become final and have effect as if enacted in this Act; and the confirmation by the Minister shall be conclusive evidence that the requirements of the Act have been complied with, and that the order has been duly made and is within the powers of the Act.

This, apparently, was intended to prevent any question of *ultra vires* from being raised, however flagrantly the order in question might exceed the powers given by the Act.

So far as he had examined the legislation, there were many variations of the form of the provision that the order of the Minister should have effect as if enacted in the Act. Sometimes the order was only provisional until confirmed by Parliament. Sometimes it was to be laid on the table of both Houses for a given period, during which it might be annulled by resolution of one or both Houses. Sometimes, if not objected to within a certain time, it could not be questioned afterwards. Sometimes it was followed by the very wide words contained in Schedule III., section 2 of the Act now under consideration. Again, as to subject matter, sometimes the note was merely to provide rules of procedure for carrying out a process which Parliament had ordained, but for which it had provided no machinery, leaving that to be provided by the Minister. Sometimes the order was to affect rights of property in individuals. Each Act containing such a clause must be considered on its own object and language.

The present Act enabled a Minister to take away the property of individuals without compensation on certain defined conditions. Those conditions must be strictly complied with, and only the very clearest words could give final validity to an order which did not comply with the prescribed statutory conditions. The Attorney-General went so far as to argue that, though an order violated all the statutory conditions, was made without a scheme, or advertisement or public inquiry, once the order was made it had the effect of a statute. He could not agree. An order which went beyond the statutory conditions under which alone it could be made, an order which, for that reason, the Minister could be prohibited from making, if he announced his intention of making it, was not an order which, when made, could have statutory effect.

It was said that if section 40 (5) was to be limited to orders authorized by the statute it was merely tautological and superfluous; the order by reason of the rest of the statute had already statutory authority. But there was no reason to assume that the framers of the Act objected to tautology. The Attorney-General argued that on the true meaning of the words in section 40 (5) no question could be raised whether the requirements of the Act had been complied with, or whether the order had been truly made and was within the powers of the Act. But yet in Schedule III., section 2, the draftsman and Parliament thought it necessary to add to the words of section 40 (5) the words which he had cited. Was it to be assumed that that was mere tautology, or was it not the better view that the words of section 40 had not the meaning contended for without the added words?

He declined, without words or authorities clearly binding on him, to hold that, when Parliament delegated to a Minister the authority to deprive citizens of property without compensation on certain defined conditions, Parliament had allowed him to make such an order without complying with those conditions, so that his order should have the effect of unquestioned law.

The case which had given him most anxiety was Institute of Patent Agents v. Lockwood (10 *The Times* L.R., 527; [1894] A.C., 347). That case was followed by the Scottish Courts in Glasgow Insurance Committee v. Scottish Insurance Committees (52 Sc. L.R., 378). On the other hand, in a case involving the question whether a requirement of service as apprentice was *ultra vires* the powers of a rule-making authority, the Irish Courts in Reg. v. Pharmaceutical Society ([1899] 2 I.R., 134) declined to follow the reasoning in Lockwood's case (*supra*). The decision and reasoning in Rex v. Electricity Commissioners (39 *The Times* L.R., 715; [1924] 1 K.B., 171) seemed to him to be quite inconsistent with the validity of an order made by a Minister in excess of his statutory powers, whether such validity was tested by writ of prohibition before he made the order or by writ of *certiorari* after he had made an order admitted to be made in excess of his statutory powers and without the necessary statutory preliminaries.

THE ORDER SHOULD BE QUASHED

The writ of *certiorari* should go to the Minister of Health to bring up the order in question, to be quashed as in excess of jurisdiction. The order of the Divisional Court should be set aside and the Minister be ordered to pay the costs of the applicant, here and below. The Corporation of Liverpool should have no costs from anybody. They were a proximate cause of the error.

No doubt this case would be taken further, and it was very desirable that the highest tribunal should express an opinion on the legal position. But, as a matter of constitutional importance, he hoped that members of Parliament and Ministers and Parliamentary draftsmen would consider whether that form of legislation was really satisfactory. It might be convenient to Ministers not to have to consider carefully whether the powers which they were purporting to exercise were within their statutory authority and the powers delegated to them by statute. Parliamentary draftsmen might have got in the habit of inserting that kind of Star Chamber clauses either on the instructions of the Minister, or as a matter of habit without his instructions. Members of Parliament might not trouble to consider what the sections to which they were giving legislative authority really meant, but simply followed the authority of the Minister and the Government Whip. But he could not think it desirable that when Parliament delegated authority to define property and persons only if certain statutory conditions were observed, it should then pass clauses which, it might be contended, allowed those delegates to contravene those conditions and make *ultra vires* orders, which could not be controlled by the Courts which had to administer the laws of the land.

Lord Justice GREER and Lord Justice SLESSER delivered judgments to the same effect.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Few and Co., for Mr. W. J. Shield, Liverpool; the Solicitor to the Ministry of Health; Messrs. F. Venn and Co., for the Town Clerk, Liverpool.

❦ The judgments will be reported in *The Times* Law Reports.

## HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
### PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
### KING'S PROCTOR AND DIVORCE SUITS: JUDGE'S SUGGESTION
### WOOLF, L. v. WOOLF, E. B.

(*Before* Mr. Justice Hill)

The hearing was resumed of this undefended divorce suit, which had been adjourned for further inquiries as to the identity of the woman charged. The name was not forthcoming, and Mr. Justice HILL decided to submit the case to the King's Proctor.

In her petition Mrs. Lilian Woolf, *née* Israel, of Woburn-mansions, Francis-street, W.C., prayed for the dissolution of her marriage with Mr. Eric Bowers Woolf on the ground of his adultery at a Bognor hotel in July, 1929, with a woman unknown.

The marriage took place on April 11, 1926, at the Western Synagogue, St. Giles, London.

Mr. NOEL MIDDLETON, for the petitioner, today said that the respondent had been again asked by letter since the adjournment to give the name of the woman charged, but he had refused. Every reasonable effort had been made to identify the woman, but without success.

Mr. Justice HILL said that he would call in the King's Proctor to assist the petitioner in the matter. The existing state of the law made it very difficult, because a wife could now get a divorce for a single act of adultery by the husband. That was a distinct temptation for a husband who wanted his wife to divorce him to commit an act of adultery or to pretend to do so.

In undefended divorce suits the Court had no right to cross-examine and it had no material on which to judge whether a suit was genuine or not. No satisfaction would ever be obtained in undefended cases until the King's Proctor was made a party to the proceedings, as he (his Lordship) was informed was done in Canada. That was the only way to get justice properly administered, but no doubt people would shrink from adopting such a procedure owing to the cost to the country.

The papers would be sent to the King's Proctor, and the case would stand over. If a decree *nisi* were made the husband would have to pay the wife's costs and also those of the King's Proctor.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Valpy, Peckham, and Chaplin.

### DECREE NISI AGAINST A MAN OF 75
### IMLACH, M. M. v. IMLACH, C.

(*Before* Mr. Justice Bateson)

In this undefended petition Mrs. Maud Mary Imlach, *née* Calvert, of Huskisson-street, Liverpool, prayed for the dissolution of her marriage with Mr. Charles Imlach, aged 75, described as a professional man, on the ground of his adultery with a woman named Elsie Edmondson.

The marriage took place on May 21, 1879, at St. Catharine's Church, Higher Tranmere, Cheshire. There were five children of the marriage, all grown-up. It was alleged that the respondent left the petitioner in 1922. In June, 1923, she obtained a maintenance order for £2 a week on the ground of his desertion. It was further alleged that the respondent had lived with the woman cited for several years.

Mr. Noel Middleton appeared for the petitioner.

His Lordship granted a decree *nisi*, with costs.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Paterson, Snow and Co., for Mr. John C. Wilson, Liverpool.

## JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL
### COPYRIGHT IN THE IRISH FREE STATE
### THE PERFORMING RIGHT SOCIETY, LIMITED, AND BRAY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

(*Present*—*The* Lord Chancellor, Lord Blanesburgh, Lord Hanworth, Lord Thankerton, *and* Lord Russell *of* Killowen)

Their LORDSHIPS discharged the order of the Supreme Court of the Irish Free State in so far as it directed payment of costs, but not further or otherwise, in this appeal by the Performing Right Society, Limited, from an order of the Supreme Court.

Section 4 of the Irish Free State Copyright (Preservation) Act, 1929, provided, *inter alia*, that there should be no remedy in respect of an infringement of a copyright subsisting in Ireland before the passing of that Act. Their Lordships were of opinion that, with that section in mind, though the basis on which the order of the Supreme Court was rested did not commend itself to them, they were not in a position to discharge it altogether as the result might be indirectly to restore the order of the trial Judge. The Supreme Court had reversed the decision of Mr. Justice Johnston, who held that the Copyright Act, 1911, was in force in the Irish Free State on August 11, 1926, and that the present appellants, the Performing Right Society, Limited, of George-street, Hanover-square, W.1, were therefore entitled to an injunction restraining the respondents, the Bray Urban District Council, Wicklow, Ireland, from infringing the appellants' copyright by performing in public the musical works *Venus on Earth* and *Lilac Time*. The two works were performed in a public bandstand at Bray, Wicklow, on August 11. The material facts are set out in the judgment.

Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., and the Hon. S. O. Henn Collins appeared for the appellants; Mr. T. S. F. Battersby, K.C., Mr. A. A. Dickie, K.C., and Mr. C. S. Campbell for the respondents.

JUDGMENT

The Lord CHANCELLOR (Lord Sankey), in delivering judgment, said that *Venus on Earth* was composed by a German national, and was first published in Germany in 1896 or 1897, and the performing right in it was assigned by the composer to the appellants on May 19, 1925. *Lilac Time* was the work of an English national, and was composed in the autumn of 1921. It was assigned by the composer to Messrs. Chappell and Co., Limited, on May 31, 1922, and the performing right was assigned by Messrs. Chappell to the appellants on June 1, 1923.

The respondents, the Urban District Council of the town of Bray, Co. Wicklow, engaged a band to play music in the respondents' bandstand on the Bray esplanade on various dates in the summer of 1926, one of such dates being August 11, 1926. The band were in no sense the servants of the respondents; they were paid a fee for each visit and certain expenses, but they submitted for the approval of the respondents the programmes of the music which they proposed to perform on different dates. The programme actually performed on August 11, 1926, included *Venus on Earth* and *Lilac Time*, and had been approved of beforehand by the respondents. Before such approval had been given the respondents had received from the band's secretary a letter dated June 20, 1926, in the following terms:—

> Re your letter of 18th inst., I am instructed by my committee to inform you that they, on behalf of our band, have pleasure in informing you that we, the band, are members of the Performing Right Society, Limited, consequently we can perform in public any or all music in or out of print without fear of infringing of copyright. Enclosed please find a return sheet which I must "fill in" after a band performance irrespective of place or time. Trusting you understand that your amusement committee will not be liable for any "item" we play as our licence covers our performance anywhere.

In fact, the only justification for the statements contained in that letter was the existence of a licence of July 13, 1925, in the following terms:—

> . . . to perform publicly any and every musical work for the time being in the repertoire of the society and of the societies or unions for the time being affiliated thereto (or Great Britain and Ireland for occasional performances in the United Kingdom at flower shows, bazaars, public balls, and similar entertainments of an ephemeral nature, no premises having no permanent responsible management, being premises where music is not usually performed as a part of a public entertainment, not exceeding seven consecutive days computed from Sunday to Saturday at any one place of entertainment.

The licence did not authorize the performances in question.

The appellants claimed an injunction under section 2 (1) of the Copyright Act, 1911, to restrain the respondents from infringing the plaintiffs' copyright by performing in public the above musical items.

On the question of fact whether the respondents had committed a breach of the Act of 1911, supposing that Act to be in operation, the Supreme Court had held that the case had proceeded on the basis that, if the plaintiffs possessed the copyright they claimed, the defendants had infringed it and were liable accordingly.

As regarded the breaches alleged under section 2 (1) of the Copyright Act, 1911, it was suggested (1) that the performance of the two works was authorized by the licence held by the band and that accordingly there was no performance "without the consent of the owner"; and (2) that, though the band performed the works, the respondents neither performed them nor authorized their performance.

In their LORDSHIPS' opinion both those defences failed, and the appellants had made out their claim to an injunction. Their Lordships, however, thought that it would have been more appropriate in the present case to have restrained the respondents from authorizing the performance of the works rather than to have restrained them from performing them.

If the Copyright Act, 1911, applied to the Irish Free State on August 11, 1926, and if the judgment fell to be framed in accordance with the rights of the parties as they existed at the date of the suit, then the appellants would be entitled to succeed on the appeal.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE

On the important constitutional and other questions involved, it was urged by the respondents: (1) That the Board had no jurisdiction to hear this appeal; (2) that the Copyright Act, 1911, was not in force in Ireland after midnight of December 5, 1922, or at any rate only to a limited extent; (3) that by section 174 of the Industrial and Commercial Property (Protection) Act, 1927, passed by the Oireachtas, the Copyright Act, 1911, was in fact repealed with no saving of the appellants' rights; and (4) that, by the Act of 1929, entitled The Copyright (Preservation) Act, 1929, passed by the Oireachtas, on July 24 of last year, the Board was prevented from giving any remedy in respect of past infringements by reason of section 4 of that Act.

His LORDSHIP then referred to the material Articles of the agreement for a treaty between Great Britain and Ireland which was concluded on December 6, 1921, and to the Irish Free State Agreement Act, 1922, by which the Imperial Parliament gave the force of law to the treaty. On December 5, 1922, the Imperial Parliament also passed "The Irish Free State Constitution Act."

Dealing with the first of the respondents' submissions—that there was no jurisdiction in the Board to hear the appeal—his Lordship referred to Article 66 of the Irish Free State Constitution, which, in the proviso, stated:—

> Provided that nothing in this Constitution shall impair the right of any person to petition his Majesty for special leave to appeal from the Supreme Court to his Majesty in Council or the right of his Majesty to grant such leave.

Although those words appeared to be plain and beyond dispute as applied to a case in which special leave had been duly given, it was contended by the respondents that the proper reading of the words was that nothing should impair the right, *if any*, of any person to petition his Majesty for special leave to appeal, and that there was no right at any time for any person from Ireland so to petition his Majesty in Council. Appeals from Ireland lay to the House of Lords, and, therefore, there was nothing for the proviso to operate on.

That was a wrong reading of the proviso, which was found in the clauses of the Constitution which were to be construed with reference to the Articles of Agreement for a Treaty between Great Britain and Ireland, and, therefore, with reference to Article 2 of the Treaty, which provided that the position of the Irish Free State in relation to the Imperial Parliament and Government and otherwise should be that of the Dominion of Canada, and that the law, practice and constitutional usage governing the relationship of the Crown or the representative of the Crown and of the Imperial Parliament to the Dominion of Canada should govern their relationship to the Irish Free State. Accordingly, the proviso specifically ensured that the right to petition his Majesty in Council should subsist by stipulating that nothing should impair it.

Then it was said that the words "his Majesty in Council" must refer to the Irish Privy Council and not to the Privy Council in England. By the same reasoning as above, the words "his Majesty in Council" as used in the Irish Free State Constitution and in both Acts of Parliament to which it was scheduled meant nothing else than the Privy Council on whose advice his Majesty acted in dealing with appeals from the Dominions.

[Reference was made to Alexander Hull v. McKenna ([1926] I.R., 402) and to The King v. The County Court Judge of Wicklow (I.R., 1924, 2 K.B.D., 139).]

With regard to the second point—that the Copyright Act, 1911, was not in force in Ireland after midnight on December 5, 1922, or, alternatively, that it was only in force to such limited extent as protected persons who were citizens of or resident in the Irish Free State, or works first published in the Irish Free State—the Copyright Act, 1911, provided by section 25 (1) that the Act should extend throughout his Majesty's Dominions provided that it should not extend to a self-governing Dominion unless declared by the legislature of that Dominion to be in force therein. The legislature of the Irish Free State had made no such declaration. Section 35 of the Act defined "self-governing Dominion" as meaning the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and Newfoundland, but the Supreme Court held that, at latest by March 31, 1922, when the legislation was passed which gave the force of law to the Treaty between Great Britain and Ireland, the Irish Free State acquired the status of a self-governing Dominion, and in the words of Mr. Justice Fitzgibbon, who gave the judgment of the Court:—

> . . . though not one of the self-governing Dominions named in the Copyright Act of 1911 because it had not then been in existence at all, the Irish Free State became a self-governing Dominion within the terms of the Copyright Act, and from that date the Copyright Act of 1911 by the express terms of section 25 (1) ceased to extend to the Irish Free State.

A DEFINITION

Their Lordships were of opinion that that reasoning was not correct. It might be sound if there was no definition of the phrase "self-governing Dominion" in the Act, for then any part of the Empire which became a self-governing Dominion subsequent to the passing of the Act might enjoy the advantages conferred by the Act on such territories. Unfortunately, however, for the argument, as above pointed out, by section 35 "self-governing Dominion" was specifically defined and restricted, and the definition did not include Ireland. It was only by reading into section 35 of the Copyright Act, 1911, words that it did not contain that the Supreme Court arrived at their conclusion.

In reply to counsel for the respondents' question: "What laws 'came over' to Ireland with the Treaty," their Lordships thought that it was not a question of what laws "came over" at the critical moment, but that the right view to take was that by virtue of Article 73 of the Constitution all such laws as were in force immediately before December 6, 1922, continued and remained in force except so far as they were inconsistent with the Constitution, and they could not hold that the Copyright Act, 1911, and its provisions were in any way inconsistent with the Constitution. They were, therefore, of opinion that the Copyright Act, 1911, was in force in Ireland after the coming into operation of the Constitution.

Turning to the third question, that by section 174 of the Industrial and Commercial Property (Protection) Act, 1927, the Copyright Act, 1911, was repealed with no saving of the appellants' rights, that depended on the meaning of the word "acquired" in section 174 (1), which stated:—

> The repeal of the Copyright Act, 1911, by this Act shall not, save as otherwise expressly provided in this part of this Act, add to, derogate from, or otherwise affect any copyright or other right acquired before December 6, 1921, under or by virtue of the Copyright Act, 1911, or any Order made thereunder.

The contention of the respondents, which was supported by the Supreme Court, was that as the rights which the appellants were seeking to enforce had been acquired by them only after December 6, 1921, since they had taken by assignment after that date, the section gave the appellants no assistance. Their Lordships thought that the words "rights acquired" could not be read in a sense which limited them to the acquisition and devolution of title, but that they must embrace the inception of the right. There seemed to be no possible reason why the rights of an author who had not assigned should remain, while such rights if they had been assigned to an assignee should be lost. It must not be forgotten that the original right was not only a right to the copyright, but a right to assign it.

Their Lordships were therefore of opinion that that contention was incorrect, and that the appellants were right in contending that section 174 (1) reserved their rights.

THE APPELLANTS' DIFFICULTY

Now came the final point, the effect of the Act of 1929. Section 1 provided:—

> Every copyright which was subsisting in the late United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland on December 5, 1921, under or by virtue of the Copyright Act, 1911, or any Order made under that Act shall (notwithstanding anything contained in the Industrial and Commercial Property (Protection) Act, 1927, but subject to the provisions of this Act), subsist and be deemed always to have subsisted in Saorstat Eireann as fully in all respects, whether as to duration, force, effect, limitation, obligation, or otherwise howsoever, as the same would have so subsisted if the Copyright Act, 1911, and every Order made thereunder had in force on December 5, 1921, had always been, now were, and hereafter continued to be in full force and effect in Saorstat Eireann.

Section 4 provided:—

> Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, no remedy or relief, whether by way of damages, injunction, costs, expenses or otherwise, shall be recoverable or granted in respect or by reason of an infringement in Saorstat Eireann before the passing of this Act of a copyright by this Act declared to subsist or deemed to have subsisted in Saorstat Eireann.

The language of section 1 was a little confusing, but translating it from the abstract into the concrete it might be put as followed:—The copyright in *Lilac Time* was subsisting on December 5, 1921, in the United Kingdom. The section might therefore be read "the copyright in *Lilac Time* shall subsist and is to be deemed always to have subsisted in Saorstat Eireann, as the same would have subsisted if the Copyright Act, 1911, had always been, now were, and hereafter continued to be, in full force and effect in Saorstat Eireann."

The difficulty in the appellants' way was section 4. By the hypothesis on which their Lordships were now founding, it must be granted: (1) That there was copyright in *Lilac Time* and *Venus on Earth* on August 11, 1926; and (2) There had been an infringement.

The Irish Legislature in effect had expressly declared that the copyright in *Lilac Time* and *Venus on Earth* subsisted and should be deemed always to have subsisted in Saorstat Eireann.

But it had also by section 4 enacted that no remedy or relief, whether by way of damages, injunction, costs, expenses, or otherwise, should be recoverable or granted in respect of or by reason of an infringement before the passing of the Act of any such copyright. A reference to Article 43 of the Constitution might be sufficient to explain the insertion in the Act of some such provision. The Legislature assumed, it would seem, that the decision of the Supreme Court in the present case correctly declared the law at the date it was given. The law, however, as so declared by the Supreme Court, did not command the approval of the Legislature, which embodied and made effective its disapproval in the declaration in a contrary sense contained in section 1. But Article 43 of the Constitution provided that:—

> The Oireachtas shall have no power to declare acts to be infringements of the law which were not so at the date of their commission.

With that Article in view, the Legislature might well have thought it necessary to insert section 4 in the statute. That the law of the Irish Free State, as now appeared from this judgment, was in truth at the date of the decision of the Supreme Court what the Oireachtas in that statute had declared it to be and always to have been could not abridge the effect of section 4, which, until repealed, as it might now be, must have full effect given to it by all Courts.

With the provisions of section 4 in view it remained to determine the advice which might properly be tendered to his Majesty. If they were to advise that the decree of the Supreme Court be discharged, the result might be indirectly to restore the order of the Trial Judge against the respondents. For that reason, though the basis on which the decree of the Supreme Court was rested had commended itself neither to the Irish Legislature nor to the Board, their Lordships were not in a position to recommend that it be discharged altogether.

But the order for payment of costs by the appellants contained in that decree was neither in accord with the actual rights of the parties at its date, nor was it in accord with those rights as now by statute declared. It was right, therefore, that that part of the order should be discharged, there being nothing in the Act of 1929 which stood in the way of such a direction being given. And such a discharge need not disturb anything actually done under the order, because their Lordships were informed that the costs by the order awarded had neither been paid nor even taxed.

In those circumstances the proper course was to discharge the order of the Supreme Court appealed from in so far as it directed payment of costs, but not further or otherwise, and their Lordships would humbly advise his Majesty accordingly.

Much of the hearing before the Board was taken up with an argument by the respondents on questions of fact, in the course of which they set up a case, which, already neglected or abandoned in Ireland, was not in itself even tenable. In those circumstances there would be no order as to the costs of the appeal.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Syrett and Sons; Messrs. Burchells.

At the Dover Police Court on Wednesday LEO HERMAN WISE, 42, manufacturer of automatic washing machines, an American citizen, of Queen's-road, Bayswater, pleaded "Guilty" to smuggling 24 pairs of silk stockings from Calais on Tuesday, and was fined £24 11s. (treble value and

# Sporting News

## RACING

### PONTEFRACT MEETING

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The Pontefract Meeting was concluded yesterday in much more pleasant weather than on the previous afternoon. Favourites on the whole did badly.

The afternoon was begun with an unexpected result, the Smolensk filly, starting at odds on for the Victoria Plate, failing to gain even a place behind Stolen Jest, who started at very long odds. Pure Fur may have been unlucky not to have won the Houghton Handicap, for he could not find an opening until just too late, and was beaten by Hot Pot,who thus won his first race in this country. Hot Pot is by the Aga Khan's French horse, Pot au Feu, and belongs to Mr. Hailey, well known as a breeder and exporter of horses. Calmette literally snatched the Juvenile Selling Plate from Lepanto after the latter had seemed certain to win. The winner showed an amazing burst of speed at the finish.

Phantom Jim, who was very well backed for the Kirby Selling Plate, was beaten at the end of a mile, and was not placed behind Dunin, who won with great ease from The Bo Girl. In spite of Dunin's easy win there was no bid for him at the sale which followed the race. Dance On had run so well at Lincoln that he was made favourite for the Carleton Handicap, for which at one time the best backed of the runners had been Orient Express. In racing, as a rule, second thoughts are best, but such was not the case here, for, after Dance On had been well placed for a long way, Orient Express, living up to his name, came with a fine run and won with ease. He is by Golden Sun, whose stock are almost invariably very fast. Guilcagh was fully expected to win the Park Plate, but he was beaten by Pommarne, who won by three lengths. Pommarne had been some way behind Guilcagh at Derby, so that on form she did not seem to have any chance against the favourite yesterday. Indeed, I believe that the able trainer of Pommarne has so small an opinion of her that he suggested not so long ago—it may have been humorously—that she would make a nice hunter for a young lady if she could hold her.

### NEWBURY PROSPECTS

JUVENILE SELLING PLATE (5f.).—This is just the sort of race to be won by a newcomer. If one is fancied the market will disclose the fact. The best of the known horses in the race on public form is UPLIFT, who, after being unplaced at Lincoln, was second in the race at Derby won by Contrary Mary. UPLIFT may win.

COMPTON SELLING HANDICAP (2m. 1f.).—A number of old and rather moderate horses are expected to take part in this race. The best of them may be LEMINGTON, who will be ridden by G. Richards, and who is fit from hurdling. He never won a race on the Flat last year, but was placed on two occasions.

GREENHAM PLATE (1m.).—This is not an easy race with which to deal, for it is almost impossible to know until they have had a race how the two-year-olds of last year have fared during the winter. On the weights in the Free Handicap it cannot be argued that any of the possible starters has an advantage. On such occasions it is generally best to select the top weight, and accordingly I choose BLENHEIM. As, however, his trainer has others in the race I shall make my choice R. Dawson's selected.

CHIEVELEY HANDICAP (5f.).—This race is very similar to the same race last year and no doubt such well-known horses as Oak Ridge, Flying Phœnix, Golden King, Basra, and Pheidon all have fair chances. The best of them at the weights may be Pheidon, but for the winner I shall take OPHIR, who ran away with a race at Lincoln and who on some of last year's form, especially that with Bearskin, is very kindly handicapped here.

BERKSHIRE MAIDEN PLATE (7f.).—This is another race for three-year-old maidens at closing. They are actually maidens at starting. It is not, for obvious reasons, a race on which I care to make a selection, but I noticed Robin a' Bobbin and Roar running well at Liverpool in the race won by Caerleon and I suggest that one of them may win. Roar was quite well backed then and this time will be ridden by Carslake. He is a very excitable colt, but if he goes to the post quiet and cool he might well win. I select ROAR, but I do so without any confidence.

BUCKHAMPTON PLATE (5f.).—This race is very often won by the favourite,who has generally never run before. There is no form for me to work on and accordingly I leave the race to the market.

### NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

Our departure list for Newbury yesterday contained 26 runners of good class, and I believe they will do well at the meeting.

The Juvenile Selling Plate is a most open race. We must look to UPLIFT to prove our best. She has already had a race and I feel confident that she will require a lot of beating.

Our only runner for the Compton Selling Handicap, RED MARTEN, comes from a stable that has not won a race so far this season. However, this animal stays well and he may easily win.

The Greenham Plate will bring out a field of good-class three-year-olds. Diocletian stands out the best of Beatty's, and, although he is a very useful horse, I doubt if he can give the weight away to others. CHRISTOPHER ROBIN has always been looked upon as a good horse at Clarehaven Lodge, and I am sure that the best has not been seen of him so far. He has been prepared for the race. I have seen him do most of his gallops and I doubt if we have one trained here that will beat him. Ethics, Allagash, Sirlagapore, Buller, Oromatto, and Fair Game are useful.

The Chieveley Handicap is another race at this meeting that requires a lot of winning. OPHIR carried a very big weight and won the Brocklesby Trial Stakes at Lincoln when not quite at his best, but he has more to do here. I think, however, he will prove good enough to win again. The danger will come from Mellin and Bearskin, who are well fancied by their connexions.

In the Berkshire Maiden Plate we run several promising two-year-olds. Boyd-Rochfort will saddle both Bright Sea and THREAD. The latter has given every satisfaction in home gallops and may prove our best.

In the Beckhampton Plate ROEHAMPTON is looked upon as one of Leach's best two-year-olds and may win.

### OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

NEWBURY SPRING CUP.—Yosemite and Pihanui, at 10.26 a.m. yesterday.

GREENHAM PLATE (NEWBURY).—Camp Girl.

SPRING MAIDEN PLATE (NEWBURY).—Molwala.

BECKHAMPTON PLATE (NEWBURY).—Wolverton.

MANTON PLATE (NEWBURY).—Cleo de M.

WESTMINSTER STAKES (EPSOM).—Ottomoor.

TATTENHAM SELLING PLATE (EPSOM).—Charles H.

EDINBURGH SPRING HANDICAP.—Carade.

ADAMHILL CUP (BOGSIDE).—Nancy Blue.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN Mr. J. P. ARKWRIGHT'S NAME.—Tootoo.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Abbots Pass, Ann's Gift, My Own Sky (2 yrs.), Courtly, Harry Ragdale (dead).

### GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

(2s. UNIT.—STAKE AND WINNING)

2.30.—Stolen Jest. WIN 18s. 6d., PLACE 9s.; Sharia, PLACE 16s.; Ronnie Baine, PLACE 4s.

3.0.—Pot Hot. WIN 13s. 9d., PLACE 5s.; Pure Fur, PLACE 4s.; Geord, PLACE 4s.

3.30.—Calmette. WIN 55s. 9d., PLACE 19s. 6d.; Lepanto, PLACE 3s.; Talons, PLACE 3s. 3d.

4.0.—Dunin. WIN 10s. 3d., PLACE 3s. 3d.; The Bo Girl, PLACE 3s. 3d.; Ayot, PLACE 3s.

4.30.—Orient Express. WIN 21s. 9d., PLACE 7s. 6d.; Bedford, PLACE 3s. 9d.; Rayman, PLACE 18s. 6d.

5.0.—Pommarne. WIN 23s. 6d., PLACE 6s.; Guilcagh, PLACE 3s. 6d.; Polo, PLACE 3s.

Africa double.—2.30 Stolen Jest, and 3.30 Calmette—unbacked.

### SPORTING ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

RACING.—Newbury, 2.0.

LAWN TENNIS.—Davis Cup Trials, Wimbledon, 2.30; Hastings Park and Westgate-on-Sea Tournaments.

GOLF.—Women's International Tournament, Morfa Abbey, England v. Ireland, 2.15; Scotland v. Wales, 2.15.

ROWING.—Metropolitan Professional Tournament; Hall Amateur Sculling Club, Dorney.

RACKETS.—H.S. and R.M. Championships; Final Series, Queen's Club, 2.15.

BOAT RACE PRACTICE.—Oxford, 11.30 and 4.30; Cambridge, 11 and 3.30.

## NEWBURY PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

2.0.—The JUVENILE SELLING PLATE of 500 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

| | st | lb |
|---|---|---|
| Frost (Mr. E. Jones) ..... Thompson | 8 | 0 |
| Young Martin (Mr. R. C. de Mestre) ..... De Mestre | 8 | 0 |
| aCALADOR (Mr. H. Dayrell) ..... Rickaby | 8 | 11 |
| aISABELLE (Mr. D. Fraser) ..... Douglas-Pennant | 8 | 11 |
| WATERFORD GLASS F. by Cock au Bois (Mr. D. Marnock) ..... Gilbert | 8 | 11 |
| TRES BONNE F. by Trespasser (Mr. H. E. Peyton) ..... Peyton | 8 | 11 |
| CANDOVER (Mr. W. H. Savill) ..... M. Savill | 8 | 11 |
| PURE CAP C. by Black Jester (250) (Sir A. Bailey) ..... Cottrill | 8 | 9 |
| FAITH AND HOPE C. by King Sol (250) (Mr. F. H. Bowyer) ..... Gwilt | 8 | 9 |
| aLIKE MAGIC C. by Forerunner (250) (Mr. J. A. Hartigan) ..... M. Hartigan | 8 | 9 |
| OLD BOB (250) (Mr. C. K. Hoyland) ..... Higgs | 8 | 9 |
| GREEN LOVER (250) (Mr. Martin) ..... Martin | 8 | 9 |
| CAMPAIGN (250) (Mr. M. Merrills) ..... H. Jarvis | 8 | 9 |
| FOUR AND FIVE (250) (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild) ..... Pratt | 8 | 9 |
| STRUSIA (250) (Mr. A. Williams) ..... Coltrin | 8 | 9 |
| CHICKPEA C. by Tetratema—DEREA (Mr. J. Rhodes) ..... J. Rhodes | 8 | 9 |
| SILVER FAN G. by SKY-rocket (250) (Mr. F. Alsworth) ..... Alsworth | 8 | 6 |
| aUPLIFT (250) (Lord Allendale) ..... R. Jarvis | 8 | 6 |
| MICKEY MOUSE (250) (Mrs. A. B. Cornelius) ..... Ward | 8 | 6 |
| SCOOTER C. by Transcendent (250) (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) ..... O. Bell | 8 | 6 |
| NO OTHER (250) (Mr. R. Farquharson) ..... Farquharson | 8 | 6 |
| NONELLINA F. by Sanford (250) (Mr. R. Farquharson) ..... Farquharson | 8 | 6 |
| SIROCCO (250) (Colonel B. FitzGerald) ..... R. Lowe | 8 | 6 |
| SAINT GAUDENS (250) (Viscount de Fontarce) ..... R. Dawson | 8 | 6 |
| FIRST VENTURE (250) (Miss A. Furness) ..... Coltrill | 8 | 6 |
| MISS MIDDY (250) (Mr. E. Gwilt) ..... Gwilt | 8 | 6 |
| BULL'S GRACE F. by Vendetor (250) (Mr. G. F. X. Hartigan) ..... M. Hartigan | 8 | 6 |
| SPRINGBIRD F. by Pommern (250) (Mr. J. B. Cook) ..... Cook | 8 | 6 |
| SILVER SONG (250) (Mr. Martin) ..... Martin | 8 | 6 |
| VIRGIN F. by Tanglewood (250) (Mrs. K. Mason) ..... Hobbs | 8 | 6 |
| VOYAGE F. by Torelore (250) (Mr. F. C. Mhoprio) ..... Private | 8 | 6 |
| MAKEWAY (250) (Mr. W. Murray) ..... Cottrill | 8 | 6 |
| PIG LEAP (250) (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild) ..... Pratt | 8 | 6 |
| HEADMAN (250) (Mr. V. Smyth) ..... V. Smyth | 8 | 6 |
| DRUMMOND HILL (250) (Mr. Friend Sykes) ..... Morris | 8 | 6 |
| WAVY (250) (Mr. C. V. Tabor) ..... C. Tabor | 8 | 6 |
| MARIMBA F. by Rodwood (250) (Mr. V. T. Thompson) ..... F. Hartigan | 8 | 6 |
| SCRAPER F. by Bar d'Or (250) (Mrs. G. S. Whitelaw) ..... Whitelaw | 8 | 6 |

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

FROST, S. Smith; YOUNG MASTER, C. RAY; MIRABELLE, H. Packham; WATERFORD GLASS, F. FOX; TRES BONNE FILLY, H. Bensley; CANDOVER, H. Graves; FUSE CAP COLT, R. James; FAITH AND HOPE COLT, F. Lane; LIKE MAGIC COLT, G. Richards; GREEN LOVER, I. Martin; CAMPAIGN, T. Duffin; COUNTESS DELIA GELDING, J. Kirby; UPLIFT, C. Elliott; SCOOTER GELDING, H. Wragg; SAINT GAUDENS, T. Bartlam; MISS MIDDY, —; BULL'S GIRL FILLY, C. Richards; SPRINGBIRD FILLY, B. Carslake; SILVER SONG, A. Burns; VOYAGE FILLY, —; PIG LEAP, G. Beasley; MARIMBA FILLY, —; SCRAPER FILLY, J. Collins; WAVY, ERMER; PALADINE, —.

2.30.—The COMPTON SELLING HANDICAP, a plate of 200 sovs. About two miles and a furlong.

| | Yrs | st | lb |
|---|---|---|---|
| TIBER (Mr. T. Walton) ..... Martin | a | 9 | 0 |
| STRONG ONE (Mr. A. C. Rostwick) I. Anthony | a | 8 | 8 |
| ROYAL MILLER (Mr. H. G. Blagrave) B'grave | a | 8 | 8 |
| KEFALIA (Mr. E. Gwilt) ..... Pulford | a | 8 | 5 |
| YOUNG GUARD (Mr. H. T. Rich) ..... Gundell | a | 8 | 5 |
| aMORIA (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... A. Law | 4 | 8 | 4 |
| aRED MARTEN (Mr. T. Davidson) ..... R. Day | a | 8 | 3 |
| aFAITHFUL KNIGHT (Mr. M. Dollar) ..... Thrale | 4 | 7 | 13 |
| LEMINGTON (Mr. F. L. Hill) ..... Hammond | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| SPORTING PRINT (Mr. M. D. Blair) ..... Blair | 5 | 7 | 12 |
| WAR DANCE (Mr. V. Smyth) ..... V. Smyth | 4 | 7 | 11 |
| LADY WENDELEEN (Mr. T. F. Hooley) ..... Cockton | 4 | 7 | 11 |
| CADENABBIA (Mr. M. Molloy) ..... Whalley | 4 | 7 | 11 |
| LEASINGHAM EARL (Captain J. Campbell) ..... Mosley | a | 7 | 10 |
| FESTUM (Mr. W. T. Scott) ..... Killaloe | 5 | 7 | 8 |
| BLUE BELL (Captain D. P. Simson) ..... Chapman | 5 | 7 | 7 |
| ROYAL STINGO (Mr. R. W. Buckingham) ..... G. L. Ward | a | 7 | 0 |
| STRIPANATIT (Mr. G. Picken) ..... J. Scott | 4 | 6 | 12 |

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

TIBER, E. Forsyth; STRONG ONE, —; KEFALIA, —; NIGHT GUARD, F. Fox; MORIA, —; RED MARTEN, R. Perryman; LEMINGTON, G. Richards; SPORTING PRINT, K. Gethin; WAR DANCE, F. Balch; LADY WENDELEEN, C. Richards; FAITHFUL KNIGHT, —; LEASINGHAM EARL, J. Dines; FESTUM, H. Graves; BLUE BELL, W. Wells; STRIPANATIT, J. Brown; CADENABBIA, —; ROYAL MILLER, —. S. Donoghue will ride either Strong One or Cadenabbia.

2.10.—The GREENHAM PLATE of 1,000 sovs.; for three-year-olds; second to receive 100 sovs. and third 50 sovs. One mile (straight).

| | st | lb |
|---|---|---|
| LOYAL SCOUT (Lord Dewar) ..... F. Darling | 9 | 4 |
| BLENHEIM (The Aga Khan) ..... R. Dawson | 9 | 4 |
| aDIOCLETIAN (Lord D'Abernon) ..... Beasley | 9 | 0 |
| SPAGNOLETTO (Mr. D. M. Gant) ..... W. F. Lowe | 8 | 10 |
| REAR ADMIRAL (Commander F. W. Talbot-Ponsonby) ..... Perse | 8 | 10 |
| aETHICS (Mrs. C. Bentley) ..... T. E. Leader | 8 | 5 |
| aALLAGASH (Lord Beaverbrook) ..... Watts | 8 | 5 |
| FEEDING STORM (Mr. H. G. Blagrave) ..... Blagrave | 8 | 5 |
| BUCKEN (Mr. W. M. Cazalet) ..... R. Lyall | 8 | 5 |
| GOLDEN DAWN (Lord Dewar) ..... F. Darling | 8 | 5 |
| GUNGA DIN (Mr. G. H. Drummond) ..... Digby | 8 | 5 |
| LANSDOWNE (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg | 8 | 5 |
| aSINGAPORE (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg | 8 | 5 |
| KING'S COMPANY (Sir G. Hennessy) ..... T. Cannon | 8 | 5 |
| LAST CAST (Sir C. Hyde) ..... Scobie | 8 | 5 |
| aALLIZA (Mr. S. B. Joel) ..... G. Beasley | 8 | 5 |
| BULAND DAR (The Aga Khan) ..... R. Dawson | 8 | 5 |
| aCHRISTOPHER ROBIN (Lieutenant-Colonel Giles Loder) ..... Gilpin | 8 | 5 |
| ANTHURIUM (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild) ..... Pratt | 8 | 5 |
| aOROMATTO (Sir V. Sassoon) ..... Waugh | 8 | 5 |
| ROCK STAR (Sir Malcolm Wilson) W. Nightingall | 8 | 5 |
| TETRAPODOS (Mr. J. M. Woodville) ..... Sneyd | 8 | 5 |
| aFAIR GAME (Mr. W. Woodward) ..... Boyd-Rochfort | 8 | 5 |
| PARENTHESES (Lord Woolavington) ..... Darling | 8 | 5 |
| SILVER MOUNT (Mrs. C. Eckh) ..... Nightingall | 8 | 5 |

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ESPION, —; REDGRAVE, F. Lane; TOWN TALK, —; WALTER RALEIGH, H. Wragg; FAIRY PRINCE, F. Fox; STEEL BOY, H. Jellis; BRAU PERE, J. Leach; GOLDEN VENTURE, H. Leach; UT MAJOR, M. Beary; TOURS, G. Richards; EUGENE, C. Elliott; KNIGHT ERRANT, —; RAY, J. Jones; ROBIN A' BOBBIN, R. James; THE MASHER, R. Dick; ROAR, R. Carslake; SYLVAN CALL, R. Perryman; CONE OF FIRE, —; NATASHA, F. Winter; BRIGHT SEA OF THREAD, J. Childs; SUNNY POLLY, —; ROSSLEAF, —. H. Graves will ride either Espion or Town Talk.

4.15.—The BERKSHIRE MAIDEN PLATE of 500 sovs.; for three-year-olds. Seven furlongs (straight).

| | st | lb |
|---|---|---|
| RIVALRY (Mr. R. C. Phillips) ..... Magnes | 9 | 1 |
| CALVADOS (Sir A. Bailey) ..... R. Day | 9 | 0 |
| ERION (Mr. P. E. Major) ..... O. Bell | 9 | 0 |
| FEEDING STORM (Mr. H. G. Blagrave) ..... Blagrave | 9 | 0 |
| REDGRAVE (Mr. F. H. Bowcher) ..... Gwilt | 9 | 0 |
| WALTER RALEIGH (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) O. Bell | 9 | 0 |
| FAIRY PRINCE (Mr. F. W. Dennis) ..... Templeman | 9 | 0 |
| STEEL BOY (Mr. E. Esmond) ..... J. Jarvis | 9 | 0 |
| aBRAU PERE (Sir J. B. Jardine) ..... Leach, sen. | 9 | 0 |
| aGOLDEN VENTURE (Sir J. B. Jardine) ..... Leach, sen. | 9 | 0 |
| UT MAJOR (The Aga Khan) ..... R. Dawson | 9 | 0 |
| TOKDALE (Mr. and G. Lane) ..... Farquharson | 9 | 0 |
| TOWN TALK (Mr. H. L. Lawrence) ..... Gwilt | 9 | 0 |
| TOURS (Mr. F. W. Morley) ..... M. Hartigan | 9 | 0 |
| aEUGENE (Lord Rosebery) ..... J. Jarvis | 9 | 0 |
| aKNIGHT ERRANT (Mr. W. G. Singer) ..... Watts | 9 | 0 |
| ILIAD (Mr. S. Tattersall) ..... Lawson | 9 | 0 |
| ROBIN A' BOBBIN (Mrs. A. Whitburn) ..... Cottrill | 9 | 0 |
| THE MASHER (Mr. F. W. Wilmot) ..... Gwilt | 9 | 0 |
| ROAR (Mr. R. Joel) ..... C. Peck | 9 | 0 |
| SEABOARD (Lord Ellesmere) ..... Pickering | 8 | 11 |
| HOWLEAZ (Mrs. C. Evans) ..... Turner | 8 | 11 |
| SYLVAN CALL (Mr. A. Falcon) ..... Rintoul | 8 | 11 |
| CONE OF FIRE (Lord H. de Walden) ..... D. Waugh | 8 | 11 |
| aNATASHA (Mr. S. B. Joel) ..... Earl | 8 | 11 |
| aBRIGHT SEA (Royal Blue F. by Gay Crusader) (Mr. J. H. Whitney) ..... Boyd-Rochfort | 8 | 11 |
| aTHREAD (Mr. J. K. Widener) ..... Boyd-Rochfort | 8 | 11 |
| SUNNY POLLY (Sir E. Wills) ..... De Winton | 8 | 11 |

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ESPION, —; REDGRAVE, F. Lane; TOWN TALK, —; WALTER RALEIGH, H. Wragg; FAIRY PRINCE, F. Fox; STEEL BOY, H. Jellis; BRAU PERE, J. Leach; GOLDEN VENTURE, H. Leach; UT MAJOR, M. Beary; TOURS, G. Richards; EUGENE, C. Elliott; KNIGHT ERRANT, —; RAY, J. Jones; ROBIN A' BOBBIN, R. James; THE MASHER, R. Dick; ROAR, R. Carslake; SYLVAN CALL, R. Perryman; CONE OF FIRE, —; NATASHA, F. Winter; BRIGHT SEA OF THREAD, J. Childs; SUNNY POLLY, —; ROSSLEAF, —. H. Graves will ride either Espion or Town Talk.

4.45.—The BECKHAMPTON PLATE of 200 sovs. for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

| | st | lb |
|---|---|---|
| FUSE CAP C. by Black Jester (Sir A. Bailey) ..... Cottrill | 9 | 0 |
| THE TREND C. by Greenback (Sir H. Fitz Herbert) ..... Clement | 9 | 0 |
| SORDO (Mr. D. M. Gant) ..... W. F. Lowe | 9 | 0 |
| aKHANTOUN (Lord Glanely) ..... Gwilt | 9 | 0 |
| DAMERHAM (Mr. C. W. Gordon) ..... J. Jarvis | 9 | 0 |
| LADY CLUNEY C. by Stornoway (Mr. E. Gwilt) ..... Gwilt | 9 | 0 |
| CUDLEY (Mr. W. Hall) ..... Moreton | 9 | 0 |
| aROEHAMPTON (Mr. J. W. Harrel) ..... Leach, jun. | 9 | 0 |
| TRIQUETTE C. by Denman (Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Johnson) ..... R. B. Johnson | 9 | 0 |
| THE GRANOR C. by Vendetor (Mr. S. McGregor) ..... Gwilt | 9 | 0 |
| CONE IN (Sir C. McLeod) ..... Higgs | 9 | 0 |
| PERIDETER C. by Ethelio (Major A. C. Marshall) ..... De Mestre | 9 | 0 |
| CERON (Mr. H. Marshall) ..... Farquharson | 9 | 0 |
| COSMETIC (Mr. E. Martin) ..... Martin | 9 | 0 |
| PUTTING GREEN (Mr. M. Melville) ..... Nugent | 9 | 0 |
| D'EVNCOURT (Mr. F. W. Dennis) ..... Templeman | 9 | 0 |
| MILLSTONE (Mr. D. Nicol) ..... G. L. Ward | 9 | 0 |
| KROONER C. by Verdun (the late Mr. O. W. Rayner) ..... Gwilt | 9 | 0 |
| COUNTESS EVA C. by Gainsborough (Mr. H. T. Rich) ..... Gwilt | 9 | 0 |
| FLYING SCOT (Mr. E. Robson) ..... Tabor | 9 | 0 |
| DOSSUN (Mr. E. Robson) ..... Wilson | 9 | 0 |
| aKING (Mr. E. de St. Alary) ..... Glinn | 9 | 0 |
| CHARLANDS (Mrs. Reiss Wallace) ..... J. Beary | 9 | 0 |
| CLOVE HITCH (Mrs. S. Whitburn) ..... Cottrill | 9 | 0 |
| CROWLE (Sir W. Cooke) ..... Read | 8 | 11 |
| ALLEGRO (Mr. T. Pritchard) ..... G. Bell | 8 | 11 |
| WARLAND F. by Friar Marcus (Mr. L. Ardern) ..... Leach, jun. | 8 | 11 |
| SCOTCH ROMANCE (Sir A. Bailey) ..... Cottrill | 8 | 11 |
| TYTHE F. by The Visier (Mr. A. Boxtall) ..... V. Smyth | 8 | 11 |
| TOLLYNESSLE (Alhata f. by He Goes) (Mr. C. Stuart Brown) ..... Mosley | 8 | 11 |
| LYDIE WHITE F. by Abbots Trace (Mrs. N. Bromley) ..... Baldwin | 8 | 11 |
| ORIENTIA (Mr. W. H. Cazes) ..... Hulme | 8 | 11 |
| EDGAR'S LADY F. by Jackdaw (Mr. H. L. Cottrill) ..... Cottrill | 8 | 11 |
| TESSO (Mr. F. Darling) ..... F. Darling | 8 | 11 |
| ORLESAR (Captain E. Elsey) ..... V. Hartigan | 8 | 11 |
| NO OTHER (Mr. R. Farquharson) ..... Farquharson | 8 | 11 |
| ROCKETTE (Colonel H. Pickering) ..... Lowe | 8 | 11 |
| SLANDER (Vicomte de Fleurieu) ..... R. Dawson | 8 | 11 |
| DERRYCLARE (Captain F. Forester) ..... M. Hartigan | 8 | 11 |
| CAROLA (Mrs. C. Glorney) ..... Sorrie | 8 | 11 |

(Continued at foot of next column)

## PONTEFRACT RESULTS

2.30 (2.31).—The VICTORIA PLATE of 150 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

STOLEN JEST, br c. by Trespasser—Nicholaar (Mr. C. L. Rees). 8st. 12lb. ..... H. Jelliss 1
SHARIA, ch f. by Royal Lancer—Chrysoberyl (Mr. W. de Selincourt). 8st. 9lb. ..... C. Brown 2
BONNIE BAINE, br f. by Hainault—Bonnie Celine (Mrs. J. Wood). 8st. 9lb. ..... G. Beasley 3
Smolensk f. by Sehorro (Mrs. C. Birch). 8st. ..... F. Beasley 0
Johnnie (Mr. H. F. Clayton). 8st. 12lb. ..... J. Caldwell 0
Dockland (Mr. Tattersall). 8st. 12lb. ..... Bentley 0
Fontaine Française c. by Prince Eugene (Mr. H. F. Lawrence). 8st. 12lb. ..... Taylor 0
Orenden c. by Rose Prince (Captain J. Renwick). 8st. 12lb. ..... J. Thwaites 0

(Winner trained by Peacock, at Middleham)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 on Smolensk filly, 4 to 1 agst Bonnie Baine, 10 to 1 Sharia, 100 to 8 Dockland, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend 14s. 6d.; places, 10s. 3d., 8s. 3d. Total win pool, 8,076 units; total place pool, 7,217 units.

Won by a length and a half; a short head separated second and third. Smolensk filly was fourth and Dockland last.

3.0 (3.1).—The HOUGHTON HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. One mile and a quarter.

POT HOT, ch c. by Pot-au-Feu—Lady Brendan (Mr. C. S. Hailey). 4 yrs, 7st. 4lb. ..... J. Dines 1
PURE FUR, b f. by Marten—Lily Edgar (Mr. H. F. Clayton). 4 yrs. 7st. 6lb. ..... J. Caldwell 2
GOURD, br c. by Lemonora—Summer Sea (Lord Ellesmere). 5 yrs, 7st. 12lb. ..... W. Nevett 3
Vance (Mr. J. Hiner). 6 yrs, 8st. 8lb. ..... G. Taylor 0
Lucca (Mrs. M. Wilson). 5 yrs, 8st. 2lb. ..... A. Brown 0
Bower of Roses (Captain H. Dixon). 4 yrs, 7st. 12lb. ..... F. Brooks 0
Courtesy (Lieutenant-Colonel Wingfield). 7 yrs, 8st. 2lb. ..... T. Weston 0
Perchance (Lord Zetland). 4 yrs, 8st. 1lb. ..... T. Lowrey 1
Hidalgo II. (Mr. T. H. Watson). aged, 7st. 12lb. ..... W. Stephenson 0
Race (Mr. G. B. Bates). 4 yrs, 7st. 6lb. ..... G. Baines 0
Walloon (Lady Scarbrough). 4 yrs, 6st. 12lb. ..... T. Lowrey 0
Telescriptor (Lady A. Compton-Vyner). 7 yrs, 6st. 10lb. (car. 6st. 12lb.). ..... J. Simpson 0

(Winner trained by A. Sadler, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—3 to 1 agst Pot Hot, 5 to 1 Gourd, 6 to 1 each Perchance and Pure Fur, 7 to 1 Walloon, 8 to 1 Telescriptor, 10 to 1 Courtesy, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 11s. 3d.; places, 3s. 6d., 3s. 9d., 3s. 3d. Total win pool, 10,040 units; total place pool, 9,601 units.

Won by a neck; half a length separated second and third. Walloon was fourth and Vance last.

3.30 (3.32).—The JUVENILE SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

CALMETTE, br f. by Tonton—Calma (Lieut.-Colonel C. Birkin). 8st. 2lb. ..... T. Lowrey 1
LEPANTO, b g. by The Vizier—Fracas (Mr. T. Mott). 8st. 2lb. ..... S. Wragg 2
TALONS, bl g. by Eaglehawk—Margot (Mr. W. Peck). 8st. 7lb. ..... E. Fox 3
Apposite (Mr. Alderson). 8st. 10lb. ..... H. Leach 0
Leg Puller (Mr. H. F. Clayton). 8st. 10lb. J. Caldwell 0
Pelford c. by Bercsford (Mr. J. Gorman). 8st. 10lb. ..... Beasley 0
Rotary (Mr. S. Morris). 8st. 10lb. ..... E. James 0
Liberty's Gift g. by All Alone (Mr. A. J. Bridgman). 8st. 7lb. ..... G. Baines 0
Loyal Risk (Mr. M. Vasey). 8st. 10lb. F. Braithwaite 0
Goldfield f. by Etheric (Mr. J. Cochrane). 8st. 2lb. ..... F. Lindley 0
Rose Noble (Mr. R. J. Colling). 8st. 7lb. F. Beasley 0
Furbelow (Mr. A. de Rothschild). 8st. 7lb. ..... E. Perryman 0
Tivoli Lass (Captain H. Slingsby). 8st. 7lb. J. Taylor 0
Byronia (Sir H. de Trafford). 8st. 7lb. J. Dines 0
Nun Monkton f. by Silver Band (Captain A. S. Wilson). 8st. 7lb. ..... J. Thwaites 0

(Winner trained by C. Leader, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—3 to 1 agst Lepanto, 5 to 1 Rose Noble, 6 to 1 each Furbelow and Tivoli Lass, 7 to 1 each Calmette and Byronia, 100 to 8 each Apposite and Talons, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 50s.; places, 13s. 6d., 4s. 6d. Total win pool, 7,181 units; total place pool, 5,494 units.

Won by two lengths; four lengths separated second and third. Apposite was fourth and Loyal Risk last. The winner was sold to Mr. P. Thrale for 155 guineas.

4.0 (4.2).—The KIRKBY SELLING HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. One mile and a half.

DUNIN, bl g. by Dunboltm—Gulp (Mr. R. Renton). aged, 7st. 10lb. ..... Weston 1
THE BO GIRL, b f. by Rak—Mountain Thrush (Mrs. M. Kinney). 4 yrs. 7st. 5lb. (car. 7st. 6lb.). J. Caldwell 2
AYOT, b m. by The Vizier—Caltha (Mr. A. Boarman), aged, 8st. ..... W. Nevett 3
Dilly (Mr. I. E. Cribbin). 5 yrs. 8st. 6lb. ..... W. Stephenson 0
Lost Dynasty (Mrs. M. Lambert). 5 yrs, 8st. 5lb. ..... D. McCuisean 0
Phantom Jim (Mr. G. Crabtree). 5 yrs. 7st. 5lb. J. Foy 0
Riviera (Mr. J. T. C. Burn). 4 yrs. 7st. 5lb. J. Dines 0
Melibeus (Mr. C. E. Smith), aged, 7st. 4lb. ..... Richardson 0
Harthorpe Cry (Mr. T. Green). 3 yrs, 6st. 9lb. (car. 6st. 11lb.) ..... G. Revley 0

(Winner trained by Renton, at Ripon)

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 1 agst Phantom Jim, 9 to 4 Ayot, 5 to 1 The Bo Girl, 10 to 1 Dilly, 100 to 8 each Melibeus and Riviera, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 12s.; places, 3s. 6d., 6d., 3s. 9d. Total win pool, 8,052 units; total place pool, 7,217 units.

Won by five lengths; three lengths separated second and third. Melibeus was fourth and Dilly last. There was no bid for the winner.

4.30 (4.31).—The CARLETON HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. Five furlongs.

ORIENT EXPRESS, ch c. by Golden Sun—Chi Chi (Lady A. Compton-Vyner). 3 yrs, 7st. 2lb. ..... T. Lowrey 1
BENBURB, b g. by Irish Battle—Roseanna (Mr. W. Sutton). 7 yrs, 7st. 11lb. ..... Baines 2
RAYMAN, br c. by Pommern—St. Mary Cray (Mr. R. P. Botterill). 6 yrs, 7st. 9lb. ..... T. Weston 3
Lundy Light (Lord Lonsdale). 5 yrs, 8st. C. Brown 0
Tad (Mr. J. G. Smith). 5 yrs, 8st. 2lb. G. Taylor 0
Ayot Lad (Sir H. Bruntan). 6 yrs, 8st. 2lb. J. Dines 0
Bright Steel (Mr. H. C. Cain). 5 yrs, 8st. J. Thwaites 0
Dance On (Mr. H. F. Clayton). 3 yrs, 6st. 12lb. ..... A. Richardson 0

(Winner trained by Cole, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—100 to 30 agst Dance On, 7 to 2 Orient Express, 4 to 1 Benburb, 9 to 2 Bright Steel, 7 to 1 Lundy Light, 100 to 7 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 12s. 9d.; places, 4s. 6d., 6d. Total win pool, 8,455 units; total place pool, 7,027 units.

Won by three lengths; a neck separated second and third. Lundy Light was fourth and Bright Steel last.

5.0 (5.1).—The PARK PLATE of 150 sovs.; for three-year-olds. One mile.

POMMAME, b g. by Pommern—Maid of Erin (Mr. J. Benson). 8st. 4lb. ..... H. Wragg 1
GUILCAGH, b f. by He Goes—Melmood (Mr. J. Beary). 8st. 4lb. ..... M. Beary 2
POLO, gr c. by Polymelus—Lady Bayardo (Mr. W. Riley Smith). 8st. 4lb. ..... J. Taylor 3
Backwoodsman (Mr. A. Boarman). 8st. 4lb. ..... F. Brooks 0
Broc-o-dale (Mr. E. Burns). 8st. 4lb. ..... E. Fox 0
Maugre (Lord Carnarvon). 8st. 4lb. ..... G. Baines 0
Halloween (Lord Derby). 8st. 4lb. ..... T. Weston 0
Tinkers Well (Mr. J. L. Dugdale). 8st. 4lb. ..... E. Perryman 0
Coisiniere (Lord Fitzwilliam). 8st. 4lb. ..... W. Nevett 0
Wazir (Mr. R. J. Hughes). 8st. 4lb. ..... P. Beasley 0
Prince Rathoe (Mr. J. S. Kincaid). 8st. 4lb. ..... J. Thwaites 0
Tongking (Mr. W. J. Peck). 8st. 4lb. ..... J. Thwaites 0
Salmanca (Mr. Reid Walker). 8st. 4lb. ..... D. Jones 0

(Winner trained by Elsey, at Malton)

STARTING PRICES.

# Sporting News
(Continued from page 6)

## GOLF

### PROFESSIONALS AT ROEHAMPTON

The weather was beautiful at Roehampton yesterday when the match play stage of the Professional Invitation Tournament was begun. Fred Robson, T. H. Cotton, James Sherlock, and Mark Seymour qualified for the semi-final round which will be played this morning, when Robson will meet Cotton and Sherlock will try conclusions with Seymour, the old school against the young. On Wednesday youth triumphed, but yesterday age and experience at least held their own, and to-day will show whether the former can claim to have arrived or must possess its soul in patience for another year.

The morning play, in light of what came later, must be dismissed briefly. First of all, Abe Mitchell slaughtered poor Jelly, who was completely out of conceit with himself, especially on the greens. He was actually dormie seven, and won by five and four. Next Robson, playing perfect golf, disposed of Twine on the seventeenth green after being dormie three; and after that came Sherlock, with a fine victory over R. A. Whitcombe at the same point. Sherlock started by winning the first three holes, due to Whitcombe's weakness on the greens, but after that Sherlock faltered, and was one down at the thirteenth. The fourteenth was the turning-point. Sherlock won it after he had stymied Whitcombe, but would probably have won the hole in any case. The fifteenth was halved. Sherlock won the sixteenth, and then, a cruel blow for Whitcombe, stymied him again at the short seventeenth after being bunkered; and that was the end of Whitcombe.

Havers and Saynor had a great struggle. There was never more than a hole in it, but Havers lasted just the better and won on the home green. Cotton and Davies won comfortable victories over Hodson and Lacey respectively; Cotton finishing off his man at the long 13th, which he holed in 3. In the last two matches Seymour had always a little in hand of Adams, and Sherlock went serenely on his simple and accurate way before disposing of Faulkner by two and one.

All this meant one great match—Robson and Mitchell—and every one hurried over luncheon to be in plenty of time to see it. And yet it was a disappointing match, for Mitchell did not do himself justice. He was obviously feeling his back. That must not, however, detract from the merit of Robson's performance. He seems to be playing better than ever, and thoroughly deserved his victory. Mitchell drew first blood with a win in 4 at the second, but Robson squared at the long third, where he holed a good putt for a 4. The fourth was halved in 4, perfectly played by both. At the fifth Robson just ran over the plateau green with his pitch-and-run and failed to get down in two more. Accordingly Mitchell won it, and the sixth also, where Robson fluffed his second, putted past with his third, and missed his fourth. Mitchell meanwhile lying 8ft. from the hole in 2 after a beautiful pitch. The short seventh was the critical and decisive hole. There Mitchell pulled his tee shot into long grass, was too strong with his second, and Robson, safely on the green from the tee, won in 3 to 4. The eighth was halved in 4, but to the ninth Mitchell pushed his second away down the bank to the right and never recovered.

That was all square. Robson won the tenth in 3 to 4, Mitchell being very short off the tee, and the eleventh, where he holed his putt for a 3 by pulling it most cleverly round Mitchell's ball that was stymying him. The twelfth was halved in 3, and then Robson delivered a telling blow by putting his tee shot to the thirteenth (255 yards up hill) 10ft. short of the pin. Robson was bunkered to the left at the fourteenth hole and Mitchell won it in 3, but Robson,with two magnificent shots on to the fifteenth green—the hole is 500 yards long—won that to become dormy, and the end came at the next hole, where Mitchell pushed his iron shot again and could never hope for more than a half. It was sad to see Mitchell being outdriven time and again, clearly because he could not let himself go, but he would be the last to excuse himself on that account in view of the quality of Robson's golf.

Cotton had a hard match with Davies going out, holing a difficult putt at the ninth to keep a lead of one hole. From there he went on his way rejoicing, for he did the next five holes in 2, 3, 2, 3, 3, won four of them and the match by five and four. Meanwhile Sherlock was having a desperate match with Havers and Mark Seymour as desperate a one with Holland. Havers squared the match against Sherlock at the 17th with a beautiful pitch and run. To the 18th he hit a magnificent tee shot over the trees, whereas Sherlock was short and to the left just through the gap.

From there he hit the most perfect spoon-shot past that intrusive left-hand bunker to within 10ft. of the hole. Havers' mashie shot was wide to the right, but he putted dead, and Sherlock was short with his putt for a three and the match. Havers hit an enormous drive to the 19th—three yards to the right and he would have been on the green—but, alas! it found a guarding bunker on the left. Sherlock played safely out to the right, opened the green, and then played a pitch-and-run that no one who saw it will ever forget. The ball pitched on the lower green, ran truly on and up the little bank and finished a yard past the pin. Havers got safely out, but was short, put his third stone dead, and then Sherlock quietly and confidently ended the suspense.

The finish of the other match was strangely similar. In it Seymour was dormy one after Holland had taken three putts on the seventeenth green, when two would have made him all square. He was not forgiven, in spite of a great effort. The two tee-shots to the eighteenth were like those in the match before. Seymour's sailed over the trees, Holland's was wide to the left. Then Holland pulled his second hole high on to the first tee clear of the left-hand bunker, Seymour's mashie shot was wide to the right at the entrance of the new green. He putted, but was short, and then Holland holed out for a 3 to save his bacon. Both hit good drives. Holland played the odd, a beautiful shot, which just mounted the bank. Seymour replied with an exact replica. Holland missed his putt, and Seymour holed his. Two vivid finishing touches to end a wonderful day.

FIRST ROUND

ABE MITCHELL (private, St. Albans) beat H. C. JOLLY (Potgrove), by 5 and 4.

F. ROBSON (Cooden Beach) beat W. T. TWINE (Bromley and Bickley), by 2 and 1.

J. G. SHERLOCK (Hunstanton) beat R. A. WHITCOMBE (Parkstone) by 2 and 1.

A. G. HAVERS (Sandy Lodge) beat C. E. SAYNOR (Birkdale) by one hole.

T. H. COTTON (Langley Park) beat B. HODSON (Chigwell) by 5 and 3.

W. H. DAVIES (Wallasey) beat A. J. LACEY (Selsdon Park by 4 and 3.

M. SEYMOUR (St. Leonard's) beat G. T. ADAMS (Hampstead) by 3 and 1.

L. HOLLAND (Gerrards Cross) beat G. FAULKNER (Bramley) by 2 and 1.

SECOND ROUND

ROBSON beat MITCHELL by 3 and 2.

SHERLOCK beat HAVERS at the 19th hole.

COTTON beat DAVIES by 5 and 4.

SEYMOUR beat HOLLAND at the 19th hole.

### R.N. AND R.M. MEETING

The annual Spring Meeting of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines Golfing Society was continued over the Berkshire Club's courses near Ascot yesterday, when the third and fourth rounds of the knock-out competition were played.

The results were:—

SENIOR TOURNAMENT.—THIRD ROUND.—Instructor Lieutenant-Commander A. Akhurst (3) beat Lieutenant J. G. Edwards (5) by 1 hole; Commander J. R. Johnston (1) beat Lieutenant-Commander E. B. K. Stevens (4) by 5 and 4; Lieutenant G. M. Pares (0) beat Captain A. H. D. Field (4) by 4 and 3; Commander E. G. Stone (5) beat Captain F. Acheson (9) by 3 and 1; the Rev. E. S. Ulyat (+2) beat Regiment Commander C. J. G. Mackenzie (2) by 3 and 1; Rear-Admiral B. V. Brooke (8) beat Captain P. Macnamara (9) by 2 and 1; Lieutenant-Commander C. F. Bush (9) beat Rear-Admiral W. F. Sells (9) by 6 and 4; Captain K. Bromger (3) beat Commander H. W. M. Jackson (1) by 6 and 5. FOURTH ROUND.—Johnston beat Akhurst by 1 hole; Pares beat Stone by 1 hole; Brooke beat Ulyat by 2 and 1; Bromger beat Bush at the nineteenth hole.

JUNIOR TOURNAMENT.—THIRD ROUND.—Lieutenant W. Dallmeier (10) beat Paymaster Lieutenant Lade (10) by 4 and 3; Lieutenant-Commander F. P. Phayre (13) beat Lieutenant D. J. Fisher (10) by 7 and 5; Commander J. A. Scott (9) beat Commander J. R. Pearce (14) by 5 and 4; Surgeon Captain E. Cameron (11) beat Rear-Admiral C. M. Forbes (11) by 6 and 4; Major F. C. S. Bishop (12) beat Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Hunsingford (16) by 2 holes; Vice-Admiral A. V. Campbell (13) beat Lieutenant A. L. Taylor (12) by 3 and 1; Colonel J. M. A. Harris (15) beat Commander W. B. Hayward (11) by 4 and 2; Lieutenant-Commander W. R. Brunner (10) beat the Ven. Archdeacon R. McKew (14) by 6 and 5. FOURTH ROUND.—Dallmeyer beat Phayre by 1 hole; Scott beat Cameron by 7 and 6; Campbell beat Bishop at the twentieth hole; Brunner beat Harris by 7 and 6.

Members of the Eccentric Club Golfing Society held two bogey competitions at Sandy Lodge yesterday, when H. Howitt (13) won the singles with a return of all square, S. Frank (6) finishing 1 down, and A. B. Jacobs and W. Surman won the fourball event with a return of seven up.

## LADIES' TOURNAMENT AT RANELAGH

### MISS LEITCH IN FORM

England won her thirteenth successive victory in the Ladies' International Tournament, which was concluded at Ranelagh yesterday. The lowest four scores of either day counted and England's aggregate for the 36 holes was 581. Ireland was second with 608, Wales third with 624, and Scotland fourth with 628.

England's scorers yesterday were Miss Cecil Leitch 68, Miss Enid Wilson 69, Miss Molly Gourlay 74, and Mrs. Percy Garon 75, and the total of these four players was 286, which was nine strokes better than the total of the four best scores on the previous day. Miss Leitch, who was almost the last player away, was in great form. Seldom has she driven a longer ball,and she started by putting her second shot dead for a three at the first hole. She reached the turn in 34 and continued to play fine golf. At the eighteenth she drove the green, a distance of 233 yards, and finished in 68. Her score was the lowest of the two days and, in addition to leading her country to victory in the International Cup Tournament, Miss Leitch won the Ranelagh Challenge Gold Medal for the best scratch score on either day, the Aggregate Scratch Prize, with 72+68=140, and the prize for the best scratch score on the second day. The Handicap prize for the second 18 holes was won by Miss S. Bailey, with a return of 70−7=63.

The best of the earlier returns was a 69 by Miss Wilson, and this score was mainly the reward of beautiful approaching. She went out in 34, and her only slip coming home was a bad drive at the 11th, the ball finishing in the tennis court. This hole cost her five strokes. Miss Gourlay started by doing the first seven holes in 25 strokes, but then struck a bad patch. A half-topped mashie shot at the eighth resulted in a 6 going down on her card, and after driving out of bounds at the ninth she put a mashie shot into a bunker and took 7.

The results were:—

INTERNATIONAL CUP

ENGLAND (holders).—Miss C. Leitch 68, Miss E. Wilson, 69, Miss M. Gourlay 74, Mrs. P. Garon 75. Total 286+295 (first day's total)=581.

IRELAND.—Mrs. G. Bennett 76, Mrs. King 76, and any two of the three following: Miss Pim 78, Miss Rutledge 78, Mrs. Walker 78. Total 308+300=608.

WALES.—Mrs. Rieben 74, Miss S. Dampney 74, Miss B. Pyman 76, Miss E. Cunninghame 78. Total 302 +322=624.

SCOTLAND.—Mrs. A. G. Barry 76, Miss Shewan 77, Mrs. H. Percy 80, Mrs. A. Patey 87. Total 320+ 308=628.

RANELAGH CHALLENGE GOLD MEDAL (best scratch score of either day).—Miss Cecil Leitch, 68.

AGGREGATE SCRATCH PRIZE.—Miss Cecil Leitch, 72+68=140.

SCRATCH PRIZE (second day).—Miss Cecil Leitch, 68.

HANDICAP (second day).—Miss Sylvia Bailey, 70−7=63.

## THE HALFORD-HEWITT CUP

The annual tournament for the Halford-Hewitt Challenge Cup will be begun at Deal to-day. Thirty-one public school old boys' golfing societies had entered, but the Old Cholmeleians and the Old Lorettonians have been obliged to scratch, giving Eton and Charterhouse respectively a walk-over. Eton and Charterhouse will meet in the second round to-morrow morning.

The draw and teams are given below. These teams do not necessarily represent the precise order of play and the pairings are interchangeable from round to round. Substitute players may also be introduced if so desired.

BYE INTO SECOND ROUND

OLD WELLINGTONIAN G.S.—J. A. Board and Major R. C. Kennedy, H. E. Taylor and S. W. Thompson, Major P. R. D. Dank and J. Brittain Jones, Captain J. Arundell Clarke and W. R. Kennion. A. J. Peech and N. M. Peech. Reserve.—Dr. N. C. Carver.

FIRST ROUND

OLD MILLHILLIAN G.S. v. OLD HARROVIAN G.S. (8.30 a.m.)

OLD HARROVIAN G.S.—C. D. Gray, R. H. Oppenheimer, G. L. Q. Henriques, R. Straker, F. le S. Stone, Captain J. R. Pelham-Burn, Captain F. M. M. Carlisle, R. W. G. Zair, G. G. M. Bennett, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon.

OLD MILLHILLIAN G.S.—D. B. Anderson, P. L. Smith, R. R. Gilchrist, J. A. B. Davidson, A. W. Hawes, E. McLennan, A. J. McLennan, E. Wren, J. E. Dexter, and T. W. Lloyd.

OLD WESTMINSTER G.S. v. OLD CLIFTONIAN G.S. (9 a.m.)

OLD WESTMINSTER G.S.—H. Gardiner-Hill (captain), C. M. Page, W. L. Hartley, R. W. Hartley, R. Chapman, C. Powers, J. E. Dunning, G. S. Baker, L. R. Walton, H. M. de T. Creswick.

OLD CLIFTONIAN G.S.—W. H. Anderson, H. L. Carr, W. C. Carr, P. W. Gardiner, L. T. Godsell, Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Halford, Prebendary L. J. Percival, Lieutenant-Colonel B. T. Rees, and C. Risik.

OLD HAILEYBURIAN G.S. v. OLD TONBRIDGIAN G.S. (9.30 a.m.)

OLD HAILEYBURIAN G.S.—Major R. B. Vincent and E. H. Thompson, A. H. Dickinson and C. A. Hue-Williams, G. R. Kinder and J. Boyce, N. S. Becker and D. F. Coburn, L. A. Speakman and H. G. Collin.

DOWNSIDE OLD BOYS G.S. v. OLD FORESTERS G.S. (10.0 a.m.)

DOWNSIDE OLD BOYS G.S.—F. G. L. Fairlie and A. J. Pollen, J. A. Pollen and Lord Castlerosse, R. Murphy and A. St. J. Murphy, R. Elwes and A. J. Dunn, H. F. Cronin and Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Hanley for J. G. MacLachlan.

OLD FORESTERS G.S. (from).—J. K. Guy (captain), E. H. W. Scott, F. A. H. Henley, C. R. Walters, R. C. Hawkins, R. Garnham, H. J. Veal, Captain R. V. Martyn, S. R. Martyn, F. E. Bell, and L. Bell.

OLD MALVERNIAN G.S v. OLD RADLEIAN G.S. (10.30 a.m.)

OLD MALVERNIAN G.S.—G. Illingworth and W. H. Ricardo, G. L. Mellin and A. W. Crombie, W. W. Lowe and C. R. Acheson-Gray, F. T. Mann and R. W. Ripley, F. E. Blackstone and H. B. Bell.

OLD RADLEIAN G.S.—E. N. Layton, Sir E. W. E. Holdernesse, J. Longbourne, E. A. Sturt, J. B. M. Horner, Major J. Collis Browne, P. L. Titchmarsh, H. L. Turner, D. W. Turner, and H. W. Wightwick.

OLD ETONIAN G.S. walked over; Old Cholmeleian G.S. scratched.

OLD ETONIAN G.S.—Captain R. H. Johson and E. R. Campbell, O. C. Bristowe and G. D. Hannay, B. Darwin and E. Martin-Smith, H. C. Ellis and A. C. Gore, Major J. S. Hughes and Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Tate.

OLD CARTHUSIAN G.S. walked over; Old Lorettonian G.S. scratched.

OLD CARTHUSIAN G.S.—J. B. Beck and G. N. P. Humphries, T. A. Bourn and R. L. Burdon-Sanderson, E. M. Prain or J. P. Marston and J. Thompson, R. G. Morrison and C. F. Woodbridge, J. S. F. Morrison and V. C. Longstaffe.

OLD WYKEHAMIST G.S. v. OLD CHELTONIAN G.S. (12 noon)

OLD WYKEHAMIST G.S.—Major S. K. Thorburn and A. J. Evans, the Hon. M. Scott and D. E. Landale, A. H. Read (captain) and A. C. Marples, Captain G. A. Molony and Major R. S. Lambert, Captain G. E. Hawkins and A. M. Tew.

OLD RUGBEIAN G.S. v. OLD REDFORDIAN G.S. (12.30 p.m.)

OLD RUGBEIAN G.S.—J. E. Mellor, J. S. C. Maughan, D. H. R. Martin, A. S. Bradshaw, A. D. Carr, L. Evelyn Jones, L. B. Wimble, D. Watson, G. D. Roberts, and H. J. T. Neilson. Reserve, E. A. Tooth.

LANCING OLD BOYS G.S. v. OLD MARLBURIAN G.S. (1.0 p.m.)

LANCING OLD BOYS G.S.—C. V. Ibbetson, D. A. Ibbetson, E. C. Millard, P. S. F. Stubbs, J. W. Jackson, H. W. Cutbill, P. C. Mills, J. E. Chalcraft, N. F. Machin, and F. A. Wallers.

OLD MARLBURIAN G.S.—G. H. B. Marton, B. Wrarg, J. W. B. Pease, C. F. G. Mirfield, J. N. Smith, A. C. Grahain, W. G. C. Munsie, R. W. C. Hobbs, B. L. Rose, and D. B. U. Mann.

OLD BRADFIELDIAN G.S. v. OLD ALDENHAMIAN G.S. (1.30 p.m.)

OLD ALDENHAMIAN G.S.—E. St. G. Hewetson (captain), A. Slater, G. Keith, A. Leach Lewis, H. C. Scott Barrett, G. Eagleton, L. Mansell, E. Wordley, C. Gardiner Hill, and H. L. Fraser.

OLD BRADFIELDIAN G.S.—A. D. S. Gordon, A. St. Hoare, R. G. Mills, A. L. Stevenson, K. A. O. Manning, O. S. Scott, A. R. Topping, H. W. Lindley, J. H. Cooper, and A. N. Other.

OLD SALOPIAN G.S. v. OLD CRANLEIGHAN G.S. (2.0 p.m.)

OLD UPPINGHAMIAN G.S. v. OLD FELSTEDIAN G.S. (2.30 p.m.)

OLD UPPINGHAMIAN G.S.—Captain A. G. Pearson, Major G. N. C. Martin, T. M. Burrell, D. E. B. Soulby, R. H. Hardman, F. L. Snook, E. Featherstone, J. Bailey, F. L. Hird, and J. W. L. Adams. Reserve, G. Scott Graham.

OLD FELSTEDIAN G.S.—J. K. Mathews, R. G. Chittenden, G. H. Lintott, D. S. Chetwood, T. J. Morris, R. Woolf, J. S. Youle, H. U. Mann, J. O. Lintott, and A. N. Other.

OLD HURST JOHNIAN G.S. v. OLD LEYSIAN G.S. (3.0 p.m.)

OLD HURST JOHNIAN G.S.—G. W. E. Baker, C. E. M. Emmerson, E. M. Esdaile, L. G. Garnett, A. W. Gibbs, E. H. C. Harper, R. C. Petherbridge, R. J. Smith, C. H. Stanesby, and R. F. F. Sutton.

OLD LEYSIAN G.S.—J. E. Mellor and N. J. Holloway, T. E. Morel and E. R. Budgen, R. B. Holman and G. Scott-Fare, A. G. B. Thompson and N. H. B. Thomson, Jr., C. Whelpton and W. R. E. Brash. Reserve, K. C. Holloway.

OLD SHIRBURNIAN G.S. v. OLD REPTONIAN G.S. (3.30 p.m.)

OLD SHIRBURNIAN G.S.—

### R.A.S.C. CHAMPIONSHIP MEETING

The two days meeting of the Royal Army Service Corps Golfing Society was held at Woking. The society's championship was won by Captain C. W. Hughes with a return of 83+85=168. Second place was taken by Captain G. D. Stewart with 87+84=171, and with that score, less his handicap, he won the Taylor Cup for retired officers.

The results were:—

CHAMPIONSHIP (36 holes).—Captain C. W. Hughes, 83+85=168; Captain G. D. Stewart, 87+84=171.

COMMAND FOURSOMES CHAMPIONSHIP.—Captain W. Taylor and Captain Stewart, 90, tied with Captain J. R. S. Deversil and Captain M. G. S. Hopson, 90.

COMMAND FOURSOMES HANDICAP.—Captain Deversil and Captain Hopson, 90−15=74; Captain Hughes and Captain Stewart, 90−15=75.

HOCKEY (50 years and over).—Colonel E. F. Bienvowe (4), 5 down; (under 50 years).—Captain T. C. King (10), 4 up; Captain C. W. Hughes (6), Captain H. C. L. Cook (10), Captain F. L. Glover (10), and Captain G. W. Grantit (16) tied at all square.

FIRST SINGLES TOURNAMENT.—Captain G. W. Grantit, 92−16=76; Captain C. W. Hughes, 83−6=77.

SECOND SINGLES TOURNAMENT.—Captain Stewart, 84−7=77; Captain G. W. Hughes, 84−5=79; and Captain A. B. Robertson, 89−10=79.

TAYLOR CUP (Retired Officers).—Captain G. D. Stewart (7), 80+77=157.

### LUCIFER G.S. WIN

In an eight a side match at Addington Club yesterday, the Lucifer G.S. beat the Senior G.S. by six matches to five.

## BOAT-RACE PRACTICE

### GOOD ROW BY CAMBRIDGE

(Race to be rowed to-morrow at 12.15 p.m.)

The weather was glorious at Putney yesterday when the Oxford and Cambridge crews continued the final stages of their training. Both crews did some good rowing during their morning outings on the flood tide. Oxford did a three-minute row, while Cambridge did two minutes. The afternoon outings were brief and were devoted to practising starts.

Cambridge were the first to get afloat in the morning, when they were accompanied by a strong scratch London crew, including the two Oxford spare men, three Jesus College oarsmen, and N. M. Aldous, T. E. Letchworth, and A. Graham. The crew was stroked by Letchworth, who stroked Cambridge to victory in 1928. After paddling down to Putney Bridge the crew turned and came up-stream. They put in some excellent paddling at 23 up to Hammersmith, and near the Stork they tried a start, Brocklebank rowing 10 strokes in a quarter of a minute. Along Chiswick Eyot, Mr. Escombe set the crews to row two minutes. Cambridge gave Letchworth's crew three-quarters of a length start, but gained on them from the outset, Brocklebank rowing in brilliant form and getting in 10, 19½, and 38 in the first quarter, half, and full minute, at the end of which Cambridge had drawn level. They continued to gain and, rowing 37½ strokes in the second minute, they finished three-quarters of a length ahead of the scratch crew. This was a very fine performance, all the crew rowing well throughout. They turned at the bottom of Duke's Meadows and then paddled home.

In the afternoon the only work consisted of three starts from stake-boats, off Craven Steps, Beverley Brook, and the London R.C. Boathouse. They got away very smartly on each occasion, Brocklebank striking six strokes in just under 10sec. The outing only lasted about 25 minutes, the crew paddling to the Mile Post and then down to Putney Bridge and back.

The order of rowing and weights were:—

| | st | lb. |
|---|---|---|
| D. Haig-Thomas (Eton and Lady Margaret) (bow) | 11 | 4 |
| 2. H. R. N. Rickett (Eton and Third Trinity) | 12 | 6 |
| 3. W. A. Prideaux (Eton and Third Trinity) | 12 | 7 |
| 4. P. N. Carpmael (Gundle and Jesus) | 12 | 7 |
| 5. M. H. Warriner (Harrow and First Trinity) | 13 | 10 |
| 6. J. R. Collins (Eton and Third Trinity) | 11 | 5 |
| 7. A. S. Reeve (Brighton and Selwyn) | 12 | 1 |
| T. A. Brocklebank (Eton and Third Trinity) (stroke) | 11 | 11½ |
| R. E. Swartwout (Middlesex, U.S.A., and First Trinity) (cox) | 7 | 8 |

The crew will be out to-day at 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.

## OXFORD SHOW GOOD FORM

Oxford got afloat about a quarter-of-an-hour after Cambridge in the morning, when they had the company of a Westminster School crew. They paddled up to a stake-boat moored off Craven Steps, and then tried a start, Martineau getting in 10 strokes in 15sec. The stake-boat was brought up to Crabtree and the crew tried a three-minute row, starting from the boat. Martineau took them off at 9, 18½, and 35 in the first quarter, half, and full minute, but he then dropped to 33. Just before the end of the second minute the crew got into some very nasty water caused by the wash of a tug. They were unsteady for a few strokes, but soon recovered. The School crew, who had paddled on ahead, paced Oxford in the third minute, in which Martineau got in 34 strokes. He finished with a burst at 36, and the crews easied at Hammersmith, Oxford then being three-quarters of a length ahead. Afterwards they paddled up to the Doves, and then came back to Putney by stages.

When Oxford got afloat in the afternoon Cambridge watched them from the Leander balcony. The crew showed good form, paddling to Hammersmith in three pieces, at an average rate of 27. They turned below the bridge and then paddled to the Mile Post. From there a minute row was attempted and the crew showed good form, getting their boat moving quickly. Martineau struck 10, 19, and 36½ in the quarter, half, and full minute. After another start of 34 strokes near Beverley Brook the crew paddled home.

The order of rowing and the weights were:—

| | st | lb. |
|---|---|---|
| M. J. Waterhouse (Eton and Balliol) (bow) | 12 | 8 |
| 2. R. Low (Winchester and University College) | 12 | 2½ |
| 3. N. K. Hutton (Fettes and University College) | 12 | 11 |
| 4. C. M. Johnston (Shrewsbury and Brasenose) | 12 | 11 |
| 5. H. E. A. Edwards (Westminster and Trinity Church) | 13 | 6 |
| 6. L. Clive (Eton and Christ Church) | 13 | 0½ |
| 7. D. E. Time (Eton and University College) | 12 | 1 |
| C. F. Martineau (Harrow and University College) (stroke) | 10 | 13 |
| H. A. C. Durbridge (Malvern and University College) (cox) | 8 | 11 |

The crew will be out to-day at 11.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m.

## LACROSSE

### WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT

The women's international Lacrosse tournament, which is to last till to-morrow, was begun at Merton Abbey yesterday afternoon, when England beat Wales by 12 goals to six, and Scotland beat Ireland by 10 goals to one.

It was the first appearance of the Welsh women in an international lacrosse match, but they made a good start. England began badly and Wales got the first goal within five minutes through Miss M. Lewis. England took some time to settle down, though Miss Franklin-Adams and then Miss Moorshead soon scored. Wales then equalized, and then Miss Hobson scored for England. Wales continued to press, but England got the next goal, and then Wales drew level. Just before half-time England got the lead from a free throw. In the second half England never looked back and scored seven more goals, while Wales only got two. Good combined play by Miss Lockley and Miss Lewis got the sixth goal for Wales. They fought back gamely all the time and never gave in. Their marking was not so good as in the first half, and they did not check well, but at times were clever in intercepting. The goals for England were scored by Miss Franklin-Adams (four), Miss Moorshead (two), Miss Hobson (two), Miss Green (two), and Miss Kent (two), and for Wales by Miss M. Lewis, who was by far the best attack on the field (three), and Miss D. M. Williams, Miss M. Lockley, and Miss D. North.

The big win by Scotland over Ireland came as a surprise, and was due to the excellent combination of the Scottish side, five of whom were old St. Leonard's girls. Their passing was excellent. Ireland marked poorly and their goalkeeper was inclined to come out too much. Scotland quickly got a good lead of five goals to one at half-time. Several of the goals were gained by the fine play of Miss Lindsay, who passed in well. Miss R. Cowan was the best on the Irish side, but they found it impossible to hold up the Scottish attack. The ground was hard and the ball bounced frequently with a nasty spin. The goals were scored for Scotland by Miss N. Greig (three), Miss H. Wilson (two), Miss A. Lindsay (two), Miss E. Ferguson (two), and Miss M. Morrison. Miss S. Ferguson scored for Ireland.

The teams were:—

ENGLAND.—Miss P. Purdey (South), goal; Miss V. Straker (South), point; Miss K. Ellershaw (South), cover-point; Mrs. R. Freeman (South (captain), third man; Miss F. Asbdown (Midlands), left defence; Miss G. Stapylton (South), right defence; Miss M. Shaw (Midlands), centre; Miss K. Kent (South), left attack; Miss L. Green (East), right attack; Miss B. Hobson (Midlands), third home; Miss J. Franklin-Adams (South), second home; Miss I. Moorshead (South), first home.

WALES.—Miss M. Jones (South), goal; Miss M. Edwards (South), point; Mrs. D. Lewis (South), cover-point; Miss P. Jacent (North), third man; Miss G. Gould (South), left defence; Mrs. P. Lewis (South), right defence; Miss A. Lockley (South), centre; Miss D. M. Williams (North), left attack; Miss L. Vincent (North), right attack; Miss M. Lockley (South), third home; Miss B. North (South), second home; Miss M. Lewis (South) (captain), first home.

IRELAND.—Miss M. Purdon (Leinster), goal; Miss J. Dunlop (Leinster), point; Miss M. Smyth (Ulster), cover-point; Miss N. Batchen (Leinster), third man; Miss S. MacIlwaine (Ulster), left defence; Miss N. Maldon (Leinster), right defence; Miss D. Dermody (Leinster), centre; Miss R. Cowan (Ulster), left attack; Miss D. Ferguson (Ulster), right attack; Miss J. Rotherham (Leinster) (captain), third home; Miss S. Ferguson (Ulster), second home; Miss L. Morton (Leinster), first home.

SCOTLAND.—Miss G. Blackburn (Edinburgh L.C.), goal; Miss M. Greig (Satellites), point; Miss J. Ritchie (Edinburgh L.C.) (captain), cover-point; Miss H. Douglas-Brown (Anstey F.T.C.), third man; Miss E. Thin (Satellites), left defence; Miss M. Alexander (Edinburgh L.C.), right defence; Miss N. Scott (Perthshire), centre; Miss M. Morrison (Edinburgh L.C.), left attack; Miss A. Lindsay (Edinburgh L.C.), right attack; Miss N. Greig (Glasgow L.C.), third home; Miss D. Thompson (Glasgow L.C.), second home; Miss H. Wilson (Bedford F.T.C.), first home.

### HOCKEY

The Chiswick Women's Hockey Club left Liverpool-street last night for a 10-days tour in Berlin, Leipzig, and Dresden, at the invitation of the German Ladies' Hockey Union. The following members are going on the tour:—

Miss F. T. Bryan (captain), Miss Carlebach, Miss Dolman, Miss E. Franz, Miss Freeman, Miss Gooch, Miss J. Jones, Miss P. Jones, Miss Kirkpatrick, Miss Pomeroy, Mrs. Syms, Miss Whitcombe, and Miss Woodward.

## LAWN TENNIS

### DAVIS CUP TRIALS

The Davis Cup Trials were continued at the All-England lawn tennis courts at Wimbledon yesterday. A programme has been arranged for the last days of the week on the strength of performances on the earlier days. The matches fixed seemed to be a sort of challenge between the players who represented Great Britain in the Davis Cup matches last year, H. W. Austin, J. C. Gregory, and I. G. Collins, and the others who are now knocking at the door and will soon insistently call for inclusion in international teams.

Gregory and Collins, the Doubles partners, who made a strong pair last year, were not called upon yesterday, but will be seen in action once more this afternoon. Gregory, however, was called out to play in his first real Singles match of the year, and he acquitted himself so well as to win comfortably in three sets from J. S. Olliff. Austin, on the other hand, pitted against H. G. N. Lee, one of the most promising of the younger British players, who had beaten him earlier in the year on the Riviera, failed after he had won the first set with ease, and the second after a tense struggle of 22 games lasting over an hour.

Austin's failure raises problems for the selectors in the choice of their team to face the Germans in the first round of the Davis Cup Competition. He played with much coolness and confidence in the first set, but he was never able to make his winning shot early, and the rallies were generally long drawn out, though Austin frequently cleverly got to the net and placed a volley well out of the reach of his opponent. Overhead, however, he seemed to be even weaker than last year. Lee is a player of much the same style as Austin, but he has clearly greater physical powers and more determination. He showed himself yesterday to be essentially a sticker, and to have the necessary temperament and power to carry him through. Austin got away to a good start and won the first set so easily that it seemed likely that he would hardly be challenged for the match, but Lee played stubbornly in the second set. When it went against him and Austin got a good start in the third set, though Lee had taken the first game to love, it seemed to be Austin's match, but Lee recovered gamely and in the end won easily. Austin is undoubtedly a clever player, but he doesn't now go out for winning shots early enough; he is content to dally and put off; he can manœuvre his opponent into places where he can beat him, but the effort he has imposed on himself in so doing is too great for his physical resources. Lee has a remarkable variety of strokes and uses them with judgment. With greater confidence in his powers, which may lead him to extend himself more, he should be a player of the first class.

This long-drawn-out match was a slow and tedious affair compared with that between Gregory and Olliff. Gregory was in his best humour, and when he is there is no more delightful player to watch. He loves to play, and puts his whole spirit and enthusiasm into the game. There is no long-drawn-out, well-studied plan of campaign about him. He is out to win or lose, and it is win or lose. He will get his point with a shot that no player could cope with, or he will fail with another that could hardly be believed to come from the same player. Olliff was playing well against Gregory, but he could not cope with some of the fierce services, the terrific smashes, and well-placed volleys of his opponent. Gregory was at the net in a flash. Though far the biggest and heaviest of the men playing in the trials, he was far the quickest on his feet, and he could dash after the ball and get it back in a way that the others must have envied. Gregory won the first two sets by six to four. Then in the third he was led by love to three, but with a sudden spurt he got even and finally won by seven to five. It was a delightful match to watch side by side with the other on the adjoining court. It started 15 minutes later and was over before the second set between Austin and Lee.

N. Sharpe beat I. G. Collins in another Singles match by three sets to two.

The results were:—

SINGLES

J. C. Gregory beat J. S. Olliff (6—4, 6—4, 7—5); H. G. N. Lee beat H. W. Austin (3—6, 10—12, 8—6, 6—4, 6—2).

DOUBLES

G. R. O. Crole-Rees and C. G. Eames beat C. H. Kingsley and F. J. Perry (7—5, 6—4, 6—2).

### MAGDALEN PARK TOURNAMENT

E. O. Mather gained a good victory in the fourth round of the Singles in the Magdalen Park tournament at Wandsworth Common yesterday, when he beat H. K. Lester by 2—6, 10—8, 6—1, after having been twice within a point of defeat in the second set, when Lester was serving and leading by 5—4. Lester led in the second set at 3—0, 4—2, 5—3 and 8—7. C. G. N. Turnbull who beat Commander P. F. Glover, will play Miki for a place in the final. The last four in the Woman's Singles are Miss N. Trentham, Mrs. C. M. B. Marriott, Miss B. Yorke, and Mrs. Dudley Cox, Miss Yorke again did well, for she beat an experienced player in Miss Madge Slaney.

SINGLES.—FOURTH ROUND.—Y. Ohta beat W. R. Latham (6—2, 6—0); E. O. Mather beat H. K. Lester (2—6, 10—8, 6—1); C. G. N. Turnbull beat Commander F. F. Glover (6—1, 3—2); R. Miki beat R. K. Tinkler (6—2, 8—6).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—FOURTH ROUND.—Miss N. Trentham beat Miss K. M. Grocott (6—2, 8—0); Mrs. C. M. B. Marriott beat Miss M. Johnstone (5—8, 7—5); Miss B. Yorke beat Miss M. Slaney (9—7, 4—3); Mrs. Dudley Cox beat Lady D. Pleydell-Bouverie (6—4, 2—6, 6—3).

DOUBLES.—FIRST ROUND.—W. R. Latham and G. W. Gibbs beat G. O. Jameson and C. P. Bright (6—3, 10—8); J. Cummins and E. F. Busby beat L. H. A. Hankey and R. K. Tinkler (6—4, 7—5). SECOND ROUND.—E. O. Mather and E. M. Buzzard beat O. Wright and R. K. Irons (6—1, 8—4).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—THIRD ROUND.—Mrs. V. Burr and Miss N. Trentham beat Mrs. M. B. Reckitt and Miss M. Follansby (6—3, 3—6, 6—3); Miss G. E. Tremblin and Mrs. L. D. Brunwell beat Miss K. A. Riley and Mrs. D. A. Alston (6—3, 5—7, 6—4).

MIXED DOUBLES.—SECOND ROUND.—J. D. Morris and Miss M. Wynne beat R. K. Irons and Miss M. Cox (10—8, 15—17, 6—3); R. K. Tinkler and Miss N. Trentham beat J. Cummins and Miss N. C. Edes (3—6, 8—6, 7—5); R. Miki and Mrs. V. Burr beat I. G. Maddock and Lady D. Pleydell-Bouverie (6—4, 6—1); H. K. Lester and Miss M. Johnstone beat P. H. Sidney and Mrs. D. A. Alston (7—5, 7—5, 6—2). THIRD ROUND.—Y. Ohta and Mrs. C. M. B. Marriott beat E. M. Buzzard and Mrs. Dudley Cox (6—3, 6—4).

### WESTGATE TOURNAMENT

Mrs. H. Edgington and Miss J. Ingram both had easy wins in the semi-final round of the women's singles at the Westgate-on-Sea tournament on the St. Mildred's courts yesterday.

The results were:—

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—SEMI-FINAL ROUND.—Mrs. H. Edgington beat Miss A. Steer-Watkins (6—1, 6—0); Miss J

# Parliament

## LORDS AND LAND DRAINAGE

## CALCUTTA "SWEEP"

### PURCHASE OF TICKETS ILLEGAL

## PRIME MINISTER ON THE CONFERENCE

## HOUSE OF LORDS

THURSDAY, APRIL 10

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at half-past 3 o'clock.

The Milford Docks Bill was read the third time and passed.

### LAND DRAINAGE BILL

EARL DE LA WARR, Under-Secretary for War, moved the second reading of the Land Drainage Bill. He said that the Bill was based on the report of the Royal Commission on Land Drainage, presided over by Lord Bledisloe. The report was issued at the end of 1927, and the Bill followed very closely its recommendations. Their lordships would join with him in regretting that Lord Bledisloe was not able to be present to see his efforts brought to fruition and to give them the benefit of his knowledge and advice. The Royal Commission which considered the subject took a very serious view of the present situation. They found that 1,700,000 acres of land were in immediate need of land drainage, and that included only land suffering from lack of arterial drainage. The present legislation dated back to the reign of Henry VIII. The existing authorities, working in complete independence of each other, with no facilities for cooperation, were quite unable to carry out the task which had been allotted to them. There was no supervising authority in respect of the main channels of our great rivers. There were two main points on which the Royal Commission laid particular stress and with which this Bill was designed to deal. The first was the necessity for having one supreme authority responsible for the whole catchment area of a river.

The second point was the importance of extending the area rateable under the existing land for land drainage, so as to embrace the whole of the catchment area to a greater or less extent for rating purposes. The old law had been interpreted to mean that it was only legal to rate for drainage purposes those persons whose land benefited as the result of land drainage or escaped danger thereby. This principle of no benefit, no rates had resulted in the growth of a great conglomeration of small drainage authorities with small areas and a power to rate limited to their area. There were over 370 of these drainage authorities. None of these authorities was in a position to exercise any jurisdiction over the main rivers. As a result the main rivers had in many cases been silted up, and it was becoming increasingly difficult for the great quantities of water that had to be carried by them to be properly evacuated. In the Thames catchment area only 250,000 acres were rateable for carrying out drainage works, and the catchment area was 2,500,000 acres. Each of the many district authorities was at the moment bounded by a line which separated the comparatively small benefit area from the rest of the catchment area. The water that fell or rose in that surrounding area must sooner or later find its way into the river or channels in the rateable area, and the works carried out in the rateable area had to be designed to carry not only the water from the lowlands but the water that came down from the uplands.

The Royal Commission also dealt with other points in the law which, in their opinion, required drastic alteration, and the Bill followed in these respects very closely the report. It was obvious that a code of law which originated in the reign of Henry VIII., and really ended in 1861, for all practical purposes must be out of date, and must need some reconditioning in the light of modern developments.

Dealing with the clauses in the Bill, Lord De La Warr explained that Clause 1. provided for the creation of drainage districts within the catchment areas. It saved the powers of existing authorities without prejudicing their being dealt with subsequently under the Bill in their relation with the superior catchment board. The majority of the drainage boards, in so far as they were purely internal boards, would continue to function. The internal drainage boards would have their areas allotted on almost the same basis as they were allotted to-day. To a large extent they would be really the same areas. Where new ones were created, they would have to apply to the Minister of Agriculture, as at present, for sanction to their area. The old interpretation of benefit would stand with the internal drainage boards, and the new conception of extended benefit would apply only to the catchment board. That meant that land in an upland area would be subject only to the general purposes rate of the county council or the county borough council. Clause 3 which dealt with the composition of the catchment board, ensured that there should be a majority on it of those who had to pay; that was, of representatives of the county councils and county boroughs. That was a great safeguard for those who had to pay the rates, and solved the problem of bringing these boards under public control.

The financial provisions of the Bill contained the rating powers of the catchment boards. The Royal Commission recommended that there should be a differentiation in the amount of rate to be levied in the upland area and the lowland area. These two areas might be assigned as follows:—The lowland area was that portion of a catchment area which might be said to receive the benefit, or escape danger, as a result of drainage operations; the upland area was that lying at a higher altitude, which could not be said to obtain such benefit.

When the Royal Commission reported there was no question of derating agricultural land. It was therefore necessary to consider how far it was possible to apply the recommendations of the Royal Commission now that derating had taken place. It had been necessary to devise a middle course. The Bill provided that catchment boards should obtain their revenue from two separate sources. They would precept on the county and county borough councils for most of their expenses, agricultural land therefore as a result of being derated making no contribution. In order that agricultural land and productive industry in the lowland area should not escape, catchment boards would precept on internal drainage boards for a contribution to their expenses. The drainage rate which was levied by an internal drainage board was not subject to the De-rating Act. A catchment board would first decide how much money was required to carry out its duties and then settle how that money could reasonably and fairly be provided. The money would be raised by precept served on the county and county borough councils and secondly on the internal boards. The internal boards would collect the sums required as a result of the precept at the same time as they collected their ordinary internal drainage rate. A clause enabled drainage boards to secure land for the purpose of carrying out their obligations either by agreement or compulsory methods.

Clause 68 dealt with cases where, as a result of carrying out of drainage operations, land became accreted, and provided that the advantage should not go to the frontager who would normally be the owner of the accreted land. The catchment board would be entitled to purchase the land by agreement, or compulsorily, without account being taken of the enhanced value due to the action of the catchment board. The Royal Commission recommended that the Thames Conservancy should act as the catchment board for the Thames catchment area above Teddington, and Clause 70 provided for that.

#### THE FINANCIAL PROPOSALS

The Bill was mainly one of machinery and of preparation for work to come. It opened up the probability of a great frontal attack on an evil which every year was increasing its ravages on the countryside. All that was needed to complete this work was more permanent financial support from the State. Originally, it was intended to deal with this matter separately from the Bill, and there was therefore for the moment no reference to it in the Bill. It had now been decided, however, to include a reference to this point in the Bill. The Government realised that if work urgently necessary, if not essential, in many of the larger rivers was to be carried out at all, a financial contribution from the State would be required. The steps necessary to implement that decision were being considered and would be settled by the time the Bill reached the House of Commons. In the meantime, the present grant for drainage work, which constituted part of the Government's unemployment relief programme, would be continued as long as that programme remained in force, and in so far as the grants were not replaced by a new system of grants after the proposed catchment boards had been established. He was not sure whether the financial provisions would be ready to be inserted before the Bill left their lordships' House. If not, they would be put in in the House of Commons. (Opposition cries of "Oh.")

VISCOUNT BRENTFORD asked if the noble lord and the Government seriously asked their lordships to pass a Bill which was going to contain some very important provisions which the House was not to know until they had passed it. The thing was impossible. (Cheers.)

EARL DE LA WARR replied that he did not say that it would not be ready in time, but the provisions would be purely financial. He very much regretted that they had not been able already to insert the provisions, but when the Government did so they would be found to be a very great improvement to the Bill.

### THE THAMES CONSERVANCY

LORD DESBOROUGH said it would be observed that the Thames Conservancy Board would be appointed as the new catchment authority for the Thames area. As he had had some little experience of that river he wished to offer certain criticisms of the Bill. He understood that under the scheme drainage districts were to be set up, within which drainage boards were to have the power to levy rates for their areas; incidentally, on land which had just been freed from rates.

EARL DE LA WARR.—It was not freed from drainage rates.

LORD DESBOROUGH said that in certain areas it would be a new rate, because there were now no drainage rates in those areas. The Thames catchment area comprised 3,812 square miles, and included 15 counties. Any body such as a catchment board which had to set up district boards should have every opportunity in the first place of carrying out careful hydrographical and engineering surveys, and to do that they must have money. The boards, he understood, would start with no money. The catchment board could precept on the county councils to any amount. The amount of money which would be asked for if the schemes which had been foreshadowed were carried out would be very large. Referring to Clause 12, which deals with the power of the Minister to enforce performance of duties by catchment boards, he said the sinister part of the Bill was that the Minister could take over all those duties, and indent to any amount on the unfortunate ratepayers in the county. The Minister himself might, and such person as he thought fit might, take over these matters, and manage, for example, the whole area of the Thames. In this Bill there was no escape for the ratepayer. If the county council did not pay the precepts they could be proceeded against by mandamus. The Thames supplied more than half the water supply of London. What was likely to happen to the water supply of London supposing these drainage schemes were carried out in a very extensive manner? From June to September last year was the driest period on record for 43 years, and the river in the Thames Valley fell to about half its normal level. The consumption of water had also greatly increased. Consequently the storage of water was more important than the drainage of land. Then there was the difficulty of an excess of water. In October, November, and December last year there was excessive rain, with the result that an enormous volume of water fell into the river. The Thames could take off 4,500,000,000 gallons daily. This year there were 10,000,000,000 gallons, and to take off that quantity of water two Thames rivers would be required. In 1914 the Thames Conservancy Board had a survey of the whole river made to see what works would be necessary to take off 7,000,000,000 gallons—an ordinary flood. It was found that among other changes 16 main bridges and hundreds of subsidiary bridges would have to be taken down and rebuilt; and 95 miles of towing-paths would have to be altered. The estimated cost was £3,000,000; and if the proposed drainage was carried out, swelling the flow of the tributaries of the Thames, the cost would be much greater still. He did not oppose the Bill, but he thought it would need amendment in Committee. He also thought that the Government should call together the local authorities concerned and ascertain what they thought about the Bill. After all, they would have to provide the money.

LORD DYNEVOR urged that agriculture in its present very depressed state could not bear the additional financial obligations involved in the drainage proposals. He doubted if there had ever been a Bill which gave such tremendous powers to a Minister: it was like making him a Tsar and a Lenin in one. The Minister could sanction schemes, which would have the force of an Act of Parliament, without their having to be laid before Parliament. The Bill had been brought in while agriculture was so depressed in order to give the Government, through the Minister, an opportunity of pushing forward huge land drainage schemes and putting unemployed persons at work. Agriculture could not stand any fresh burdens.

### ATTITUDE OF LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

LORD MONK BRETTON said that he would not oppose the second reading, but he suggested that the Government should accept an amendment in Committee to remove the Thames, the Lee, and the Roding from the schedule of catchment areas. He said that he did so because he felt that there would be danger to London from the Bill in its present form. The London County Council was responsible for the defence of London from floods and was the authority for the main drainage of London. The Thames had always been a difficult river to deal with. In 1881 there were very serious floods, and in 1928 still worse ones, with loss of life as well as damage to property. In 1928 the then Prime Minister called a conference of local authorities, which recommended that the river walls should be raised. This work was very expensive and would fall on the riparian owners. Higher walls affected very gravely the industrial activities all along the Thames, and the higher they were the greater would be the strain they would have to bear. Consequently, there would be greater anxiety. The conference asked for an investigation by the Liverpool Tidal Institute, and a report from the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty and the Meteorological Office. That investigation did not concern itself with the Thames above London Bridge, and, therefore, this matter had not been fully inquired into. If the Bill achieved anything it would be to send more flood water down the river.

The London County Council was very much concerned at what might happen if there was again a combination of high tides, a surge in the North Sea, and floods in the Upper Thames, and if, at the same time, the Thames Conservancy succeeded in letting down the water more rapidly from the upper reaches of the river. A few days ago the London County Council passed a resolution that there should be further inquiry as to the probable frequency and amplitude of surges from the North Sea, and that a technical inquiry should be held, before effect was given to the report of the Royal Commission on Land Drainage, as to what would be the effect of the water coming down. He urged that time should be given to look carefully into the dangers that might arise in the Thames basin.

LORD EBBISHAM said that the Corporation of the City of London, who would not under the Bill have representation on the future authority in the Thames catchment area, pressed for the retention of their present representation. He hoped that at the Committee stage the advisability of preserving their immemorial rights would be considered.

LORD BAYFORD expressed the hope that the country districts would receive some share of the grant which the Minister had foreshadowed. Referring to what he described as the unrestrained power given to the Minister under the Bill, he said he did not know whether this was the Government's reply to what had lately been said in the highest legal circles about the evils of taking power from the law courts to give it to the bureaucracy. He did not believe there had ever been a case in which the bureaucratic element was so very much stressed as it was in this Bill. The Minister was enabled under the Bill to do a number of things in regard to which his decision was to be final. The decision would really have to be given by the officials whose special sphere it was to look after drainage matters. Some protection was needed.

LORD PHILLIMORE thought the representation proposed to be given to the county councils was inadequate, considering that they might be required to find hundreds of thousands of pounds for the drainage schemes.

EARL DE LA WARR, replying to points raised in the debate, said that two-thirds of the members of the catchment boards were to be appointed by the county councils, and only one-third by the Minister. Of the 30 conservators of the Thames, 19 were to be representatives of the county councils. The Government regarded the Bill as non-controversial, and the Minister was willing to meet any legitimate criticisms in Committee. As to the powers given to the Minister—a question which was now exercising the minds of a great number of people—he pointed out that the Government recognised its importance by appointing a Committee to inquire into it. Until the Committee reported, the Government naturally thought their legislation in that respect should proceed on the same lines as hitherto, and it would be found that most of the powers given to the Minister in the Bill were really the re-enactment of powers which he already possessed. No new rate would be imposed on agricultural land by the Bill. Up land was free of rates; low land would continue to pay drainage rate as at present. The decision whether a drainage scheme should be carried out rested with the catchment board, which was thoroughly representative of local interests. He thought the point raised by Lord Desborough as to the necessity of storing the excessive water of winter to meet the drought of summer was met to some extent by the Government Bill, which made provision for increasing the capacity of reservoirs.

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY hoped the Government, having regard to the complexity of the Bill and the number of controversial questions which it raised, would not hurry too much the Committee stage after the Easter adjournment.

LORD PARMOOR, Lord President of the Council, said he proposed to take the Committee stage on May 6.

The Bill was read a second time.

### ARMY AND AIR FORCE (ANNUAL) BILL

This Bill was read a second time, on the motion of EARL DE LA WARR. The MARQUESS of SALISBURY said important questions would be raised in Committee.

The Land Drainage (Scotland) Bill was read the third time and passed.

Their lordships rose at 11 minutes past 6 o'clock.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS

THURSDAY, APRIL 10

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

### A SHEFFIELD PETITION

Mr. L. SMITH (Sheffield, Hallam, U.) presented a petition signed by 6,000 employers and workpeople engaged in the cutlery industry, including the Master Cutler of Sheffield, the president of the Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers, the president of the Sheffield United Cutlery Council, and representatives of the trade unions in the cutlery trade, praying for the continuance of the safeguarding duty on imported cutlery for a further period of five years, the duty having encouraged a new branch of the industry—the manufacture of safety razor blades—which, together with the trade and industry, would suffer by the removal of the duty.

### CALCUTTA SWEEPSTAKES QUESTION OF LEGALITY

Mr. DAY (Southwark, Central, Lab.) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether he was aware that numbers of tickets for the Calcutta sweepstakes on the Derby were being procured for the public through various sources; was he prepared to instruct the Metropolitan Police to take action in the matter; and would he give the House particulars.

Mr. CLYNES (Platting) said he had seen various statements in the Press. He could not say beforehand what action was being taken with regard to a particular lottery. If facts came to the notice of the authorities, action, so far as he was concerned, would be on the lines indicated in an answer he gave on March 20.

Mr. HORE-BELISHA (Devonport, L.).—Is there any objection whatever to people buying tickets in the Calcutta sweepstakes? (Cheers.)

Mr. CLYNES.—The objection has been stated in a long previous answer to which my reply refers.

Mr. HORE-BELISHA.—Do we understand that it is illegal for members of the British public to buy tickets in the Calcutta sweepstakes?

Mr. CLYNES.—Yes; it is for that reason I announced what the law was.

### RUSSIAN SUBJECTS IN ENGLAND

SIR A. POWNALL (Lewisham, E., U.) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether his attention had been called to an order issued by the Soviet Consul-General in London to a number of Russian subjects domiciled here ordering them to return to Moscow, where they were liable to execution; and what action he proposed to take with regard to their continued residence in this country.

Mr. CLYNES.—I have only seen newspaper reports; no representations have reached me from any of the persons who are supposed to be concerned. As the House knows, I am now engaged in inquiring into the position of certain former employees of Soviet organizations in this country, and I have no doubt that all relevant considerations will come to light in the course of those inquiries.

### COMMISSION AGENTS AND THE TOTALISATOR

In answer to SIR B. PETO (Barnstaple, U.), Mr. CLYNES said:—I understand that the Betting Control Board is paying a commission to certain firms engaged in the betting business on bets placed by them on the course with the Board's totalisator, and it is advised that such payment is in order. I do not propose to introduce legislation on the subject.

### FIRE IN A FILM STUDIO

Mr. CLYNES, replying to Mr. MILLS (Dartford, Lab.), who asked whether the film studio at Twickenham had been visited by any factory inspector before the recent fatal accident, said that film studios as such did not come under the Factory Acts, though there might be carried on in the premises incidental processes connected with the production of the films to which the Acts might apply. The premises at Twickenham, to which he presumed the question referred, were visited before the fire on several occasions, but the fire originated in a dressing-room connected with the studio, which was not subject to inspection under the Acts. In so far as processes were carried on to which the Factory Acts applied, cinematograph film studios were regularly inspected, and they had received a great deal of attention from the inspectors. Still closer supervision, however, would be possible as a result of the scheme recently approved for strengthening the inspectorate, which provided for the creation of a new division centred in London with a substantial addition to the London staff during the present year.

Mr. MILLS asked whether Mr. Clynes appreciated the fact that the nature of the work in those studios required people to wear inflammable clothing, and whether he would bar the use of radiators and insist upon central heating systems. Mr. CLYNES.—I think that is a point worthy of consideration.

### HOLIDAYS FOR AIRCRAFT WORKERS

VISCOUNT WOLMER (Aldershot, U.) asked the Under-Secretary of State for Air whether he would state why the workers at the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, had received notice that they were to be deprived this year of their usual holiday on Good Friday and the King's Birthday.

Mr. MONTAGUE, Under-Secretary of State for Air (Islington, W.).—As I explained in my reply of February 17 to the right hon. member for Woolwich (Sir K. Wood), it was decided in connexion with the grant of a week's paid leave to industrial employees that only five paid public holidays should be allowed in future. Which these five days should be was considered by the men's representatives on the Whitley Committees at the various establishments, and the majority were in favour of the selection of Easter Monday, Whit Monday, August Bank Holiday, Christmas Day, and Boxing Day. These five days were definitely selected by the trade union side of the works committee at the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough. Good Friday and the King's birthday will therefore cease to be paid public holidays.

SIR S. HOARE (Chelsea, U.) asked whether the Minister was aware that the Whitley Council did not represent any large body of workers in the establishment, whether he would make inquiries as to whether other organizations agreed with the decision, and whether he thought it was really a good thing for the men to have to work on Good Friday.

Mr. MONTAGUE said no representations were made by any other body in the establishment. As to working on Good Friday, he did not like to see men working unnecessarily on holidays.

VISCOUNT WOLMER gave notice that he would raise the question on the motion for the adjournment of the House.

### TUBERCULIN-TESTED CATTLE AT SHOWS

Replying to Brig.-Gen. BROWN (Newbury, U.), who asked about the Order prohibiting the exhibition of tuberculin-tested cattle at shows where non-tested cattle are exhibited, Mr. GREENWOOD, Minister of Health (Nelson and Colne), said:—I received a deputation from the Royal Agricultural Society and two other societies, and they informed me that they are unable at present to make the requisite arrangements for segregation. The prohibition must therefore stand so far as the shows of these societies are concerned, but I am prepared to consider its withdrawal in the case of any shows where satisfactory arrangements can be made.

### BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. MAC DONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham), replying to Mr. BALDWIN (Bewdley, U.), said that on Monday the Chancellor of the Exchequer would open his Budget (Ministerial cheers), and on Tuesday and Wednesday there would be a general discussion of the Budget resolutions.

On Thursday the House would meet at 11 a.m., when the motion for the Easter adjournment, until Tuesday, April 29, would be taken.

The business on the day the House reassembled would be Supply; the Votes to be taken would be announced. Wednesday and Thursday of that week would be devoted to the Report stage of the Budget resolutions.

Friday, May 2, would be the first of the extra Fridays given after Easter to the Bills of private members.

### SCOTTISH HOUSING BILL THE SLUM PROBLEM

On the Order for the second reading of the Housing (Scotland) Bill,

Mr. ADAMSON, Secretary of State for Scotland (Fife, W.), said that the object of the Bill was to secure a remedy for the slum problem, which had long been a reproach to the country. The report of the Royal Commission which was appointed in 1912 to inquire into the housing conditions of the working classes in Scotland revealed a state of affairs which the country could not continue to tolerate. The Commission reported in 1917 that 235,990 houses were required before Scotland could be regarded as adequately housed. Each Government since the issue of this report had made its contribution to the solution of the problem, and altogether up to February 26 last there had been provided, with State assistance, by local authorities and private enterprise, 107,451 houses. It was estimated that 10,000 houses were required to meet the normal demand and provide for the new yearly demand in Scotland. Since 1919, when the scheme of Government assistance was passed by Parliament, building operations had only just kept pace with the normal demand. Of the 107,451 houses completed since 1919, 42,413 had been completed by local authorities under the Act of 1924 and 25,129 under the Act of 1919, and 17,724 by private enterprise under the Act of 1923.

The houses that had been built had not succeeded to any extent in solving the problem of the slums or the housing of the poorer section of the community. With the 50 per cent. grant made available under the Act of 1923 11,205 houses had been built at low rents to take the place of houses that were occupied but were unfit for habitation. In 1919 it was estimated that 34,751 houses were required to replace houses that should be closed, and that 41,880 were required to relieve overcrowding. Recent figures indicated that there were at least 13,000 houses occupied in Glasgow that should be closed, over 5,000 in Edinburgh, 1,400 in Greenock, about 2,000 in Dundee, and about 1,500 in Aberdeen, beside a large number in other parts of the country. The problem of overcrowding had been specially before the Government in framing this Bill. According to the latest Census returns over 2,000,000 people in Scotland, or over 43 per cent. of the population, were living more than two in one room. As an endeavour to remedy that state of things the Bill proposed that grants should be given, not only for the rehousing of persons displaced by the closing of uninhabitable houses, but also for those displaced by the operations of local authorities to prevent overcrowding.

Part 1. of the Bill dealt with the clearance or improvement of unhealthy areas and enabled local authorities, after passing a resolution, to proceed to clear those areas either by calling on the owner to demolish unfit houses or by purchasing the houses and demolishing them themselves. In areas that were not quite so bad the local authority could pass an improvement resolution and proceed to secure the repair of such houses as could be repaired and take all necessary steps to abate overcrowding. Provision was made for the rehousing of displaced tenants. Every town council would be required to furnish the central department in 1930 with a general statement of their housing proposals for the next three years and thereafter to furnish similar statements every five years. Instead of the present percentage grant a new grant would be given of a fixed sum per person displaced for whom rehousing had been provided. The grant would be £2 10s. per person, payable over a period of 40 years, and this sum would be increased by 5s. in cases where houses were provided in rural areas. The Bill would give a definite encouragement to local authorities to provide larger houses than the two-apartment house. It was designed to simplify and to provide financial assistance to local authorities. Schemes approved as from the passing of the Bill would be eligible for grant, and he appealed to the local authorities in Scotland to get their schemes ready without delay.

MAJOR ELLIOT (Glasgow, Kelvingrove, U.) said he hailed with joy the accession of hon. members opposite to the proposal that a block grant was superior to a grant on a percentage basis; though they had not gone all the way, for the compensation was still left on a percentage basis. There was some apprehension among the local authorities that they were not going to be much better off under the new proposals than they had been in the past. High hopes had been raised by the Government, and he thought that the Secretary for Scotland might have gone a little further. The right hon. gentleman had said that schemes approved as from the passing of this Bill would get grants, but was it not possible to ensure that schemes introduced as from the introduction of the measure should get the grant? If that was not done delays were bound to occur. The financial proposals seemed to be inadequate; and as other features of the Bill depended entirely upon the financial proposals, more attention would be devoted to these later. The criticism of the Opposition would be friendly, and they congratulated the Secretary for Scotland on his first Housing Bill.

Mr. MACPHERSON (Ross and Cromarty, L.) said his party was strongly of opinion that the grants should be made retrospective from the introduction of the Bill. The Bill would make Scottish housing legislation march *pari passu* with English housing legislation, and there was very little distinction between the two Bills. On the whole, the Scottish Bill made a bold attempt to get rid of the obstacle, in the form of the existing law and the procedure under it, which had prevented the fulfilment of the desires of well-intentioned Ministers in the past. The method of calculating the grants had harassed and handicapped local authorities. The Government had produced what he regarded as a fairly satisfactory method of calculation for the fixing of rents, and if it was well administered he could not see why it should not be a great success. He saw nothing in the Bill to deal with what he regarded as one of the most important factors in the slum problem—the tied house on farms and the isolated house, or with the reconditioning of houses. Progress in this respect under the Housing of Rural Workers Act had been slow and unsatisfactory. According to the official figures, only about 1,900 houses had been reconditioned up to now. He attributed this to the failure of local authorities to take immediate and effective action, and there was nothing in the Bill to compel them to do so.

Mr. BUCHANAN (Glasgow, Gorbals, Lab.) said that the real problem was one of poverty, and while he welcomed the Bill, so far as it went, he was under no illusion that it held out any great hope to the mass of poor people until some Government brought within their power an income sufficient to meet their human needs.

Mr. BUCHAN (Scottish Universities, U.) said he could congratulate the Government, with reservations, on the step they had taken forward in housing reform. It was, however, a step and not a stride. Conditions of life in an older Scotland were very favourable to slum making. The Bill attempted to expedite the work of slum clearance, and he thought it would succeed, not by a great deal but by a little. He was in general agreement with its proposals. It was right to give local authorities a large degree of discretion and to allow them to charge differential rents. He hoped that there would be enough money for a proper differentiation of rents.

Mr. MARCUS (Dundee, Lab.) said the Bill was the first frontal attack on the slum problem in Scotland.

Mr. TRAIN (Glasgow, Cathcart, U.) said the Bill did not go half far enough and it would need a tremendous lot of amendment in Committee.

SIR A. SINCLAIR (Caithness and Sutherland, L.) urged that there was substance in the point that the country districts were not getting under this Bill the proportionate assistance which they received under the Wheatley Act. It was true that the Wheatley Act remained in operation, but even with the additional subsidy provided under that Act it had not been as effective in getting houses built in the country districts as it had been in the towns.

Miss LEE (Lanark, N., Lab.) welcomed the Bill, but only as a first instalment. Mr. R. W. SMITH (Aberdeen, Central, U.) saw a tendency in the Bill to give financial assistance more to the urban than the rural areas. Mr. BARR (Lanark, Motherwell, Lab.), who mentioned that he was a member of the Royal Commission on Housing in Scotland, said he was glad that the Government had summoned up their courage to introduce what was, so far as it went, an heroic measure for dealing with the slum problem; but it was only a beginning.

The DUCHESS of ATHOLL (Kinross and West Perth, U.) said the gravity of the housing, and particularly of the slum, problem in Scotland was fully realized on the Opposition side. The part of the Bill dealing with the single house showed that the Government had not quite fully grasped all sides of the rural problem. It would be an unspeakable setback to rural housing if anything under this Bill should interfere with the increased use that had been made of the Rural Housing Act. Subject to certain reservations she said she hoped Unionist members would do what they could to assist the passage of the Bill.

Mr. JOHNSTON, Under-Secretary for Scotland (Clackmannan and Western), said the local authorities already had power under the Act of 1925 to supply houses with the requisite furniture, fittings, and conveniences. It was the purpose of the Government to assist the local authorities to wipe out the slum conditions and ensure that every family had a decent minimum standard of physical existence. Housing was attended with difficulties in small burghs, where the penny rate yielded a small return. But there was no burgh, whatever its financial circumstances, which under the Bill could not put a slum clearance scheme into operation and let its new houses at rents substantially the same as were charged now.

The debate was continued by MAJOR DUDGEON (Galloway, L.) and Mr. SCRYMGEOUR (Dundee, Ind.).

The Bill was read a second time.

### NAVAL CONFERENCE PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT

Mr. MAC DONALD, who was received with cheers, moved the adjournment of the House to enable him to make a statement on the Naval Conference. He said:—With the indulgence of the House I should like to make a statement which must be very brief in the circumstances on what has happened at the Naval Conference to-day. I am happy to say that this forenoon an agreement was finally reached between the United States, Japan, and Great Britain on naval armaments, including all categories of ships. The terms of the agreement are now being drafted, but they follow very closely on the figures announced last September and October during the negotiations with the United States and show substantial reductions. (Cheers.) A White Paper will be prepared.

From time to time since the opening of the Conference various points of disagreement which have held up progress towards disarmament have been settled, and these it is hoped, brought together in one instrument, will be signed by the five Powers. The differences in the naval requirements of France and Italy have proved to be intricate and have not so far been resolved. At a meeting early this evening between the French, the Italian, and the United Kingdom Delegations, it was decided that as such substantial agreement had been come to, it was unnecessary and undesirable to keep the full body of delegates sitting in London pending a settlement of difficulties which primarily concern these three Delegations only. And so we shall propose at a plenary session to be held early next week that the agreement now come to shall be signed, and the Conference adjourned on the understanding that France, Italy, and ourselves shall continue the efforts to come to an agreement in unison with that which had been reached between the United States, Japan, and ourselves. (Cheers.)

Mr. BALDWIN.—It is perfectly obvious that it would be impossible this evening either to criticize or debate this matter. We are obliged to the Prime Minister for the statement he has made. He has told us that a White Paper will be issued. I hope that White Paper will give very complete information and will be laid at the earliest possible moment, and I have no doubt that an opportunity will arise, when we have had time to consider it, for a discussion of the matter. The only other point on which I would like information this evening is with regard to the Three-Power Agreement, or Pact or Treaty or whatever name you like to give it. I should like to know when such an agreement would become effective and whether the Prime Minister can say what the procedure is so far as he is concerned, and what the procedure would be in Japan and America, so that we may know how long a time may have to elapse before this instrument is put into force and ratified by whatever process of ratification may be necessary.

SIR H. SAMUEL (Darwin, L.).—In the absence from London of Mr. Lloyd George, who was not aware that this statement was to be made this evening, I would like to add one or two sentences on behalf of those who sit on these benches. All of us have been most keenly desirous for the success of this Conference. (Hear, hear.) We congratulate the Prime Minister on the measure of success that he has attained—(hear, hear); we regret that circumstances have not made it possible to render that success more complete. We must reserve to the later discussion, when the full facts are before Parliament, the opportunity of commenting on the agreement which has been reached, but I am sure that the whole House would wish to express their thanks to the Prime Minister and his colleagues for the strenuous efforts they have made on behalf of this country at the Conference. (Cheers.)

Mr. MAC DONALD.—With regard to the method of putting the agreement in force, I am not familiar with the machinery provided by the Japanese Constitution, but it will have to go before the Senate of the United States, and this, I suppose, will be done as speedily as possible. So far as we are concerned, if it should emerge in the form of a treaty, it would be ratified just in the usual way—not by resolution of the House. It would be signed by us, but that signature would not have effect without ratification later. In the interval between signing and ratification I am perfectly certain that this House will have an opportunity of expressing its views on this document, whatever form it may take.

The motion for the adjournment was by leave withdrawn, and Mr. MacDonald at once left the House. As he did so he was loudly cheered by the Ministerialists.

### FINANCE OF SCOTTISH HOUSING BILL

The House then went into Committee, Mr. R. YOUNG, Chairman of Committees, in the Chair.

Mr. W. ADAMSON moved the financial resolution in connexion with the Housing (Scotland) Bill. He said that the percentage grant system was to be departed from and a fixed grant substituted to allow local authorities a clear hand in framing and developing their housing schemes.

After debate, the resolution was agreed to and reported to the House.

The Third Parties (Rights Against Insurers) Bill, as amended in the Standing Committee, was considered, and further amendments were made. The Bill was then read the third time.

The Overseas Trade (Guarantees) Resolution was agreed to on Report, and Mr. Gillett, Parliamentary Secretary, Overseas Trade Department (Finsbury), brought in the Bill.

The Navy and Marines (Wills) Bill, was read a second time.

The House stood adjourned at 8 minutes past midnight.

### PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF COMMONS
AT 11

Further stages of Mental Treatment Bill.

COMMITTEES

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Walsall Corporation, West Bromwich Corporation, Wednesbury Corporation. Room 3, at 11.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Group D, Manchester Extension. Room 6, at 11. Group G, Tees (Newport) Bridge. Room 4, at 11.

### AIR MAIL TO INDIA

#### PREPAID FEES AND POSTING TIMES

The Postmaster-General draws attention to the fact that air mail letters addressed to places on the North-Western Frontier of India and in Baluchistan, and in particular to Razmak and Quetta, should be prepaid at the lower fee of 5d. per ½ ounce, in addition to ordinary postage, and not at 7d. per ½ ounce plus ordinary postage, which covers air transmission from Karachi to Delhi. The latter service offers no advantage to letters for the destinations in question as compared with transmission by ordinary route beyond Karachi.

The public is also reminded that all air mail letters for Iraq should now be posted on Fridays for transmission by the direct Indian air service, the air fee being 3½d. per ½ ounce in addition to the ordinary postage. The air mail is due at Baghdad on the following Tuesday evening, and at Basra on Wednesday morning.

## SUGAR-BEET GROWING

### UNION AND IMPORTED LABOUR

The divisional organizer of the Transport and General Workers' Union on April 4 sent to beet-sugar factories at Cantley, Ely, and Ipswich a letter stating that members of the union all over East Anglia were vigorously raising the question of the importation and the employment of Irish and other workers for the cultivation of the sugar-beet crop. The letter pointed out that many farm workers in the district were idle and that the union felt it to be unfair, unjust, and unwise to continue the importation of labour when there were local men eager and able to do the work.

A reply has since been sent to the union by Mr. Alfred Wood on behalf of the Anglo-Dutch group of factories saying that the directors have never recruited labour for the sugar beet growers. The policy of the factories, it is stated, is that the employment of agricultural workers is a matter entirely in the discretion of the grower. The directors have, however, endeavoured to assist the grower, when such assistance was desired, in obtaining labour resident in the locality and, or through the medium of the employment exchanges.

The Beet Sugar Factories Committee of Great Britain inform us that following a recent conference with the Ministries of Labour and Agriculture, the factories represented by the committee have agreed to bring before the attention of their growers of three acres and upwards the facilities offered by the Ministry of Labour for the supply of seasonal workers on the sugar beet crop.

### MINISTRY'S CIRCULAR

The Ministry of Labour, in a circular, has announced that it is making special efforts this year to cope with the task of supplying suitable labour to growers of sugar-beet. "Steps are being taken," the circular states, "at local offices of the Ministry to record the names of unemployed workers who have had previous experience in the operations of singling, hoeing, lifting, and topping, or whose qualifications render them suitable for employment on such work.

"Further, arrangements have been made whereby, in the event of a local shortage of the type of labour required, any surplus which may exist in other areas can quickly be drawn upon, travelling expenses of workers brought from a distance being advanced to them, if necessary, by the employment exchanges. No Unemployment Insurance contributions are payable in respect of purely agricultural work, temporary or otherwise, and, although men may present both Unemployment and Health Insurance books or cards, the latter only need be stamped. This service, which is placed at their disposal free of all charge, should be of considerable assistance to growers, and it is hoped that they will avail themselves of the facilities offered and notify their labour requirements either direct, or by the agency of the local agricultural representative of the factory to the nearest local office of the Ministry.

"When notifying requirements growers are asked to state whether day rates or piece rates will be paid, and, in the latter event, whether they propose to use the model form of labour contract suggested by the Beet Sugar Factories Committee."

### *BUILDING ACTIVITY IN LONDON*

Mr. Harold Bellman, presiding at the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Building Societies' Association, held at the Holborn Restaurant, yesterday, said that in 1929 the membership numbered 352,300, compared with 275,300 in 1928, the new advances were £23,800,000 compared with £16,700,000, and the total assets were £98,500,000 compared with £51,400,000.

These increases could be compared with the expansion recorded by the Northern societies. For this purpose he took the figures returned by the five largest societies in the North. Their combined assets for last year were £99,800,000, and the rough survey revealed that the rate of building society progress in the North had been less than in the South. The new advances made by these five Northern societies last year showed an increase of 17 per cent. above the figure for 1928, against an increase of 28 per cent. in the South, while their total assets rose by 10 per cent., as against the 33.3 per cent. increase recorded by societies in the Metropolitan area.


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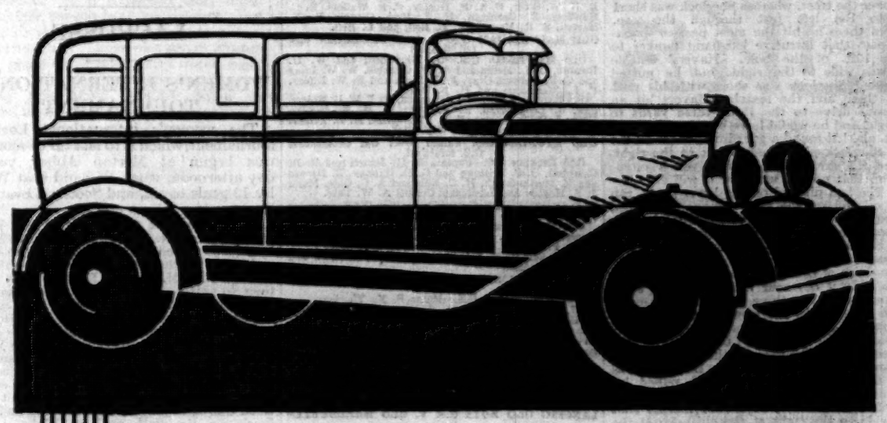

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# CHARING CROSS BRIDGE

## ANOTHER SITE FOR NEW STATION

### COMMITTEE AND LAMBETH DEVELOPMENT

The Private Bill Committee of the House of Commons which is considering the London County Council (Charing Cross Bridge) Bill adjourned yesterday until May 6, in order that a site for the new railway station other than that proposed in the Bill should be discussed between the Southern Railway and the County Council. The Committee yesterday held their twelfth meeting, and, after deliberating in private, Sir Henry Cautley (East Grinstead, U.), the chairman, announced that, while they approved of the scheme so far as it affected the north side of the river subject to the widening of St. Martin's-lane, they regarded the placing of the new station on the Lion Brewery site as a great blot on the scheme that would not be compatible with the future development of Lambeth.

The CHAIRMAN said that, so far as traffic was concerned, he believed that if the original London County Council plan of widening Waterloo Bridge had been adopted it would have dealt with traffic problems for many years to come. That position, however, had been entirely altered, and they could not go back on the report of the Royal Commission, but whether the Royal Commission would have made the report they did if they had known that Charing Cross Station was to be moved was open to doubt. At any rate, having seen the model and heard the evidence, the Committee were satisfied that the three bridges—Westminster Bridge, the new Charing Cross Bridge, and Waterloo Bridge—as portrayed in the model, would make an immense improvement in London and would make the river worthy of the City. They thought that the traffic facilities provided gave the necessary easement to Westminster Bridge, and he only hoped that the development of Waterloo Bridge for traffic going north would be made along the line proposed, which was the natural course of its flow.

There was one comment so far as the northern part of the scheme was concerned. The removal of Charing Cross Station, they were told, was necessary to provide for the easement and better arrangement of the east and west traffic in the Strand and Trafalgar-square. The scheme of development of the new road bridge would pour a large amount of through traffic into the Strand. The Committee accepted the evidence of Sir Henry Maybury that it would improve traffic arrangements and present no insuperable difficulty provided that before that traffic poured down from the bridge St. Martin's-lane was widened. They arrived at this position, that though they thought there might be some improvement at the bridge-head on the Westminster side so far as the blank space left in Northumberland-avenue was concerned, they were prepared to find the preamble of the Bill proved. They would accept the scheme on the north side of the river provided that Westminster City Council and the London County Council agreed to terms by which the necessary widening of St. Martin's-lane was accomplished before the bridge was opened.

### "GREAT BLOT ON SCHEME"

As to the southern side, the Committee were of opinion that a 95ft. bridge would create a great opening for the development of Lambeth. They were not prepared to accept the evidence of Mr. Hunt, the valuer of the London County Council, that such development in the future was not likely. They accepted his evidence as to the past. There was a time when people believed that every business must be in the City, but business had spread far outside, to Westminster and Millbank, and the Committee believed that it was quite likely that with these facilities it would extend in the future into Lambeth.

"The Committee are agreed," the chairman proceeded, "that the great blot on the scheme—and they are not prepared to accept it—is the putting of the railway station at the bridge-head and causing one road to go over the other in the way shown in the model, which results in a number of tunnels and blank walls. We are in the difficulty of having only the evidence of the promoters, and when the promoters tell us that any alteration in the scheme is impossible, we, on behalf of the public, have to exercise our best judgment and we do not feel that we can accept that view. We think that something better can be done.

"So far as the Southern Railway are concerned, they are in a sense the promoters of the Bill and yet not the actual promoters. We fully accept the position of the Southern Railway that they would rather remain where they are and not have to move. They have, on the ground of national necessity, agreed to move provided they go to one particular site, picked out as the best from the railway point of view. The Committee think that only the railway point of view in the selection of that site has been considered. We cannot believe that the Southern Railway, having to move from Charing Cross, could not agree to having the station put in a different position if such a site could be found. Of course, if there is a loss of business by the change of site that would be a matter for compensation. We think that the best course we can take is to adjourn the Committee for, say, a month—until the first Tuesday after Parliament meets again—the London County Council to consider with the Southern Railway whether they cannot meet the views we have expressed and find some different site for the railway which will obviate the roads crossing and the tunnels, and leave this part of Lambeth better open for development.

"We do not like to go down to posterity as the people who held up the whole development of this place by putting these 33 acres of railway station in this position."

Sir Lynden Macassey, K.C., replying for the promoters, said that the London County Council were most anxious to assist the Committee to go down to posterity as the originators of a great improvement. They were prepared to go into the matter again, although they had explored it very fully in the past and had arrived at what was accepted by the Council as the best scheme.

### STATION FARTHER BACK

The CHAIRMAN said that the Committee felt the weight of the criticisms of Mr. Palmer's plan for a station on the south side of Waterloo, but considered that many of the difficulties might be avoided, and that with engineering skill another site might be made that would get out of the difficulties of that plan. They were giving the promoters and the Southern Railway the widest possible latitude in which to carry out their discussions. They would raise no objection to an hotel, for example, being put on the Lion Brewery site. They had been rather frightened when they were told that the railway company were going to put a depôt in the new station for vegetable traffic with a turntable and coaling stages farther back. If the station were put farther back from the river the railway would have much more opportunity for those things. The main thing was to avoid tying up this area for future development. The Committee recognized that passengers must suffer by being removed from Charing Cross, but they must suffer sometimes, and the greater good of London, he thought, was to keep open all possible opportunities for development on that side of the river.

Sir Lynden Macassey.—Of course, we recognize that in the end it must be a compromise. To the extent to which you put the station back from the river front you increase the inconvenience to passengers.

The CHAIRMAN.—We want to make a compromise as fair as possible without stopping the development of Lambeth. We leave it entirely open to the railway company and the County Council to put a new railway station anywhere in the area.

The Committee will meet again on May 6.

## MANCHESTER EXTENSION BILL

The Bill promoted by the Manchester Corporation for the extension of the city boundary to include the Cheshire parishes of Northenden, Baguley, and Northen Etchells was further considered yesterday by a Select Committee of the House of Commons presided over by Mr. LEE.

Mr. F. G. Thomas, K.C., continuing his speech in support of the opposition of the Bucklow rural district council, said his clients were prepared to adopt the scheme of sewerage for the district which was put forward by the Manchester Corporation. They were willing to construct the main sewers and to pay to Manchester the cost of disposing of the sewage from the area concerned in this Bill. That was identical with the arrangement which the Manchester Corporation themselves proposed in the case of the Cheadle and Gatley district. Their difficulty had been that until the Manchester Corporation's housing programme was formulated yesterday they had no information on which to base a calculation of the capacity of the sewers which would be needed to deal with the ultimate development of the area. They opposed incorporation because it was the opinion of the residents that their interests would be better served by administration under the rural district council than under Manchester. The North Cheshire regional town-planning committee would be a much fairer body to deal with the development of the area than the Manchester Corporation, who were great landowners owning two-thirds of the land in the parishes affected by the Bill.

Mr. W. Plant, ex-chairman of the rural district council, said that while they had no objection to Manchester Corporation developing the land which they had purchased, the members of the district council were unanimous in opposing this Bill because they considered the district council had adequate powers to deal with the administration of the area.

The Committee adjourned until Monday.

## ROAD TRAFFIC BILL

### THIRD-PARTY RISK INSURANCE

The Standing Committee of the House of Commons which is considering the Road Traffic Bill met again yesterday, under the chairmanship of Sir Hugh O'Neill (Antrim, U.), and considered Clause 30, which empowers the Minister to make regulations affecting motor-vehicles generally, and to provide for their inspection.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ASHLEY (New Forest and Christchurch, U.) pointed out that there was some obscurity in the clause as to regulations for enforcing proper brakes, silencers, and steering gear. Under Clause 66 the Minister was to be allowed, with the consent of the Treasury, to appoint officers to examine public service vehicles, who would be entitled at any time to inspect such vehicles, and to require them to stop. They could go into any premises where the vehicles were kept, and any persons who obstructed them were liable to penalties. Under Clause 30, the Minister could make regulations as to the brakes, silencers, and steering gear of private cars, and apparently some people who were unnamed would be able to stop private cars and examine them. He did not object to that; but it would be very difficult for the owners of private cars to know who would be justified in examining their cars, and apparently there was no penalty for obstruction.

Mr. MORRISON explained that the control over public service vehicles would be complete and comprehensive in every particular. In Clause 66 it was proposed that the public service vehicle examiners could be used for such purpose as the Minister might decide, and it would be a matter for subsequent consideration whether they should inspect private cars. There was no doubt that many motor-vehicles now on the roads were defective in respect of brakes and steering gear, and that those defects were responsible for a large number of accidents. There was no intention of using the powers in a vexatious way, and the fact that the Minister would have to consult representative motoring organizations before regulations were made would be a safeguard.

The clause was agreed to.

### COMPULSORY INSURANCE

The Committee then considered Part II. of the Bill, which imposes obligations upon owners of motor-vehicles to hold insurance policies or other security against third-party risks, and a general discussion took place on a proposal made by Mr. RAMSAY that subsection (1) of Clause 35 should be omitted.

Mr. MORRISON, speaking of Part II. of the Bill, said the intention was to provide that where a person was killed or injured through the negligence of a motor-driver there should be no failure to obtain compensation owing to the lack of means of the owner. The Royal Commission on Transport, he recalled, had recommended that the case for compulsory third-party insurance was so strong that an attempt should be made to deal with it, and he had decided to deal with it on the basis of not interfering more than was necessary with the ordinary business of the insurance companies. Unless it were intended to make a complete change in the whole business of insurance companies, it would be unfortunate if any unnecessary interference were made with their business.

Proceeding, Mr. Morrison pointed out that Part II. was not an attempt to secure that in every case where a person was injured compensation should be automatically payable. The insurance companies had assured him that the passing of the Bill would not lead them to increase insurance premiums if it were passed in its original form; but the companies would be free to take note of any alterations which were made in it. They also said that if, in fact, claims worked out at a greater rate than they did before, then in the ordinary course of business, Bill or no Bill, they would be entitled to consider whether their premiums were economical or not. Dealing with the question of whether the compulsory insurance clauses should be permanent or temporary, Mr. Morrison said he had reached the conclusion that it would be better to make them permanent and to leave Parliament to decide in the future, as a result of experience, whether or not the law required to be amended.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ASHLEY said the effect of the passing of this part of the Bill would be that Parliament would do an outrageous thing; but he nevertheless supported it. (Laughter.) They would say that no one was to drive a motor-vehicle on the road unless he or she could induce an insurance company, trading for profit, to issue an insurance policy. He thought it was inevitable that there must be some increase of premiums; but that had to be faced.

MAJOR HILLS (Ripon, U.) said no one except a judicial authority ought to have the power to keep any person off the roads; but, on the other hand, they could not allow people to be killed or injured without compensation, and he thought the way the Government had found for meeting the case was the best way.

LIEUT.-COLONEL HOWARD-BURY (Chelmsford, U.) asked the Minister of Transport to reconsider his decision as to the scheme being permanent. He pointed out that this scheme would not be a panacea for motor accidents. Proceeding, the speaker suggested that if insurance companies had to increase their premiums they ought to give rebates to motorists who had shown themselves to be careful drivers.

SIR J. LAMB (Stone, U.) said the safety of the general public must be considered, and he did not think the premiums for motorists would be raised much, as there would be competition among the insurance companies.

Mr. SANDERS (Battersea, N., Lab.) said it would be a serious thing to give companies the power to decide that a man could not earn his livelihood as a motor driver even if the man had been guilty of some fault.

After further discussion, Sir J. MELVILLE, Solicitor-General, replied to points which had been raised in the debate. He agreed that this part of the Bill would not be a panacea for motor accidents, and the public ought to understand that it did not extend to every kind of person who was injured. Having reviewed the extent to which the Bill would alter the existing law as to compensation, he said the effect of it would be to induce motorists not to drive so badly that no insurance company would accept them.

The amendment was withdrawn.

The Committee afterwards discussed at length the provision, which the House of Lords inserted in the Bill, for allocating to the hospitals in which persons injured, fatally or non-fatally, in motor accidents on the road were treated a sum not exceeding £25 for each person so treated.

Mr. MORRISON said he thought this provision was alien to the Bill, and was defective and illogical, and that it would infringe upon the voluntary character of hospitals; but he recognized that many members of the Committee would be in favour of its retention. The question would be left, therefore, to the free vote of the Committee, the members of the Government taking no part.

The Committee divided, and the retention of the provision was carried by 20 votes to 10.

The Committee adjourned till Tuesday.

## *EXPANSION OF WEYMOUTH HARBOUR*

Weymouth Town Council adopted yesterday a harbour improvement scheme which is to cost £144,000. The scheme is necessitated by the enormous growth in recent years of the Great Western Railway traffic between Weymouth and the Channel Islands and the opening up of the broccoli trade with the French Channel ports. Harbour dues paid by the railway have increased from £4,000 in 1922 to over £10,000 last year. The amount of broccoli distributed from Weymouth is thought likely to be still greater this year. Under the scheme the pile pier will be reconstructed, new passenger and cargo berths made, and accommodation for passengers' Customs provided. The Great Western Railway will defray nearly half the cost.

# RESEARCH WORK AND INDUSTRY

## DEPUTATION TO LORD PARMOOR

Lord Parmoor, who was accompanied by Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Ben Turner, and Mr. W. R. Smith, yesterday received, as Lord President of the Council, a deputation from the Science Advisory Committee of the Labour Party, which submitted suggestions for the development of industrial research in this country.

PROFESSOR LEVY, who acted as the leader of the deputation, laid stress upon the necessity for establishing an effective channel of communication between scientific workers and industry if industry was to be enabled to make the utmost use of advances in scientific knowledge. He put forward a suggestion for the enlargement of the functions of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research which was intended to satisfy this need.

LORD PARMOOR, after thanking the deputation for their attendance, explained that the problem upon which Professor Levy had dwelt was one of the greatest importance and one to which he and his advisers were giving constant attention. He thought it would assist the formulation of practical conclusions if he were to indicate the wide variety of circumstances with which his Department had to deal. One of the main reasons which had led to the establishment of research associations—a task in aid of which Parliament had voted £1,000,000 more than 10 years ago—was the conviction that research organizations conducted by the industries themselves afforded the best assurance that results of research would be applied as rapidly as possible. In his view, the research associations established by those industries for which they were suitable organizations were working satisfactorily and were of undoubted benefit to the country. Emphasis had been laid by the deputation on the importance of co-ordination between the various research activities of the Government. In his view arrangements for co-ordination which rested upon close personal relations among the scientific officers in the Government service were very effective. It was for this reason that the Government had decided, on the recommendation of a sub-committee of the Committee of Civil Research, that the Co-ordinating Research Boards under the Department had now done their work so well that they were no longer necessary.

### PRIMARY NEEDS

Turning to the suggestion for an extension of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in order to undertake work of national importance, Lord Parmoor pointed out that the primary needs of man were food, fuel, habitation, and clothing. The first three of these were provided for in the research laboratories of the Department and in the 20 agricultural research institutions aided by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. He referred specially to the work of the Food Investigation Board and that of the Fuel Research Station. In the case of clothing, research was undertaken by a research association for each of the textile industries. In his view, therefore, the field of the primary needs of man was well covered. When man's primary needs were satisfied, and he began to cultivate the arts of living, he turned to the use of wood and of minerals. Research in these fields was provided for by the Forest Products Research Laboratory and by the Mines Department, with which he associated the Geological Survey of his own Department.

In conclusion, Lord Parmoor emphasized the importance, for the success of the work of all Government research organizations, of publicity of the right kind. He thanked the deputation for the interest they had shown in the task to which his Department was addressing itself, and he invited their cooperation in any steps which could be taken to assist industry to realize the services which they could obtain from the various Government research laboratories.

In thanking Lord Parmoor for receiving the deputation, MAJOR CHURCH expressed the conviction of his Committee that the Government would find it necessary to give financial assistance to research associations over and above that made possible by the million fund. He emphasized the importance of a reasonable prospect of continued existence for these associations if they were to attract the services of suitable scientific men. He also called attention to the importance of securing co-ordination between the different bodies which were at present charged with the duty of assisting agricultural research.

## MUNICIPAL USE OF RADIUM

### MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND HULL CORPORATION

The Local Legislation Committee (Section B) of the House of Commons, presided over by Mr. CAPE, had under consideration yesterday a Bill promoted by the Hull Corporation. One of the clauses in the Bill would give the corporation power to purchase, hire, or enter into any arrangement for the use of radium, to provide suitable appliances for its reception, storage, and use, and to supply radium to any medical practitioner with or without charge.

In a memorandum submitted to the Committee the Ministry of Health put forward objections to the proposal. They stated that there were dangers in the use of radium by inexperienced persons and suggested that the powers asked for should be under greater control and should be exercised only with the consent of the Ministry.

Dr. William Daley, formerly Medical Officer of Health, was called as a witness in support of the clause. He said that £1,000 was raised by a fund started by a local newspaper, there was a bequest of £5,000 to be used for the purchase of radium, and Hull Rotarians were endeavouring to raise a similar amount. That would give the city one gramme of radium, and with the object of ensuring that it would be used to the fullest extent it was proposed to place it in the hands of trustees, who would make it available for use in local hospitals and by medical practitioners in the city.

The CHAIRMAN said the intention of the corporation was admirable, but the Committee could not pass the clause as drafted. The matter had better stand over for a few days so that in consultation with the Ministry of Health the corporation could draft a clause which, while giving them the powers they wanted, would limit the use of radium to experienced persons and would enable them to work in cooperation with the experts of the Ministry of Health.

## THE BUYING OF BRITISH GOODS

### SIR W. MORRIS'S APPEAL TO HIS WORKERS

Sir William Morris, the motor manufacturer, in an open letter appealing to his workers to buy British goods, says:—"In the present time of great difficulty well-intentioned publicists and politicians have advocated road-making and other constructional work to find employment. Roads, viaducts, bridges, and transport improvements generally will come in their own good time when they are justified by the volume of industrial production, but what we are concerned with now is that the normal facilities or means of production, which the country has already set up, are greater in capacity than the demand for their finished products, and from this alone is born short time and unemployment.

"After all, employment is merely providing the materials, food, clothing, household goods, and transport of every kind for the community, our neighbours, and ourselves—in short, the people of the Empire. It is, therefore, in our power to exert the most far-reaching influence to restore the balance between supply and demand, and, with the certainty that everyone is not only willing but anxious to do this, here is the remedy—to insist that our grocer, butcher, baker, ironmonger, tailor, cabinetmaker, and every other tradesman sells to us only British goods.

"If the millions of our people realized this as their duty, the immediate effect on unemployment would be a revelation. There is no other cure for unemployment but from within."

The Board of Education announce that the Draft, dated February 11, 1930, of the Teachers Superannuation Amending Rules, 1930, has been published for the required period and has now been confirmed by the Board without amendment. The Draft now becomes the Teachers Superannuation Amending Rules, 1930, dated March 31, 1930, and copies can be purchased through any bookseller (price 1d. each) or directly from H.M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 (price by post 1½d.).

# ARAB GRIEVANCES IN PALESTINE

## DELEGATES' PLEA FOR EQUAL RIGHTS

A meeting attended by members of both Houses of Parliament was held in one of the committee rooms of the House of Commons yesterday to welcome and hear statements from members of the Palestine Arab Delegation now in London. A resolution was passed asking the Government to go fully into Arab grievances in the hope of finding a solution which would meet the Arab claims and bring peace to Palestine.

LORD BRENTFORD, who presided, said it was highly desirable in a time of great anxiety with regard to Palestine, and while the Government was considering the report of the recent Commission which went out to consider the causes of the sad and much-to-be-regretted disturbances that took place in that country, that the difficulties of the Arab position should also be considered. It had been said that the Commission had gone outside the exact terms of their reference and reported more than they were asked to report. He was bound to confess that a mere report on the rebellion itself would really be useless because it would leave untouched the underlying causes which might have led to riots and which might lead to riots again in the near future. Riots were not usual in the British Empire, and they did not want to see them in territory mandated to us and governed by us under mandate. It was essential, therefore, that we should find out the causes of dissatisfaction on one side or the other and clear dissatisfaction away. Unless something was done by this country to deal with these underlying causes we had not seen the last of the riots, and if in renewed rioting the Arabs on the other side of the Jordan were involved the matter would be much more serious than on the last occasion. He considered it to be absolutely necessary that the Government should get to the bottom of the trouble and take such measures as would ensure peace, happiness, and contentment in Palestine.

Five members of the deputation, Kazim Pasha, the Mufti of Jerusalem, the Mayor of Jerusalem, Mr. Auni Abdul Hadi, and Mr. Jamaal Husseini then addressed the meeting, four of the speeches being interpreted.

### WAR PLEDGES TO ARABS

The MUFTI spoke of the pledges given to the Arabs which brought thousands of them into the Great War to fight with the Allies. The Balfour Declaration after the occupation of Palestine came, he said, as a grave blow, and since then the Arabs had been submitted to a policy of oppression which had deprived them of anything in the way of self-government. They had had taxation without representation. The application of the Zionist policy was the cause of the last outbreak. The Holy Land should be a land of peace because it was respected by the three great religions of the world. They had been asked by their country to ask for justice and the fulfilment of pledges given to them. Their demands were quite moderate. They asked for equal rights for all inhabitants of Palestine in the government of the country. Only by this means could peace be established.

Mr. JAMAAL HUSSEINI presented an official statement by the delegation which expressed deep gratitude for all that had been done in their support by members of the two Houses of Parliament who had taken up their just cause. He said they were glad to find that the Commission had singled out the Jewish procession of August 15 as the outstanding contributory incident to the outbreak in August last year. By far the more important section of the report, however, was that which dealt with the fundamental causes of the disturbances. Had not the Commission gone deeply into those causes they would have done nothing. Their report would have been only useful to arouse sympathies, to create doubt, and to fan an already existing fire into flames. Those who criticized them for that were, unintentionally perhaps, advocating a future policy of drift that previously culminated in trouble. The Commission in their deeper investigations had gone down to the real seat of trouble and discontent. Jewish migration, acquisition of lands by Jews, and Arab constitutional grievances and disappointments were at the root of the trouble in Palestine.

### DEAD SEA CONCESSION

The delegation disagreed with the Commission on certain points and recommendations, which, had they been treated in the same exhaustive manner as other more important points were treated, would have led to different conclusions. The Dead Sea concession was an example. The Commissioners having studied, it seemed, the Novomeysky concession alone, without studying the proposals of other groups who offered much better terms, saw only one side of the question.

They also disagreed with the Commission in that they regarded the troubles as started on August 23. The delegation had every reason to believe that the troubles began on August 17, when a private quarrel between Jews and an Arab in a Jewish quarter in Jerusalem was turned by Jews into a communal attack of Jews against isolated members of the Arab communities in different Jewish quarters during the two subsequent days.

In reply to questions, Mr. Husseini said that the Arabs were invited to appoint an advisory commission as a parallel to the Zionist Commission in Palestine, but they could not accept this as they were asking for representative government.

The resolution asking for Government investigation of the Arab grievances was moved by COLONEL C. K. HOWARD-BURY and seconded by LORD DENBIGH.

## WOOL TEXTILE DISPUTE

### REPORTS BY EMPLOYERS AND OPERATIVES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRADFORD, APRIL 10

The position in the northern counties wool textile dispute to-day was very much what might have been expected.

On the one hand, the employers' secretary, Mr. Ernest J. Martin, stated to-night that some firms, including three engaged in worsted spinning, are working to-day at the reduced rates with a full complement of workers, the overlookers having presented themselves. He said that a number of weaving firms reported that the whole of their weavers turned up for work this morning, but were prevented from carrying on by the absence of most of the overlookers.

Mr. Arthur Shaw, the operatives' secretary, states, on the other hand, that a number of firms have made application for a form of agreement to work at the reductions suggested by the trade unions, or for another form of agreement drawn up by the unions to provide for work being carried on at the old rates. The operatives claim that 27 firms in Bradford have not posted notices to reduce wages.

Apart from a disturbance at a meeting held in the public park here early this morning, in which the police were assaulted, there have been no unhappy incidents.

### *"SOME SAFEGUARDING NECESSARY"*

Mr. FELIX J. BLAKEMORE, past president of the National Chamber of Trade and the Wolverhampton Chamber of Commerce, speaking at the dinner of the Leek Chamber of Trade yesterday, said that, although the problem of unemployment was a serious one and demanded immediate attention, we should not develop such pessimism as to dull our mental outlook or stultify effort. Trade was bad, but the position should be reviewed relatively, and when they appreciated the enormous difficulties with which the country had been faced since the Armistice it was a wonder things were as they were. As one engaged in the importation of food goods into this country, he had leanings to the policy of free imports. The experience he gained, however, as a member of the Board of Trade Panel in connexion with key industries, and of the many committees investigating complaints, convinced him that some measure of safeguarding was necessary if our home market was to be stimulated for the consumption of home produced commodities.

### *WEST FULHAM BY-ELECTION*

The Executive Committee of the West Fulham Conservative Association last night unanimously decided to recommend Sir Cyril Cobb, the former member for the constituency, for adoption as Conservative candidate in the forthcoming West Fulham by-election occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Spero, the Labour member.

*An actual photo-micrograph showing abrasive particles in oil taken from a modern motor engine crankcase which the motorist has neglected to clean out in time. Destructive grit, metallic dust and hard carbon particles are clearly seen.*

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*insist* upon

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McC. 429

# Letters to the Editor

## THE ARMY IN THE WAR

## EXPERIENCES AT THE FRONT

*A further selection from the many letters which continue to reach "The Times" on "The Army in the War" is given below:—*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Will you allow us, as chairman, secretary, and two representative members of a Fellowship of ex-officers and men already indebted to your columns, to add our protest against the reflections now being cast upon the characters of officers and men of the fighting forces in the War?

In rank we range from general to private; we have all served with fellow fighting men through months of warfare, and our considered opinion—on which, indeed, the Fellowship is based—is that the very sternness, hardships, and dangers of war produced, contrary to current insinuations, a spirit of selfless devotion between man and man, transcending all distinctions of rank, such as no institution in civil life seems able to produce. Nowhere in civil life have we found a religion of essentials to surpass that of our old comrades-in-arms. We think our opinion should be of some value and interest.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,
G. R. MOON, Chairman, late Telegraphist, Royal Navy.
H. G. EASTAUGH, Hon. Secretary, late Sergeant, The London Regiment.
H. R. HOPWOOD, Brigadier-General (Retired).
ROBERT SHELLARD, Private.
Fellowship of the Services, 17, Daleview-road, Stamford Hill, N., April 9.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As one who served in France for some 20 months only and was four times wounded, may I add a few words?

The Army then—as also I assume the nation—was no real exception to the rule that the character of a man or woman shows itself in every act he performs, large or small. A regiment, no less than a school or workshop, is in the last analysis the embodiment of the character of the individuals composing that unit. It is difficult for it to rise higher—as equally to sink lower—than the common denominator of their intellectual and spiritual outlook. As to facts:

During my 20 months in France in infantry battalions, at the moment I can only recollect cases of two officers, one W.O., and no men being badly affected by drink in the line. It does not follow that this constitutes a fair comment upon the facts. It is what I saw and can remember. Some may go along Regent-street for 20 years and never see a drunken man. Others may see three on their very first visit. Each has only seen part of the truth—and if he is wise treats it as such. The farther, however, that one got away from the line the more was drink discipline relaxed. That is a solid testimonial to the sense of individual responsibility of all ranks.

I can vouch for one incident of splendid drink discipline on the part of the men. In an attack in 1916 a company of a Service battalion of The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry was "standing to in a "jumping-off" trench preparatory to the attack. As it was early afternoon and the position was very exposed it was absolutely physically impossible for the customary ration of rum to be taken round personally, either by an officer or by anyone. The company commander (a barrister, who was subsequently killed in the attack) therefore attached a note to the rum-jar apologizing for not being able to get round with it himself, wishing the men luck, and adding some such words as "Think of the other fellow and pass it on." The men did so—with the result that when it reached the last man in the company the jar was only half empty! It was then passed back again!

No! Divinity—and Devilry—"will out" in war as in peace. Once started . . . they are non-stop! I enclose my card.

Yours,
M.C. AND BAR.
April 9.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Thank you for your leading article "The Pen and the Sword." The men and women who served in the War were fine and worthy of the race from which they sprang.

Your obedient servant,
ALFRED H. HORSFALL, Major.
Red House, Bexley Heath, Kent, April 10.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Excepting two periods of convalescence from wounds, I served in France, as a Regimental officer, with the same battalion, from August, 1914, to November, 1918. During that period, I expect I saw the usual black sheep that are found in every Army. Their memory is obliterated by the marvellous devotion and sacrifice of the overwhelming majority.

But my experience does not immediately compel me to condemn the war books of to-day. Why should not the drunkard, in *Journey's End*, be the central figure of the play? We consider *Magda* a masterpiece but all women are not Magdas. Does the man who wrote "All Quiet on the Western Front" know more about war than the writer of "Hints on Training issued by the XVIII. Corps in May, 1918? After all, one is no more incredible than the other.

W. B. CHURCHILL-LONGMAN.
Captain.
Swinbrook Manor, Burford, Oxfordshire, April 9.

## GLASTONBURY ABBEY

### THE NEW CAR PARK

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have just read your temperate article on the obtrusive car park at Glastonbury Abbey. In justice to the town I wish to say that everybody is disgusted. The ball was at the feet of the Trustees, but they are past dribbling or kicking. They miserably failed. To have bought it would have been to complete their property, to protect the peace and sanctity of the abbey and the amenities of Glastonbury. My bitter regret is that I did not know that the property was for sale, or this would never have happened. The late owner died when I was away. On my return his wife was away. Afterwards I was ill in bed. I understood that she was going to continue to live there. Even so I had intended to talk to her about the future. We had not met, and while ill in bed I heard to my horror that the place had been sold for a motor park.

Your correspondent speaks of the recent acquisition of another piece of abbey ground, lately a garden. The Trustees showed the same ineptness that they have shown over this present piece. They as nearly as possible lost it through offering an insultingly low price for it. They would have lost it had I not got promises from the owner to give me the second refusal, if the Trustees failed in their duty, as I knew they were very likely to do. Had I known that St. Dunstan's was for sale I should have done the same, and unhesitatingly proceeded to buy it and appeal to the public.

It is perfect nonsense to talk of it being impossible for the Trustees to buy the property. It is simply want of vision and want of courage. They have a large income from gate fees, about £1,700 a year. They had only to go to the bank (they are nearly all men of substance) and borrow the money and appeal to the public. True that during the last two years they have been active in repair. But for about 17 years they did nothing except buy the Abbot's Kitchen. One cannot speak about what their accumulations should be, for the public have never seen a report. But if they possessed nothing their gate fees and public subscription would have been sufficient. I am a poor man, and sooner than let the property go, without any gate fees behind me, I would have bought it and confidently appealed to the public. The Trustees had nothing to risk. They might have ceased levelling lawns and doing unnecessary finnicky jobs that keep several men going at several hundreds a year, keeping only those necessary to keep the Abbey in the neat and tidy state which one now gratefully acknowledges.

The property was bought for £2,600, not an unfair price. True it was sold at £1,200 during the War, but the late owner spent a great deal on it. And houses fetch far more now. For a historic site (with a large garden) in the middle of the town the price is not exorbitant. But it was worth to the Trustees and to England what is not to be measured by a few paltry hundreds. If the Trustees cannot understand that they should resign. They had a glorious chance and they lost it through ineptitude. The widow of the late owner would have far rather that the property had gone to the Trustees. One of the Trustees named £1,100 as the price that they would offer and she was given to understand that they would give no more. Her husband's executors had to consider their duty to the estate. That is the position.

Curiously enough an agitated letter from a stranger in Montreal, who has read a garbled account in a Canadian paper, has come by this post and begs me to send true particulars before he sails for England on May 5. This property could have been saved. England cares. Her Dominions care. America cares. And do not let it be thought that Glastonbury has sold her soul and does not care. She cares bitterly.

Your obedient servant,
LIONEL S. LEWIS.
The Vicarage, Glastonbury, April 9.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As the purchasers of the new motor park at St. Dunstan's, Glastonbury, we must take exception to the report of your Special Correspondent in *The Times* of yesterday's date relating to this property. A portion of this land was originally an old market, and stalls belonging to the Abbey and a well have been found there.

I would like to point out that the new park will not be an eyesore in any way, inasmuch as the pumps and oil cabinets, even to the uniform of the caretaker, will be of a pleasing oak colour. Further, we may say that while this work has been in hand we have been in exceptional harmony with the Abbey Trustees and also with the Town Council. We, as garage proprietors, do not wish to disturb the local amenities in any shape or form, but you will agree that we are living in the twentieth century and must cater accordingly. Further, the author of your report should be aware that the cars and charabancs of the present day make little or no noise in starting up. In conclusion we may say that we purchased this property for considerably under £3,000, the sum mentioned in your report.

I am, &c.,
LESLIE J. ALLEN, Managing Director.
Mid-Somerset Motor Company, Limited, Shepton Mallet, April 9.

### SPRING IN LONDON

In these April days the parks do enable Londoners to take some share in the coming of spring. To stand on the bridge over the lake in St. James's Park facing Whitehall and the finest view in London was, yesterday, to be transported to the sea and country. A cormorant dives; a pheasant calls; and then, from the big trees beside the lake, the song of a migrant willow-warbler. Spring has come to London!—Mr. LIONEL R. WOOLNER, 1, Clement's Inn, W.C.2.

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## JEW AND ARAB

### RACIAL RELATIONS IN PALESTINE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In their "Analysis of the Causes of the Outbreak of August, 1929" (Report, p. 153) the members of the Shaw Commission lay special stress on the failure of each side "to improve racial relationships." In his Note of Reservations (Report, pp. 178-183) Mr. H. Snell, M.P., gives some of the causes which have contributed to this failure very correctly, but in one point he seems to err—namely, in describing the Arabs as "an undeveloped people, fatalistic in their outlook and devoted to their ancient ways," by comparison with the "highly gifted and progressive Jews."

A long experience of many parts of the Near East, including Palestine, leads me to regard such generalizations as dangerous. To take one point only, the Arab is usually as willing as the Jew to use modern inventions and methods; his trouble is that he lacks the capital and the organization. The Moslem or Christian Arab small farmer, often the tenant of a mortgage-ridden or absentee landlord, cannot be blamed for his failure to compete as a cultivator with the Jewish immigrant, who at the worst has a rich, strong, and intelligent organization behind him.

Then there is the question of intellectual and social relations: here Mr. Snell seems to forget that the Arabs have an old but still vital culture of which the young Jewish immigrant too often knows nothing. In this connexion may I quote the following illuminating and admirable passage from the Memoir of the late Michael Lange (privately printed in 1928)—a Jew who knew Palestine and loved it:—

The Jews therefore have no chance here unless the Arabs like them. Various methods of conciliation are proposed which may . . . be summed up as bakhshish. But bakhshish is as ineffective as force. . . . . For liking, knowledge is necessary—personal knowledge and book knowledge. The seed of most hatred and war is want of knowledge. I think it must be very rare that a person of one nation who has lived long among another advocates war between them. . . . All forms of action bringing Jews into contact with the native population are to be encouraged. And especially knowledge of Arab literature and religion should be promoted. . . . Jewish scholars should work to acquire such knowledge and explain it in popular treatises to their Jewish countrymen. The Arabs have had a glorious history and a great civilization. . . . . Mohamedanism is still to-day a strong successful missionary force. . . . It is necessary that all Jews entering this country [Palestine] should know something of these facts and not be taught that the Arab is immeasurably his inferior.

I remain, Sir, &c., G.

## ZIMBABWE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is perhaps not to be expected that an ethnologist should have "examined the matter from an" archaeological "angle," any more than an archaeologist from an ethnological. But will Mr. Maugham state briefly which specific objects "known to be of Phœnician, Egyptian, and Cypriotic origin" resemble what objects from Zimbabwe, and in what respects; and in what museum or other collection they may be seen?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN L. MYRES.
New College, Oxford, April 9.

## AIR DEFENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I reply to Air Commodore Samson's letter in *The Times* of April 4 as to the responsibility for the defence of England against aeroplane attack? The War Office would administer the air defence of Great Britain, as they would then have the R.A.F. in addition to the R.A. and R.E.; the Navy only taking over the present coastal area and patrolling Home Waters.

While admitting the justice of the Air Commodore's remarks as to the lack of appreciation shown by the Admiralty for the R.N.A.S., I must differ from his conclusion that it is now too late to revert to the old order. Far from its being impossible, it is imperative that we should do so, if, after 11 years of peace administration by the Air Ministry, we, a nation of shopkeepers, have sunk to the level of the fourth Power in Europe in commercial aviation.

So long as the Air Ministry thinks in terms of bombing squadrons and fighting squadrons and deals with a hundred and one subjects of his Majesty's Services, such as uniforms, promotions, honours, ceremonies, &c., civil aviation will be lost sight of.

The mere fact that the R.A.F. is doing, more or less successfully, the Army's work on the North-West Frontier, in Mesopotamia, and other countries is surely a very logical reason for putting it under the Army. The Secretary of State for War will then be able to judge, impartially, where it would best pay to spend the money. No country can long afford to pay for three fighting Services.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
RICHARD F. PHILLIMORE, Admiral Commanding Aircraft, 1918-19.
Shedfield House, Botley, Hants. April 10.

## LABOUR IN ARGENTINA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In the course of arguments directed to show the desirability of preferring Canadian or Australian to Argentine foodstuffs, a section of the Press has recently stated repeatedly that agricultural labour conditions in the last-mentioned country are such as would be "impossible in any British land," or words to this effect.

Actually the wage of the agricultural labourer in the Argentine varies slightly according to district, as it does in this country. For the district of Lincoln in the Province of Buenos Aires, of which I have personal knowledge, it is about £60 a year with a house and free food for the labourer and his family, at which rate he is certainly no worse off than his counterpart here with, say, 32s. 6d. a week. One would be loth to suppose that the case for "Empire Free Trade" need depend in any way upon misrepresentation as to the labour conditions in a country in which there are invested hundreds of thousands of pounds of British capital, and I venture to suggest that you should publish the above facts in the interests of fair controversy.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
EDWARD RICE.
Dane Court, Eastry, Kent, April 8.

## SHIPMENTS OF COAL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—With further reference to the letters from Mr. H. H. Merrett and Sir Frederick Hall on the subject of the coal trade with Canada, may I draw attention to the fact that last year a new trade for coals was created—for reasons which need not be entered upon here—by shipments to Australia. During the course of 1929, 88 steamers took cargoes of coals, none less than 6,000 tons, from the United Kingdom to Australian ports, and the business was arranged by the chartering of tonnage in the ordinary way, and without disturbing any other trades. To say that it was necessary to build new tonnage to handle coal shipments to Canadian ports, even before the present slump, is manifestly absurd.

Yours faithfully,
BROWNING DICK.
Lloyds Building, E.C., April 9.

## Points from Letters

### TRADE AGREEMENTS

Neither safeguarding nor Empire preferences really touch the needs of the moment, which are to increase and develop our export trade. The solution seems rather to lie along the lines of trade agreements with those Dominions and foreign States from whom we buy our foodstuffs and to whom we are very valuable customers; such agreements to take the form of binding the country exporting food to us to take per annum from us at least the equivalent amount in sterling value of coal and fully manufactured goods. The fact that none of the food-producing countries enjoys a monopoly, and that we, although compelled to import, can exercise a certain amount of choice, should make it possible for us to conclude nationally very satisfactory trade agreements. Bargaining on such lines should also help to prove to agricultural and pastoral communities supplying us with food that their best interests lie in encouraging the import of our manufactured goods, and in producing increased quantities of foodstuffs themselves at decreasing prices, rather than in setting up and protecting manufactures themselves in competition with ourselves, their best customers.—Mr. H. N. GEDYE, Manager, Lloyds Bank, Limited, Exeter.

### HAMPSTEAD ADVOWSONS

In *The Times* of April 7, Sir Charles A. King-Harman states in his letter about the advowson of Hampstead Parish Church, that "the vicar of Hampstead appoints to the churches of St. John's, St. Saviour's, and St. Stephen's." St. John's is the name of the Parish Church itself, so he is probably referring to St. John's, Downshire-hill, N.W.3. May I say that the patronage of this church is in the hands of trustees, and not in those of the Vicar of Hampstead at all?—The Rev. CHARLES E. STOCKS, Incumbent of St. John's, Downshire-hill, Hampstead, N.W.3.

### AIR DEFENCE

The R.N.A.S. is coming back, and must come back, in the form of the Fleet Air Arm. The Admiralty are responsible for our supply of food, a matter compared with which the duty of dealing with bombing raids is of minor importance. The latter can affect but a small fraction of 1 per cent. of the nation at worst. Stop our food supply and we all perish. With the very limited financial resources placed at their disposal by the Government it is unthinkable that the Admiralty should be permanently denied the weapons and *personnel* they consider most suitable for their task, or that they should be hampered in it by dual control. It would be easy to combine the War Office and the R.A.F., now, while the higher *personnel* of the latter is almost entirely military, and the combination would be in charge of all defence and offence, both on the ground and in the air. But that is a question which matters not to the Navy, so long as it can perform its own duties on the oceans with the maximum of efficiency.—CAPTAIN F. L. M. BOOTHBY, R.N. (Retd.), Woodvale, Crowes, I.W.

### SERVICE ON THE TIGRIS

In the article "Names of New Ships" in your issue of April 4 you mention "the splendid work" done on the Tigris by the "armed tug" Comet. H.M.I.S. Comet, which obtained such distinction on the Tigris in the Great War, was an armed river dispatch vessel of the Royal Indian Marine which had for a very great many years been attached to the British Residency at Baghdad for political duties. On the outbreak of war she was, with other ships of the Royal Indian Marine, taken over by the Royal Navy under the terms of the Royal Indian Marine Act, whereby on the outbreak of war the vessels and *personnel* of the R.I.M. were transferred to the Royal Navy. This was before the reorganization of the Service, when the R.I.M. became a purely combatant naval force flying the White Ensign and pennant of the Royal Navy.—CAPTAIN EDWARD HEADLAM, R.I.M. (Retired), 6, Observatory-gardens, Kensington, W.8.

### TREES ALONG NEW ROADS

I hope your readers will pause before adopting the suggestion of your correspondent Mr. R. B. Burrows to plant heather and furze in a sandy soil along new roads; for it is tempting providence to place such fire-lighters within reach of a motorist's cigarette end or a traction engine's spark. Moreover, in such soil, the presumption is that the greater part of the countryside is heather and furze longing to be ignited; and some years ago, before we had learnt the best way of extinguishing heath fires, a spark from the railway here ignited a blaze that burnt for six weeks. The tree that appears to do best on heath-land is the mountain ash. Silver birch is excellent, but for the first few years it suffers from ricketa—probably due to a lack of chalk and potash—and, as a consequence, its form is often crippled. Acacia and *Cupressus macrocarpa* revel in this soil.—Mr. WILLIAM WEBB, F.S.I., Moorside, Ashley Heath, near Ringwood, Hants.

### JACKDAWS IN CHIMNEYS

The only way of discouraging jackdaws from supplying large quantities of unwanted firewood is to fasten a bit of wire netting or a grating over the top of the chimney. Once they take a fancy to any particular chimney nothing else will stop them.—Miss PHYLLIS M. JOHNSON, 95, Sloane-street, S.W.

### MEXICAN MYTHS

Quetzalcoatl (*nom.* "Bird-Serpent"), mentioned by your Special Correspondent in the last of his attractive articles on Mexico, was represented "like all the dawn heroes, as of white complexion, clothed in long white robes, and, as most of the Aztec gods, with a full and flowing beard" (Myths of the New World). When he finally disappeared in the Far East he said to have promised his followers that he and his descendants would revisit them. In his book ("The Conquest of Mexico") Prescott constantly relates that the Mexicans looked confidently to the return of this benevolent deity, and that "this remarkable tradition, deeply cherished in the hearts of the natives, prepared the way for the future success of the Spaniards." When Cortés sank his ships to prevent his handful of men from thinking of a possible retreat, and then led them forward on their amazing adventure, the time was ripe. Your Special Correspondent depicts the effect of the activities of Zumárraga, the first Archbishop of Mexico, in destroying Aztec records. The colossal statue of the Sun at Teotihuacán was still standing, according to report, on the invasion of the Spaniards, and "was demolished by the indefatigable Bishop Zumárraga, whose hand fell more heavily than that of Time itself on the Aztec monuments" (Prescott). But "that staunch Iconoclast," the Prelate, is stated by Señor Alaman to have "other and very different titles to immortality from that mentioned by Mr. Prescott—titles founded on his virtues and apostolic labours." The latter must have been widely applied.—Mr. W. T. SNELL, The Temple.

### A GOOD FRIDAY SNOWSTORM

In his excellent letter on "Athletics and Good Friday" the Rev. W. Pollock-Hill stated: "If 2ft. of snow fell just before the race fresh arrangements would have to be made by the A.A.A." This remark reminds me of conversations I have had with old Lincolnshire people concerning a Good Friday snowstorm, which they remember, when owing to the snowdrifts sheep were buried and suffocated in large numbers. In one Lincolnshire village an old parishioner remembered a wedding arranged for Good Friday when a passage to the church had to be dug for the wedding party, but owing to the deep snow the bridegroom, who lived some distance away, was snowbound although the bride and the guests assembled in the church. Perhaps some of your older readers may be able to give the date of the "Good Friday Snowstorm."—The Rev. A. R. TUCKER, Rector of Leasingham, Sleaford, Lincs.

### PARK VILLAGE EAST

I pride myself upon having, like Sam Weller, extensive and peculiar knowledge of my native London; but I have not been able to ascertain the reason for a very singular feature of the street in Camden Town called Park Village East. This thoroughfare runs from Hampstead-road, just before Carreras' new building, up to the junction of streets where the statue of Grace Darling faces one at the entrance to Regent's Park, and its peculiarity is that all along one side there is a boundary wall between the street and the railway from Euston, the opposite side of the street containing but a few scattered buildings and an unlovely stretch of canal. This wall, nearly half a mile long, consists of a double bank of handsome brick walls and pillars with ornate stone caps, and between the walls are rows of well-kept evergreen shrubs. It must have cost many thousands of pounds to erect and maintain; it would do credit to a nobleman's park or a millionaire's "little place" in the country. Why is it in an obscure side street in Camden Town?—Mr. A. J. WILSON, 93, Bedford Court-mansions, Bedford-avenue, W.C.1.

### BULLFINCHES AND BUDS

May I be allowed a last word in defence, by relating a sad but perfectly true story? A pigeon fancier was greatly annoyed by the continual loss of his young birds from the nest. One evening he saw a white owl fly out from the pigeon loft carrying something in its claws. Having a gun he promptly shot it, but on picking up the bird he found a large rat in its claws. He lost no more pigeons but only a faithful, ill-requited servant.—Mr. GEOFFREY BLLIS, Salcombe, Devon.

## IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE

### SESSIONS IN LONDON IN JUNE

The Empire Press Union announces that arrangements for the Imperial Press Conference, to be held in this country in June, are nearing completion. At this, the fourth of the series of conferences so far arranged by the Union, the proprietors of the newspaper and periodical Press of Great Britain and Northern Ireland will be the hosts of approximately 100 newspaper proprietors and editors from the Dominions and Colonies and from India during their passages to and from England and during the programme in the British Isles, extending throughout June.

As at the three preceding conferences, held respectively in Britain (1909), Canada (1920), and Australia (1925), the object in view is to bring together the proprietors, editors, and directing heads of newspapers and periodicals published throughout the British Empire to discuss the common interests of the Press as a public institution, responsible, in a large measure, for promoting the political, economic, and social well-being of the Empire as a whole and also of the constituent countries individually.

Arrangements have been made for 10 morning sessions of the conference, which will meet in Grosvenor House, the delegates' headquarters while in London. The subjects for the agenda will be in two groups. One of these will deal with technical matters, such as Imperial communications for Press purposes, by wireless telegraphy, cables, and air mails, and also modern methods of newspaper production. Other sessions will have a wider point of view, and among the speakers at these will be the Prime Minister, the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Baldwin, and Mr. Lloyd George.

The hospitality programme will open with a banquet at Guildhall, given by the Press of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on June 2. The delegates will also be entertained by the home Press at dinners at Burlington House (by special permission of the Royal Academy), the hall of the Merchant Taylors' Company, and the Zoological Gardens. Among other hosts of the visiting delegates at various functions will be the Government, the City Corporation, the Admiralty, the Army Council, the Air Ministry, the Royal Empire Society, the Rhodes Trustees, and the Empire Marketing Board.

The overseas delegates to the conference will be as follows:—

CANADA.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Woods, chairman of the Section and Delegation (*Calgary Herald*); Mr. W. A. Craick, hon. secretary of the Section (Industrial Canada); Senator the Hon. W. A. Buchanan (*Herald*, Lethbridge); Mr. H. Burgoyne (*Standard*, St. Catharines); the Hon. Frank Carrel (*Chronicle-Telegraph*, Quebec); Mr. C. F. Crandall (British United Press, Montreal); Mr. W. W. Dafoe (*Manitoba Free Press*, Winnipeg); Mr. W. Rupert Davies (*Whig-Standard*, Kingston); Mr. H. P. Duchemin (*Morning Post*, Sydney, Cape Breton); Lieutenant-Colonel Henri Garneau (*La Patrie*, Quebec); Miss Kennethe Haig (Canadian Women's Press Club); Mr. H. T. Hunter (MacLean Publishing Company, Toronto); Mr. C. A. C. Jennings (*Mail and Empire*, Toronto); Mr. J. M. Kerr (*Spectator*, Hamilton); Mr. R. R. Livesay (the Canadian Press, Toronto); Mr. Oswald Maynard (*La Presse*, Montreal); Mr. J. D. McKenna (*Telegraph-Journal*, St. John, N.B.); Mr. C. G. Nicholas (*Times*, Victoria, B.C.); Mr. M. E. Nichols (*Tribune*, Winnipeg); Mr. W. W. Peterson (*Farm and Ranch Review*, Calgary); Mr. Hugh Savage (*Canadian Observer*, Dungan, B.C.); Mr. E. Ross Sayles (*Mercury*, Renfrew); Mr. Victor Sifton (*Leader-Post*, Regina); and Mr. E. Norman Smith (*Journal*, Dallas, Ottawa).

AUSTRALIA.—The Hon. Theodore Fink, chairman of the Section and Delegation (*Herald*, Melbourne); Mr. Duncan Macpherson, hon. secretary of the Section (*Sun News-Pictorial*, Melbourne); Mr. G. H. Briggs (*Courier*, Brisbane); Mr. Walter Cummins (*Mercury*, Hobart, Tasmania); Mr. J. F. Davidson (*News*, Adelaide); Sir Hugh Denison (*Sun*, Sydney); Mr. J. D. Edwards (*Courier*, Brisbane); Senator R. D. Elliott (Provincial Daily Press Association of Victoria); Mr. C. Brunsdon Fletcher (*Sydney Morning Herald*); Mr. S. E. Hocking (*Kalgoorlie Miner*); Mr. E. B. Jackson (*West Australian*, Perth); Mr. H. Campbell Jones (*Daily Telegraph Pictorial*, Sydney); Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. V. Lapsell, M.L.C. (*Advertiser*, Beraline); the Hon. W. J. Mann, M.L.C. (Australian Provincial Press Association, W.A.); Mr. W. S. Robinson (*Advertiser*, Adelaide); Mr. Gordon B. Rolph (*Examiner*, Launceston); Mr. E. F. Shelley (New South Wales Country Press Association, Sydney, and the Queensland Country Press Association); Mr. Allan Spowers (*Argus*, Melbourne); Mr. Geoffrey Syme (*Age*, Melbourne); and Mr. Evan Kirkham Thomas (*Register*, Adelaide).

NEW ZEALAND.—Mr. R. J. Gilmour, chairman of delegation, (*Southland Times*, Invercargill); Mr. E. B. Bell (*Timaru Post*, Timaru); Mr. L. J. Berry (Secretary, Newspaper Proprietors' Association, Wellington); Mr. E. A. Blundell (*Evening Post*, Wellington); Mr. M. P. Burgess (*Marlborough Express*, Blenheim); Mr. J. Hutchison (*Otago Daily Times*, Dunedin); Mr. E. G. Kerr (*Timaru Herald*, Timaru); Mr. T. C. Lee (*Greymouth News*, New Zealand); Mr. A. S. Manning (*Waikato and King Country Press*, Hamilton); Mr. A. McNicol (*Dannevirke News*, Dannevirke); Mr. A. L. Muir (*Poverty Bay Herald*, Gisborne); and Mr. W. R. Wilson (*New Zealand Herald*, Auckland).

SOUTH AFRICA.—Mr. T. W. Mackenzie, chairman of delegation (*Natal Witness*, Pietermaritzburg); Mr. H. Bell (*Bloemfontein Post*, Bloemfontein); Mr. Robert Allister (*Argus*, Cape Town); Mr. C. S. Cortese (*Die Volksstem*, Pretoria); Mr. F. Davis (*Natal Witness*, Pietermaritzburg); Mr. R. H. Dodd (*East London Dispatch*, East London); Mr. C. D. Don (*Star*, Johannesburg); Mr. G. A. L. Green (*Cape Argus*, Cape Town); Mr. L. Rose Macleod (*East Daily Mail*, Johannesburg); Mr. R. J. Robinson (*Natal Mercury*, Durban); Mr. S. H. Yeats (*Bulawayo Chronicle*, Bulawayo); and Colonel E. B. Walton (*Eastern Province Herald*, Port Elizabeth).

IRISH FREE STATE.—Mr. James G. Crosbie (*Examiner* and *Evening Echo*, Cork); Mr. J. E. Healy (*Irish Times*, Dublin); and Dr. W. Lombard Murphy (The Independent Newspapers, Limited, Dublin).

INDIA.—Mrs. G. H. Bell, O.B.E. (*Pioneer Mail*, Simla); Mr. T. Sclar Bowman (*Englishman*, Calcutta); Mr. L. C. Nicholson (*Madras Mail*); Sir Henry Reed (*Times of India*, Bombay); Mr. K. C. Roy (Associated Press, Bombay); Mr. J. H. Thornley (*Pioneer*, Allahabad, and *Civil and Military Gazette*, Lahore); Mr. E. Williams (*Rangoon Times*, Rangoon); and Mr. W. C. Wordsworth (*Statesman*, Calcutta).

BRITISH WEST INDIES.—Mr. H. G. De Lisser, chairman of the Section and Delegation (*Daily Gleaner*, Kingston, Jamaica); Mr. C. A. L. Gale (*Advocate*, Barbados); Mr. Gault Macgowan (*Guardian*, Trinidad); and Miss Maud Mosher, M.B.E. (*Tribune*, Nassau, Bahamas).

CEYLON.—Captain C. W. Grange (*Times of Ceylon*) and Mr. D. R. Wijewardene (*Ceylon Observer*, *Daily News*, and *Sunday Observer*, Colombo).

EAST AFRICA.—Captain C. B. Anderson (*East African Standard*, Nairobi).

MALTA.—Professor Sir Augustus Bartolo (*Daily Malta Chronicle*).

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Mr. W. H. Herder (*Evening Telegram*, St. John's); and Mr. J. C. Puddester (*Daily News* and *Prose*, St. John's).

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Mr. H. Welham (*Straits Times*, Singapore).

HONG-KONG.—Mr. R. T. Barrett (*Daily Press*).

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.—Mr. H. R. Cummings (British Press Representative, League of Nations, Geneva).

The organization of the conference is in the hands of the following committee, appointed by the Empire Press Union:—

Major Astor, M.P. (chairman of the Council of the Empire Press Union and also of the committee); Lord Riddell (president of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association), Mr. N. B. Graham (the Newspaper Society), Sir Roderick Jones (Reuter's, Limited), Mr. Percival Marshall (chairman of the Periodical, Trade Press, and Weekly Newspaper Proprietors' Association), Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, Sir Edward Iliffe, Mr. R. D. Blumenfeld, Sir Harry Brittain, Sir Campbell Stuart, Sir Robert Donald, Mr. J. C. Akerman, and Mr. H. E. Turner, general secretary of the Empire Press Union, secretary to the committee.

## A HOSTEL FOR WELSH BOYS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—You were good enough to publish on Thursday, April 3, a very full and sympathetic account of the small hostel which has been opened in Kensington for the reception of young lads of school-leaving age from the Welsh coalfields, together with a report of the meeting held on the previous day at Lord Clwyd's house in support of a proposed extension of the work.

May I, on behalf of the Kensington Council of Social Service, who are responsible for this undertaking, ask you for another kindness? It is for permission to make an urgent appeal through your columns for help to carry out this project. What is needed is a sum of £2,500. Our present house has room for only 18 boys. The young warden who is in charge could easily look after double that number, and in order to take full advantage of his services we want to move into other quarters with the necessary space. Through private generosity we have the offer, on favourable terms, of new premises exactly suited to our purpose; £2,500 will cover the purchase price as well as the cost of certain structural alterations and equipment and leave over a sufficient working balance to carry us through the next year without immediate anxiety for money. It is not a large sum, but we need it at once, for the offer cannot be kept open indefinitely, and if we cannot take advantage of it now we may have to wait long for another similar chance.

Need I say more? No one who was present at Lord Clwyd's and heard what Mr. J. H. Thomas and Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland had to say about the disaster in the coalfields—and who could speak with the greater authority?—can doubt that for large numbers of the children, at any rate, the best hope lies in the effort that is being made to move them out of the district. We are confidently assured by the responsible officers of the Ministry of Labour who have this matter in hand that the difficulty is not to find good openings for these young lads—the general fall in the birth-rate has settled that, and openings are, in fact, found at once—but to lodge them and look after them in their new surroundings. We are trying to do something to meet this difficulty in one corner of London. Will some of your readers be generous enough to help us? Any donations or subscriptions may be sent to Miss S. M. Fry, The Venture, 138, Portobello-road, W., who has undertaken to act as our hon. (appeal) treasurer, and will be gratefully acknowledged.

Your obedient servant,
JAMES M. RENDEL, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the K.C.S.S.
7, Courtfield-road, South Kensington, S.W.


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RESORTS & SPAS

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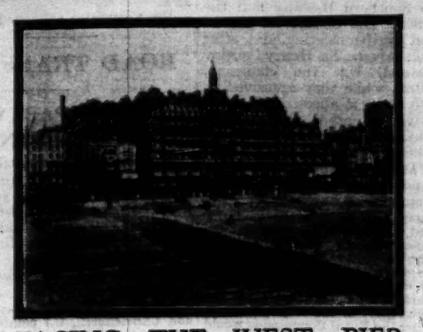

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# GOOD WILL IN INDUSTRY

## CHANGE IN RECENT YEARS

### THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE

Prominent industrialists and trade union leaders were present at a luncheon given at the Royal Adelaide Galleries, Charing Cross, yesterday, in connexion with the annual general meeting of the National Industrial Alliance.

SIR EDWARD MANVILLE, who presided, spoke of the change in recent years which had resulted from the recognition that mutual hostility was a foolish and a futile thing and must give place to frank cooperation and united effort. It was worth while, he said, to recall that this principle was urged by the Alliance when it was considered to be either an unattainable ideal or a baited trap to be avoided. They had lived to see the principle accepted as an axiom, and the difficulties now in the way of progress were quite of another order. Why had the last year slipped by with practically nothing done? He could not help feeling that the General Election had something to do with it. Not the least powerful among the advocates of collaboration at the historic meeting last April which agreed to act on the precepts of the "Mond-Turner" conferences soon afterwards found themselves engrossed in matters of State. In this particular instance the labour leaders seemed the more involved, but the employers had not so far manifested any consuming zeal to get a move on. The National Industrial Alliance was anxious to help if possible, but would be betraying its trust if it kept a still tongue when an urging word was needed.

Much, Sir Edward continued, might be said about rationalization. Much had yet to be learned about it. The future of industrial relationships was wrapped up closely with the methods of carrying out this modern industrial policy. True, rationalization in the long run must improve the outlook for all engaged in an industry, but there was also a short run to be reckoned with. In that short run there was unquestionably a risk of displacement. Provision should surely be made for obsolete workers quite as much as for obsolete machinery. The human element was entitled to the fullest consideration. The whole subject was a difficult one, but should not be shirked on that account.

Mr. JOHN BEARD, president of the Trades Union Congress General Council, said he was not surprised or disappointed that they had not got very much farther in the kind of declarations made when they last met Sir Edward Manville. He did not expect to move very rapidly, but the arrangement which the T.U.C. had entered into for the purpose of conference with the National Confederation of Employers' Organizations and the Federation of British Industries should in time function to the advantage of the nation. The question of rationalization, he added, was a cause of great trouble, especially to the workmen. They knew that the march of science was going to kill much of the work. This would not matter if it did not kill the living, but it did. It was this which frightened the workmen. An invention, a machine, came along that knocked the bottom out of present working methods, and the workman asked where did he come in for his share. He did not know how the problem would be solved.

### THE DISPUTE IN YORKSHIRE

The Alliance might bring influence to bear on the position. If reasoning could bring an advantage there ought not to be any need for lockouts or strikes. He wished that could be applied to the position in Yorkshire at the present moment. He had been up there the previous day, and they got their marching orders home. The Press said they were rebuffed. He did not think it was so much as that. There was just misunderstanding and misapprehension. There was bound to be suspicion, and until suspicions were removed there did not seem to be any chance of success. And yet it might be that the parties were not so far apart as they thought. He hoped their Yorkshire friends on both sides would find a way out of the present *impasse*; otherwise it would be a grim fight to a finish, and he would have to be on the side of those who would take part in the battle. Here was a struggle that could do nobody any good, a struggle that could not be ended because of the dignity that had been imported into it. *He did not know* what the Alliance could do *to suggest reason*, but if they could do anything it should be done.

SIR ARTHUR DUCKHAM, who made a comment on the humane and statesmanlike speech of Mr. Beard, said he felt strongly in the matter of the Yorkshire trouble. He thought that a little good will, a little confidence, freedom from suspicion, and a laying of the cards on the table by each side must bring a settlement to a dispute which would be most harmful to the country at the present moment. He added that he was not dismayed by the present industrial depression. The present was a time for taking stock. Hardship had driven them together. It had shown employers and employed that a selfish attitude was wrong. He thought to-day we were just at the beginning of a great betterment of industry in this country, and that we would be able to take full advantage of the position with regard to raw material, labour, and our wonderful transport facilities. This could not be attained, however, unless they worked together.

Mr. G. N. BARNES and SIR CHARLES MANDER also spoke.

Among those who had accepted invitations to be present were:—

Mr. W. Adamson, M.P., Mr. H. Anderson, Lord Askwith, Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., Mr. G. Murray Brumwell, Mr. F. T. Chadwick, Mr. W. R. Davies, Mr. Neville G. Gwynn, Mr. John Hodge, Mr. W. T. Kelly, M.P., Mr. T. Mallalieu, Mr. J. J. Mallon, Mr. Rennie Smith, M.P., Sir George Sutton, Miss Julia Varley, and Mr. H. G. Williams.

# THE COAL MINES BILL

## ANALYSIS IN "THE TRADE SUPPLEMENT"

The changes made in the Coal Mines Bill during its passage through the House of Commons, where it has obtained a third reading, and also the present situation of the industry as affected by the Bill, form the subject of an analytical article in to-day's issue of *The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement*.

The writer, who is in close touch with the industry, states that textually the Bill has not been greatly altered, the principal changes being the new compulsory amalgamation clauses, the elimination of the central levy, and the limitation of the operation of Part I. to a period expiring in December, 1932. Some of the provisions, he considers, have received a great deal more attention than they deserved, while others, perhaps owing to their intricacy, have been dealt with in too cursory a fashion. Important amendments which help to remove certain objections are mentioned, but it is pointed out that many other objections remain, and cannot very well be removed, since they are fundamental. In the writers' opinion, the Bill has in no sense—save by the power given to coalowners to compel unwilling minorities—helped towards the evolution of marketing schemes with a basis of mutual esteem and advantage, and, further, it leaves untouched a vital need of the industry—the development of a scientific system of distribution.

*The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement* is not published as part of *The Times*, but is on sale to-day separately, price 3d., and is obtainable from all newsagents and bookstalls. The annual subscription is 17s. 4d., post free at home or abroad.

# PROPERTY OF THE CITY GUARDIANS

## APPEAL AGAINST TRANSFER TO L.C.C.

At yesterday's meeting of the City Corporation it was resolved to appeal against the judgment of Mr. Justice Talbot directing that the value, computed at £170,000, of the property of the City of London Guardians should be transferred to the London County Council. The Law Officers of the City took counsel's opinion as to whether the Corporation should appeal, and counsel advised that the judgment was right.

Mr. CAUNTER protested against counsel's advice being adopted, urging that the large sum in question belonged to the City and that the Corporation should take all possible steps to prevent its alienation. Mr. C. STANLEY CROSSE, on the other hand, said the suit was a friendly one between the Corporation and the London County Council, and it would be a waste of money to appeal.

Mr. C. S. GIDDINS said that other appeals on various points were pending, including one by the Westminster City Council raising a similar issue. He moved that the Corporation should appeal. The resolution was seconded by Mr. STRUM and supported by Mr. H. S. STREET, who said there was no antagonism to the London County Council involved in such an appeal. Mr. GIDDINS's amendment was carried by 89 to 60, and an appeal will accordingly be entered.

# ROMAN CONQUEST OF BRITAIN

## THE EXCAVATIONS AT RICHBOROUGH

The eighth annual report on the excavations at Richborough was read last evening to the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. J. P. Bushe Fox. It stated that work was begun in the last week of July, 1929, and continued until the beginning of October. The excavation of the entrance to the Claudian Camp, begun in 1928, was completed, and several interesting structures both in this area and in the vicinity of the central foundation were examined.

Pottery discovered in previous years had shown that the site was occupied in the Early Iron Age, but more extensive remains of that period were uncovered in 1929. The first phase of the Roman occupation was marked by the establishment of a large camp defended on the landward side by a double ditch. The mark of the wooden posts forming the revetment of the earthen mound on each side of the entrance was found, but there was no trace of a gate nor of any wooden towers or guard rooms flanking the passage. That this camp was contemporaneous with the Claudian invasion (A.D. 43) was certain, but the evidence available pointed to it being in use only for a short time.

The second period of occupation showed an orderly plan with a well-metalled road and wooden buildings. This road was 23ft. wide with an open ditch on each side. It had been traced across the whole area as yet examined as far as the edge of the cliff and was cut through by the later concrete foundation. In the vicinity of and immediately overlying the entrance to the Claudian Camp this road was flanked by an extensive wooden building, of which the excavation was still incomplete.

The third period saw an entire change in the character of the occupation. The poorly-built house in the north-east corner and the rude wattle-and-daub buildings north of the main road, together with the remains explored this season, showed that the intense activity of this period was part of a single purpose, the erection of the great marble-cased structure of which only the 30ft.-deep foundation now exists. This phase in the occupation of the site must date between A.D. 80 and 90. The lavish use of Italan marble and the excellence of the workmanship showed that the foundation must have carried a structure of a character more ornate than was usual in this province, and the coincidence of date made it tempting to suggest that here stood an Imperial monument commemorating the Conquest of Britain consummated by Agricola's Caledonian campaigns (A.D. 80-84).

### RAIDING SAXONS

To the fourth period belonged the houses already excavated to the north-west and the north-east of the monument. These were occupied during the second and the greater part of the third century, and the main road remained in use throughout this period. The fifth phase covered the construction of the small triple-ditched earth fort, which appeared to have been occupied only for a short period and was disused about A.D. 275. This reversion to a military occupation was the first evidence of the defences needed to repel the raiding Saxons. The building of the masonry Saxon Shore Fort, about A.D. 275-290 marked the beginning of the last period in the history of Rutupiae.

The finds during the present season had been plentiful. Over 5,000 coins had been recovered. Among the more interesting were two gold coins, one of Arcadius (A.D. 383-408) and one of Honorius (A.D. 393-423), and Saxon silver pennies of Offa (A.D. 757-796) and Edred (A.D. 946-955). The pottery finds were also numerous. Three almost perfect Castor-ware beakers, decorated with hunting scenes, are a type of Romano-British pottery usually poorly represented at Richborough.

The excavations will be continued during the present year under the direction of Mr. J. P. Bushe Fox and Mr. W. G. Klein. It is hoped to begin work in the last week of July, and to continue for eight or 10 weeks. The excavations are carried out by the Society of Antiquaries, and are supported by other learned societies, but they cannot be adequately financed without assistance from the public.

### A GILT ROMAN COIN

A gilt coin of Roman origin has been found at Caerleon, near Newport (Mon), by workmen engaged on the foundations of the new totalisator on Caerleon racecourse. An inch and a quarter in diameter and about three-sixteenths of an inch thick, the coin bears on one side the face of a Roman Emperor crowned with laurels. On the reverse side is depicted the form of a woman standing before an altar from which incense smoke is curling upwards. The female figure is presumably that of a goddess. The racecourse is outside the boundary of the Roman fortress of Caerleon, and some experts believe that the racecourse was once a stretch of flat land where in Roman times chariot races and feats of horsemanship took place, and that possibly this coin was part of a prize on one of these gala days.

# LICENSING COMMISSION

## POLICE SUPERVISION OF CLUBS URGED

Another plea that clubs should be brought into line with publichouses, and have to seek a licence before being permitted to sell intoxicating drink, was made to the Licensing Commission at their meeting at Broadway-buildings, Westminster, yesterday.

Mr. Barry Holderness (general manager of the People's Refreshment House Association, Limited), giving evidence on behalf of the Central Public House Trust Association, strongly urged that clubs should not be given an unfair advantage over licensed premises. Suggesting police supervision for clubs on the same lines as that governing licensed premises, he said, "It is only the badly-managed club that would object to police inspection. The police, with their usual tact, do not bother premises which they believe to be well conducted. One never hears of the police visiting places with the reputation of the Ritz or the Savoy. I am not here to make allegations of intemperance and excess against club members. I only ask for fair play for the whole of the licensed trade."

Clubs should not be permitted to sell alcohol for consumption off the premises. They were never intended for that, and the rule was greatly abused. No free licensed house should have to bear more than 50 per cent. of the monopoly value that would be charged for a tied house. Unless such a concession were made, all new licences in future must automatically be tied, as no "free" man could compete with the brewer who made both wholesale and retail profits. In reply to Miss Edith Neville, the witness said that it was exceptional now to find a young man who drank. There were some people who seemed to think that the working classes were heavy drinkers, but he had never found them so ever since about 1910.

Mr. William Thomas Madden, managing director of the Surrey Public House Trust Company, Limited, who next gave evidence on behalf of the Central Public House Trust Association, suggested an alteration of the law making an innkeeper liable for the safe custody of a guest's horses and carriages. That law placed the innkeeper in an unfortunate position because a motor-car was legally held to be a carriage. He therefore suggested that the Act should be amended and the liability for the loss limited to loss or damage occasioned by the negligence of the innkeeper and of his servants.

The Commission adjourned until to-day, when Major Isadore Salmon, M.P., chairman and managing director of Messrs. J. Lyons and Co., Limited, is to give evidence.

# RAILWAY RATES NOT TO BE INCREASED

## COMPANIES' REPLY TO THE TRIBUNAL

In reply to the request of the Railway Rates Tribunal that the railway companies should state whether they desire to propose any modifications in the existing standard and exceptional charges at the forthcoming review, the companies state that they do not desire to lay any proposals before the tribunal for a general increase of charges. They emphasize, however, that this must not be taken to preclude them from bringing forward proposals for increasing charges when, in their view, circumstances justify such a course.

The decision of the companies, as stated in their letter to the tribunal, is to afford every assistance in their power to the tribunal. But after a full consideration of the position, and having regard to the industrial and economic conditions of the country, they are still doubtful whether a general increase of charges at the present time would result in any material improvement in their financial position.

# RATIONALIZATION IN SHIPBUILDING

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF NEW COMPANY

It was officially announced yesterday that the board of directors of the National Shipbuilders Security, Limited, will be composed of the following:—

Sir James Lithgow (chairman), chairman of Messrs. Lithgows, Limited, Port-Glasgow, Messrs. William Hamilton and Co. (1928), Limited, Port-Glasgow, and Messrs. R. Duncan and Co., Limited, Port-Glasgow; Mr. A. L. Ayre, chairman and joint managing director of the Burntisland Shipbuilding Company, Limited, Burntisland; Mr. John Barr, formerly commercial manager and special director of Messrs. Vickers, Limited, at Barrow; Commander Craven, R.N., director of Messrs. Vickers-Armstrongs and Messrs. Vickers, Limited, in charge of Vickers-Armstrongs shipyards at Barrow and Newcastle; Mr. J. W. Kempster, director of Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Limited, London; Sir Alexander M. Kennedy, chairman and managing director, Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, Limited, Glasgow, Messrs. William Doxford and Sons, Limited, Sunderland, and chairman and managing director, Northumberland Shipbuilding Company (1927), Limited, Howdon-on-Tyne; C. Pyman, managing director, William Gray and Co., Limited, West Hartlepool; Mr. A. M. Stephen, director, Messrs. Alex Stephen and Sons, Limited, Glasgow; Mr. T. E. Thirlaway, chairman, Messrs. Swan, Hunter, and Wigham Richardson, Limited, Wallsend, and Messrs. Barclay, Curle, and Co., Limited, Glasgow; and Mr. R. Norman Thompson, director, Messrs. J. L. Thompson and Sons, Limited, Sunderland, and Messrs. Sir James Laing and Sons, Limited, Sunderland.

When the National Shipbuilders Security, Limited, was registered at the end of February, with a capital of £10,000 and borrowing powers up to £3,000,000, it was explained that the company was a collective scheme within the industry itself, by which it was hoped to eliminate redundant shipyard capacity and secure more economical costs by the resultant concentration of production. The objects of the company were more definitely set out in the Memorandum of Association as follows:—

(1) To assist the shipbuilding industry by the purchase of redundant and/or obsolete shipyards, the dismantling and disposal of their contents, and the resale of the sites under restrictions against further use for shipbuilding.

(2) To enter into contracts with shipbuilders and others for the payment to the company of any sum or sums of money for the advancement of the purposes of the company.

(3) To purchase, take on lease, or otherwise acquire shipyards, workshops, docks (graving or otherwise), factories, wharves, or any other conveniences for the building, repairing, or docking of ships or vessels of any kind, and to sell, dispose of, or deal with and turn to account the same in such manner as may be thought fit.

It is considered that a large board is necessary to secure representation of all types of shipbuilding work and all shipbuilding districts. The board of directors will be the real working executive of the company, and with its formation the company is in a position to start on its task.

The chairman of the new board (Sir James Lithgow) has had wide commercial and industrial experience, apart from shipbuilding. He is now president of the Federation of British Industries, is a past president of the National Confederation of Employers' Organizations, and a member of the Central Electricity Board.

Comment on the announcement is made in our City Notes.

# TWO KILLED IN R.A.F. ACCIDENT

## CRASH NEAR VILLAGE SCHOOL

The pilot, Flying Officer E. L. Wilson, and a naval rating died as the result of injuries received when, just before noon yesterday, the two-seater Grebe machine in which they were flying over Eastchurch, Sheppey, crashed into a meadow about 50 yards behind the village school.

They were both unconscious when taken out of the wreckage and removed to hospital. The front portion of the aeroplane was buried in the ground by the force of the impact, but, fortunately, it did not burst into flames. In crashing the machine narrowly missed the school, in which a number of children were having lessons. Both airmen died shortly after the accident, Flying Officer Wilson in the Royal Naval Hospital, Chatham, and Telegraphist Armison at Eastchurch Hospital.

The Air Ministry last evening issued the following statement:—

"As a result of an accident at Eastchurch to a Grebe machine of the Armaments and Gunnery School, Eastchurch, to-day, Flying Officer Ernest Leonard Wilson, R.A.F., the pilot of the aircraft, and No. P/J 111484 Telegraphist James Ronald Armison, Royal Navy, were killed."

Eyewitnesses state that the Grebe was flying fairly high at the time, appeared to get into a spin, and then crashed to earth. The machine was used for gunnery training, and earlier in the morning had been flying for about two hours. The flight had been in progress for about 10 minutes when the accident occurred.

# BRADFORD SOLICITOR ON TRIAL

## ALLEGED MISUSE OF CLIENTS' MONEY

HUGH HAMMOND, 54, a solicitor, and for some time a member of Bradford City Council, was indicted at the Leeds Assizes yesterday for fraudulent conversion of clients' money, amounting to over £1,600. Hammond, who pleaded "Not Guilty," was defended by Mr. Paley Scott.

Mr. Russell Vick, prosecuting for the Crown, said that Hammond was admitted a solicitor in 1899 and had practised in Bradford for many years. In April, 1929, he was adjudicated a bankrupt, with liabilities of over £10,000 and unsecured creditors amounting to £6,179. As a result of the examination in bankruptcy the present prosecutions arose.

On the first count Hammond was charged with fraudulent conversion of £983, the money of a client, Mrs. Sylvia Walton, entrusted to him for the payment of her husband's debts of £6,060. His disbursements and charges amounted to only £5,077, and his personal charges, for services rendered either in this or the other cases, had always been high. The remainder of that sum had gone, and Mrs. Walton found that all that she had done to save her husband's credit had been wasted.

Hammond, said counsel, operated six banking accounts, all of which were at times considerably overdrawn, and in Mrs. Walton's case, as in the other, he had used the payments made by clients to reduce the overdraft or to swell the accounts, from which he drew to make payments that had no connexion with the matters for which he had been entrusted with the money. Mr. James Duncan Law had given him power of attorney, and under this Hammond had received £908, of which he had disbursed only £477, including to the last penny his own charges, and the remainder had gone.

Evidence was then called.

In reply to counsel, a bank witness said that when Hammond was made bankrupt his clients' account had a credit balance of one penny, which the bank took for bank charges.

Mr. George Saville Smith, trustee in Hammond's bankruptcy, said that Hammond was insolvent to the extent of £3,790 as far back as 1924, and that he had had transactions with moneylenders from 1923. His total indebtedness to 38 clients at the time of his bankruptcy was £2,694.

The hearing was adjourned until to-day, Hammond being allowed bail.

## *ALLEGED WIFE MURDER*

ARCHIBALD MCTAGGART, 22, appeared on remand before the Romford (Essex) Magistrates yesterday charged with murdering his wife, Hilda Emma McTaggart, 22. The woman was found dead in bed on Monday in a back room at the house in Ardleigh Green-road, Squirrels Heath, Romford, where the couple had been living. She had been badly battered about the head. McTaggart, who is described as a carpenter and joiner, is said to come from Newcastle-on-Tyne. Police Superintendent Attridge stated that the prosecution was not in a position to go on with the case that day, and he asked for a further remand for eight days. This was granted and McTaggart was taken away. Earlier in the day Mrs. McTaggart was buried at Romford Cemetery.

# THE SALE ROOM

## HIGH PRICES FOR OLD SILVER

Some exceptionally important articles of Early English and foreign silver, from various sources, named and unnamed, came up for sale at Sotheby's yesterday and produced a total of £14,675.

The chief lot was a James I. silver gilt steeple cup and cover, the latter with a pierced triangular steeple, 18¾in. high, London, 1619, the maker's mark, "F. W." superimposed, weighing 25oz., and inscribed "Elizabeth Montagu, Duchess Dowr. of Buccleuch and Queensbury, 1817." This cup was exhibited at Seaford House in 1929, and was in the collection of Lord Montagu of Beaulieu; it was sold "all at," the initial bid of £500 eventually reaching £3,300, Messrs. Crichton being the purchasers with the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths' Company as underbidders. The price works out at £132 per oz.; a Communion cup by the same maker is at Burford St. Martin Church, Wiltshire.

This cup was one of 30 lots, "the property of a gentleman," which included the most important pieces in the sale. Among these were an Elizabethan tall beaker, parcel-gilt and of cylindrical shape, engraved with scroll-work, &c., 6¼in. high, London, 1589, the maker's mark, "M" with line across, 9oz. 11dwt., sold at 1,250s. per oz.—£596 17s. 6d. (Permain); a Charles II. small wine cup, the bowl with four panels, nearly 3in. high, London, 1662, 2oz. 6dwt., at 700s.—£80 10s.; a James I. tall beaker, engraved with old English flowers, 6in. high, London, 1610, 7oz. 18dwt., at 1,040s.—£410 16s. (both bought by Messrs. Mallett); a William III. cylindrical castor, 7¼in. high, by C. Canner, London, 1698, 8oz 13dwt., at 230s.—£99 9s. 6d. (Comyns); a Commonwealth wine cup, the bowl formed as a sexfoil flower suggesting a tulip, nearly 4in. high, London, 1652, 3oz. 1dwt., at 1,750s.—£266 17s. 6d. (Coutts); another, smaller but of similar form, nearly 3in. high, London, 1654, 1½oz., at 940s.—£82 5s. (Bois); a Charles I. beaker, engraved with conventional foliage, nearly 4in. high, London, 1628, 4oz. 11dwt., at 610s.—£138 15s. 6d. (Mallett); a Commonwealth beaker, nearly 4in. high, London, 1657, 3oz. 9dwt., at 660s.—£113 17s. (Tessier); a Charles II. beaker, 4¼in. high, London, 1639, 5oz. 1dwt., at 540s.—£136 7s. (Coutts); a Queen Anne beaker, engraved with Chinese birds, &c., 5¼in. high, London, 1713, 9oz. 8dwt., at 150s.—£69 15s. (S. H. Harris); a Charles II. circular dish engraved with the arms of Rolt, nearly 11in. diameter, London, 1664, 15oz. 2dwt., at 260s.—£196 6s. (Permain); a Commonwealth porringer, 4in. diameter, London, 1649, 6oz. 15dwt., at 160s.—£118 (Letheby and Christopher); a William III. beaker, 3in. high, London, 1695, 3oz. 3dwt., at 220s.—£34 13s. (S. H. Harris); a James II. tankard, by J. Jackson, London, 1685, 36oz. 3dwt., at 140s.—£250 1s. (Willson); a Charles I. perfume burner in three sections, embossed with Stuart flowers and leaves, London, 1628, 16½oz., sold "all at" £360 (Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Company); and a Queen Anne cruet of "Warwick" type, containing a pair of cut glass bottles with silver mounts, and a set of three castors, by E. Pearce, London, 1709—£390 (Permain).

Among seven lots, the property of a lady, were a George I. plain casket and cover, engraved with coat of arms, by J. Fraillon, London, 1716, 20½oz., at 250s.—£253 2s. 6d. (Tessier); a pair of sauce boats by Paul Lamerie, 1741, 28oz. 11dwt., at 155s.—£221 5s. 3d. (Chapman); a set of four salt cellars, by the same, 1742, 28½oz., at 165s.—£237 3s. 9d.; and a set of four candlesticks, by the same, 8in. high, 1742, 61oz. 17dwt., at 85s.—£262 17s. 3d. (both bought by Messrs. Crichton). Mr. Reginald Pole's 22 lots included a George II. small tea kettle, with coat of arms, by J. Smith, 1730, 49oz.—£340 (Crichton); and other properties included a Dutch beaker engraved with scriptural subjects, 1683, 8¼in. high, 14oz. 2dwt.—£130 (De Haan); a German silver-gilt figure of a cock, the body formed as a coconut, by D. Michael, Augsburg, 1580, 11in. high—£125 (Mott); a nautilus cup with carved shell bowl, 12in. high, sixteenth century, probably Dutch —£600 (Permain); an Irish dish ring, pierced and embossed with subjects from Æsop's Fables, Dublin, 1772, 8in. diameter, 18oz., 13dwt., at 280s.—£149 2s. (Crichton); a pair of George I. flagons, 10¼in. high, by J. Clifton, 1720, 75oz. 11dwt., at 115s.—£434 8s. 3d. (Comyns); a Charles I. porringer and cover, embossed with leaves, London, 1668, 20oz. 17dwt., at 470s.—£489 19s. (Crichton); a pair of Elizabethan beakers, 5¼in. high, 1572, 11½oz., at 450s.—£264 7s. 6d. (Permain); and an Elizabethan silver-gilt mounted coconut cup, engraved with birds, figures, &c., 8¼in. high, 1580—£200 (Mallett).

### MILLFIELD COLLECTION

Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley's second day's sale yesterday of the contents of Millfield, Stoke D'Abernon, by direction of Mrs. E. J. Lee, included the silver and the pictures. Among the silver a pair of James I. candlesticks, 8¼in. high, London, 1618, 30oz. 19dwt., sold at £27 per oz., and totalling £830; a pair of Charles II. table candlesticks, 6¼in. high, 1682, 4½oz., sold all at, 165 guineas; a Charles II. tankard, 6¼in. high, 1664, 22oz. 16dwt., at £4 10s. per oz.; a Charles I. dish, 9¼in. diameter, London, 1632, by T. Maunday, 8oz. 13dwt., at £27 per oz.; a pair of Irish caskets, 3¼in. high, Dublin, 1699, by T. Bolton, 114¼oz., at £4 15s. per oz.; a Charles II. porringer and cover, 5¼in. by 6¼in., London, 1674, 11oz., at £11 7s. per oz.; a Commonwealth porringer, London, 1658, 4½oz., at £31 10s. per oz.; and a Charles I. tazza by B. Francis, 1632, 11oz. 16dwt., at £33 10s. per oz. Among the pictures a portrait of Lord Macartney, by J. Hoppner, fetched 200 guineas; a portrait of a gentleman by Mierevett, 160 guineas; and one of the Chevalier D'Eon, signed and dated 1759 by R. Pine, 150 guineas.

### FURNITURE AND PORCELAIN

Decorative furniture and Eastern rugs from various sources totalled £2,982 at Christie's yesterday. A walnut settee, of Italian design, covered wtih red velvet, with appliqué Italian embroidered in gold thread, and three arm-chairs, *en suite*, fetched 170 guineas (Savile Gallery); a Queen Anne walnut cabinet, 40in. wide, 95 guineas (Raveli); seven Charles II. walnut chairs and an arm-chair, 145 guineas (Williamson); and a Chippendale mahogany winged arm-chair, covered with blue damask, 65 guineas (Amor).

At Messrs. Shoolbred's auction rooms a Dresden part dinner service fetched 70 guineas; and a small Louis Philippe bureau, made by Hache à Grenoble and nearly 170 years old, was sold for £2,000.

Among the Old English furniture at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday a Queen Anne walnut settee, with shaped elbows, on cabriole legs, covered in striped silk brocade, 5ft. long, sold for £126.

# ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS

## NEW MEMBERS AND FELLOWS

At a meeting of the council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, with LORD MOYNIHAN, the president, in the chair, diplomas of membership were granted to A. H. Baker (Manchester), W. W. Gerrard (Liverpool), C. C. Kapila (Rangoon and Charing Cross), and J. L. Rerrie (Bart's). Mr. Ernest E. Ware, of Welbeck-street, and Mr. Frederic Wood Jones, of Melbourne, Australia, being members of 20 years' standing, were elected Fellows of the College.

Diplomas in tropical medicine and hygiene were granted jointly with the Royal College of Physicians to 30 candidates.

The Jacksonian Prize for 1929 was awarded to Mr. D. H. Patey, of Middlesex Hospital, for his essay on "The Pathology, Diagnosis, and Surgical Treatment of Diseases of the Salivary Glands." A certificate of honourable mention for an essay on the same subject was awarded to Mr. Reginald T. Payne, of Harley-street. The John Tomes Prize for 1927-29 was awarded to Mr. Evelyn Sprawson, Member and Licentiate in Dental Surgery of the College, for his original work in dental pathology.

Miss L. E. Tracey, of the London School of Medicine for Women, was appointed Begley Student for the ensuing three years on the result of the recent examination in anatomy under the Conjoint Examining Board. Mr. G. E. Gask was appointed Thomas Vicary Lecturer.

It was reported that Dr. Harvey Cushing, of Boston, U.S.A., the Lister medallist for 1930, would deliver the Lister Memorial Lecture at the College on Wednesday, July 9.

The Corporation of the City of London are spending £16,000 on the painting and repair of the London central markets.

# PROPOSED NEW STREETS IN WESTMINSTER

## EXPERT TO MAKE A REPORT

The Westminster City Council, at yesterday's meeting, adopted a recommendation from its Improvements Committee that Mr. W. R. Davidge be asked to prepare a report and plan of desirable improvements in the area bounded by Parklane, Regent-street, Oxford-street, and Piccadilly.

In October, 1928, the council was approached by the Bond-street Association to consider some scheme for the alleviation of the traffic conditions in New and Old Bond-streets, and it has been suggested by the Traffic and Public Lighting Committee that the only solution of the traffic difficulties in the Bond-street area is to provide more street space by the construction of additional north and south routes in the immediate vicinity. Two proposals to ease the pressure on Bond-street are: A new street on the western side of Bond-street, forming a continuation of Dover-street and joining up with Woodstock-street, and a new street on the eastern side of Bond-street, by cutting through from Savile-row to Conduit-street, and widening the narrow stretch of Vigo-street between Savile-row and Sackville-street.

Mr. G. W. LAWRENCE deprecated the possibility of Westminster being bisected and dissected, and houses pulled down for the convenience of suburban traffic, and said that an opportunity should be afforded for discussing the matter with those who possessed local knowledge and could suggest where improvements were most required.

Mr. J. ABADY regarded the proposal as outlined a wise and proper policy for the council to adopt, having regard to the policy of recent years in town planning. The proposal before them only implied schemes to be prepared and land to be acquired, &c. All the report and recommendation did was to enable the council to be in possession of the views of an expert as to the best way of securing the best results from the town-planning point of view.

### LOCAL KNOWLEDGE

LORD JESSEL said that to engage an expert at the moment was putting the cart before the horse. There were many members of that council who knew the requirements of the locality, and would it not be well to have some evidence from them and to have that evidence summarized, and then take the opinion of an expert? He moved that the report and recommendation be referred back to the committee.

CAPTAIN J. C. DALTON, L.C.C., seconded.

COMMANDER EDWARDS, opposing the reference back, said the recommendation was only one that would enable the committees to look ahead and be prepared for the future.

Mr. S. GLUCKSTEIN, supporting Lord Jessel, said that it must assist an expert if he had local information before him.

Mr. F. G. RUDLER (chairman of the Improvements Committee) said the matter had been very carefully considered. There was no scheme before the council; the committee was merely seeking help and guidance and would not now be committed to anything.

The amendment to refer the report and recommendation back to the committee was defeated on a show of hands.

# ELECTRICITY PYLONS IN KENT

## PUBLIC INSPECTION OF PLANS

By the courtesy of the Central Electricity Board, the Kent Rural Community Council, through its Rural Preservation Committee, is opening its office at 38, Earl-street, Maidstone, next week for the public inspection of maps showing the routes proposed for high power electricity transmission lines in the county. The Committee does not propose to investigate purely personal disputes or objections, but will consider constructive suggestions where is is shown that the amenities of an area of countryside are unnecessarily imperilled by any lines shown on the maps and that a less harmful line is reasonably possible. Already practical results have followed the friendly relationship established between the Committee and the Electricity Board, and it is hoped that this plan to acquaint the public with the proposed pylon lines will avoid disputes and objections at a later stage and will reduce to a minimum any spoliation of Kentish scenery.

# THE LOSS OF H.M.S. GLATTON

## OFFICIAL STORY OF 1918 EXPLOSION

The following statement was issued by the Admiralty yesterday:—

As accounts lacking in accuracy have been given of the circumstances in which H.M.S. Glatton was sunk on September 16, 1918, the following statement of facts is published with the authority of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty:—

At 17 minutes past 6 on the afternoon of September 16, 1918, a serious explosion occurred amidships on board H.M.S. Glatton in Dover Harbour, resulting in the deaths of 79 officers and men and the injury of 105 others.

The explosion was followed immediately by an outbreak of fire, the oil fuel burning furiously and spreading fore and aft. While the injured were being removed from the ship attempts were made to suppress the fire and flood the magazines. The foremost magazine was successfully flooded, but the after magazine could not be got at. For over an hour every effort was made to get the fire under, but as it had then reached the vicinity of the after magazine, and as all the injured had been removed, it was decided to sink the ship to avoid the disastrous consequences in the ship and her vicinity of an explosion in the after magazine. As the opening of such seacocks as were available made little impression, the ship was torpedoed and sunk at 8 p.m.

# RAID ON MAYFAIR JEWELLER'S

## ALLEGED THIEF SENT FOR TRIAL

At Marlborough-street Police Court yesterday, ALFRED SELLIN, 22, described as a salesman, of no fixed abode, who appeared in the dock with his arm in a sling, was charged with "breaking and entering" the shop of Joseph Chaumet, 22, Bruton-street, W., on March 26 and stealing two diamond bracelets and a diamond ring, worth £8,000.

Reuben George Astley, manager of the shop, said that he heard the smashing of glass and ran into the shop. The commissionaire was forcing the door and he rushed out, followed by the witness. The commissionaire chased a man towards Berkeley-square. He also saw a blue-hooded motor-car on its wrong side, which crossed the road slowly and disappeared into the square. On the ground near the shop door were two pieces of a silver-topped ebony walking stick, and a piece was still thrust through the handle of the door. Examining the window on the left, he found it smashed, and three pieces of jewelry gone. A few minutes afterwards the commissionaire returned with a bracelet and the ring, and later a stranger brought in the other bracelet. The stranger said he had found the bracelet lying in Berkeley-square. Another stranger brought the witness a large hammer, which he had picked up in the street.

William Leslie Noble, the commissionaire, said that when he heard the smashing of glass he found the door secured with a walking stick. When he got outside he saw the prisoner running towards a blue-hooded motor-car, which was slowly going towards Berkeley-square on the wrong side of the road. The prisoner seemed to alter his mind and went round the back of the car, which disappeared towards Berkeley-square. When the witness was about 2½ yards behind the prisoner Sellin turned and threw a hammer at him. He dodged it, crying out, "Stop thief!" Someone tripped the prisoner, who stumbled and fell. Immediately the witness pounced on him and held him until the police arrived. In his hand the prisoner had a bracelet and a ring.

Detective Bennett said that on Dr. Rose's orders he took the prisoner to Charing Cross Hospital, and there it was found that his shoulder was dislocated. There were cuts on both hands.

The prisoner was committed for trial at the London Sessions.

A meeting of Territorial Cadet officers will be held at headquarters, 1st Cadet Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, 23, Pond-street, Hampstead, on Wednesday at 8 p.m., to discuss the situation created by the Government decision to withdraw the cadet grant and recognition. Sir Henry McMahon will preside.

# News in Brief

In a fire at garages in Beulah-road, Wimbledon, early yesterday, three motor-cars, a motor-van, a motor-cycle, and a truck were destroyed.

Mr. G. Vearncombe, a blacksmith, of Lydeard St. Lawrence, Somerset, who died yesterday, aged 82, had sung in the village choir for 70 years.

Congratulations from the King and Queen were read at the diamond wedding celebrations of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Legg at Benhill-avenue, Sutton, yestreday.

The Rev. Humfrey Davis, who was ordained 60 years ago, will resign in September the rectory of St. Just-in-Roseland, Cornwall, which he has held for nearly 30 years.

Railway traffic into Bedford Station was impeded for several hours yesterday because a truck on a heavy goods train had left the metals and taken three others with it.

Lewisham Borough Council have accepted the tender of G. E. Wallis and Sons for erecting a new town hall, shops, and offices on a site beside the present town hall at Catford, at a cost of £126,944.

The Chief Constable of Grimsby, Mr. John Stirling, has handed in his resignation, to take effect on July 11. He has been Chief Constable there for 30 years, and has been 48 years in the police force.

Harry John Bell, 42, of Crowndale-road, Camden Town, a postman, employed at the W.C. District Office, High Holborn, was remanded on bail at Bow-street Police-court yesterday, charged with stealing a postal order from a letter in transmission by post.

Two boys playing on the towpath at Putney yesterday found a six-chambered revolver lying on the foreshore close to Beverley Brook. A constable, to whom they took it, found that it was loaded in four chambers, the other two having been discharged.

Mr. Stephen Clements is being entertained next Monday by the directors of Fuller and Mead, the London wholesale stationers, upon the 70th anniversary of his entry into their employ. Mr. Clements is 85 years old and still at work. Fuller and Mead began business in 1754.

For stabbing a shipmate on board a German trawler, Alfred Tremer, a German cook, was sentenced at Aberdeen yesterday to seven months' imprisonment and recommended for deportation. It was stated that the injured man, who had been stabbed twice in the stomach, had made a remarkable recovery.

# NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advert

**Selfridge & Co., Ltd.**
(*Editorial Rooms*), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article describing the policies, principles, and customs of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

## DURABILITY AND CHARM

*By CALLISTHENES*

A new attitude towards durability has developed throughout the world in the last few years.

At one time the first question about any garment was "Will it last?" Nowadays as often as not the question will not be asked at all.

If a dress has charm the question of its durability will probably not arise, for the essence of charm is fashion and the essence of fashion is evanescence. What is completely charming in 1930 will have lost its bloom by 1931. It is therefore not a merit that the article should be guaranteed to last till 1935. The wishes of the young woman of fashion will be better met by providing an article of charm in April, 1930, at such a price that she can buy another article of new charm in October, 1930.

This change in public estimate of the value of durability was put with the forcefulness of the trained barrister by Mr. A. S. Comyns Carr, K.C., when he was stating a case at a Board of Trade inquiry.

"There was a time," he said, "when people would pay a little more for a durable garment. The young lady of to-day regards it as a positive disadvantage. She wants to spend as little as she can and to have as often as possible the opportunity of having a new dress that will come in with the latest fashion.

"It is a positive eyesore if, at the end of the season, she finds that the dress is not sufficiently worn out to justify her getting a new one. Durability of goods may, therefore, be a disadvantage. It certainly is, in the eyes of the young lady of to-day, no compensation for any difference of price."

We know that there are many of their elders who will regard such a tendency with misgiving. Even in the generation before this things were made to last and to keep. A Summer frock might well see successive Summers; a party frock, successive Winters. To them there may still seem something wasteful in discarding a frock before it is "worn out."

But there is no need for misgiving. There is waste if what is manufactured to last is not allowed to last—but the waste is eliminated if the manufacturer, realizing that the tempo of fashion has quickened, and that therefore durability is now a conventional and not a real service, produces goods strictly in accordance with public taste. Of such goods we have many in this Store, though there are, of course, hundreds in which durability is still a prime virtue and which we sell with as much durability as ever.

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## "BITTER SWEET"

### 300 PERFORMANCES

Mr. Noel Coward's operette *Bitter Sweet* has this week passed its 300th performance at His Majesty's Theatre. Why operette? If it depended on its music it would not have passed its 13th performance. For though it makes for popularity if the music is easy, and the music is made very easy if it is a kind of average of all the other popular music of to-day and of 50 years ago, the fact remains that not even an ephemeral tune can live for its brief day, let alone its 300 days, if it has not somewhere in it some feature of its own. No, Mr. Coward's entertainment depends for its vitality on the strong love of plot and his eye for a situation. The decorations and the details, the glimpses at social history even, the deft touches of character even in the small parts (the nice differentiation of the Victorian aristocratic ladies, for instance), and the excellence of the production which reproduces the Viennese café and its proprietor, those are the things which make us believe in Carl Linden as a musician who could write a good song, and those are the things which enable the dramatist (but not the musician) in Mr. Noel Coward to play upon the susceptible emotions and the incurable romanticism of 300 audiences, to whom, however, he refuses the sop of an ending with the elopement we are worked up to anticipate.

**The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 21**

# Entertainments

## THE OLD VIC

### "THE FORCE OF DESTINY" REVIVED

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Marquis of Calatrava | .. | VERNON COOPER |
| Donna Leonora | .. | JOAN CROSS |
| Don Carlo of Vargas | .. | FRANK SALE |
| Don Alvaro | .. | HENRY WENDON |
| Preziosilla | .. | WINIFRED BRADY |
| Prior of the Franciscan Friars | | FRANKLYN KELSEY |
| Melitone | .. | SUMNER AUSTIN |
| Curra | .. | ROSE MORRIS |
| An Alcade | .. | VERNON COOPER |
| Trabuco | .. | POWELL LLOYD |
| A Spanish Military Surgeon | .. | FRANK OWEN |

Verdi's *La Forza del Destino*, which has rarely been heard in London, was revived last night at the Old Vic. That the opera should not have found greater favour here is strange, for much of the music represents Verdi's mature style at its best, and the plot is not more ridiculous than many, and a good deal better than some, of the operas which have gained a permanent place in the repertory. Indeed, if one is willing to accept the melodramatic conventions of the blood-feud, the workings of fate in this instance seem reasonably logical, though a little dependent upon coincidence.

The chief weakness of the plot is that the dramatic action develops so slowly. Indeed, it can hardly be said to begin, once the initial accident has happened, until the third act. From that point it moves with a swiftness which is not impeded even by the somewhat irrelevant decorations of a curious gipsy-vivandière and a comic friar. The friar is in some ways the most remarkable character in the opera, a strange intruder into the world of grand tragic opera and a forerunner, musically, of Verdi's final masterpiece.

The Old Vic company gave an excellent performance of the opera. Miss Joan Cross sang the part of Leonora with a true sense of style, and her voice, which has some beautiful high notes, rang out finely in the climaxes. Mr. Henry Wendon and Mr. Frank Sale, the two antagonists, have, besides their airs, some of those magnificent tenor-baritone duets which are among the finest things in Verdi's music. These they sang with plenty of vigour, to the immense delight of the large audience. Among the rest mention must be made of Mr. Sumner Austin, who fully realized the opportunities afforded by the part of Melitone, the comic friar. This was a masterly study, entirely free from clowning. The chorus sang well, but will probably sing better after a few more performances; and the orchestra played with more liveliness than we have sometimes heard at the Old Vic, under Mr. Charles Corri. Not a little of the success of the revival was due to the new translation by Mr. John B. Gordon, who has performed a difficult task with great skill. His version not only avoids the many pitfalls of bathos, but is thoroughly vigorous and good to sing.

## VILLAGE DRAMA SOCIETY

### VISIT TO OBERAMMERGAU

An interesting departure from the customary summer schools of drama is announced by the Village Drama Society. Since 1926 this society has held annually a number of summer schools throughout the country, but this year a visit to the Oberammergau Passion Play will take the place of the schools. By this arrangement members will be given an opportunity to see at work the oldest band of village players in existence, and to judge what counsel and example they have to offer.

In the yearbook of the Village Drama Society, now published, Mr. Gordon Bottomley, the president, points out that one of the most gratifying signs of its success is the evidence coming in on all hands that the educational element in the village drama is more and more valued where its library is steadily consulted and its producers and production-schools used. On the one hand, a well-guided band of village players increases the range of the village schools' continuation classes; on the other, it has the encouraging fact that more village societies are trying to send one or more of their members to production-schools, drama-classes, or lectures, and to find and foster in their own circles the gifts that can make a society independent and self-supporting in a more than material sense. Most of the adult federated bodies, affiliated to the society in the country, rural community councils, &c., have arranged for lectures, classes, and schools for producers during the year and also for drama festivals at which village players may obtain competent and helpful criticism from an expert and may also learn by comparison of their own work with that of other companies. The extra-mural classes and lectures arranged by Hull University have proved enormously successful, and the staff of lecturers is being enlarged to meet the demands of the small towns and villages in the East Riding, in Howdenshire, and in Lincolnshire.

The Village Drama Society was founded in 1919 by Miss Mary Kelly with the object of rendering assistance to the village societies. Its headquarters were in the village of Kelly, Devon, but the work of the society so far extended that a removal to London was made in 1926. Its present premises in London, however, have been sold, and a further removal is imminent. This has brought still more to the fore the ever-present need for a more suitable home. At present a satisfactory solution only seems possible, it is stated, by the cooperation of all the affiliated societies for whose benefit the organization exists and functions. At the moment the society has over 400 branches, of which 150 are affiliated to the British Drama League.

## A SONATA RECITAL

### MISS ISOLDE MENGES AND MR. HAROLD SAMUEL

Miss Isolde Menges and Mr. Harold Samuel collaborated in a programme of four sonatas for violin and pianoforte, at Wigmore Hall last night. A well-planned scheme began with Bach's B minor sonata; Brahms's in G and Beethoven's "Kreutzer" sonata were separated from one another by Schubert's lyrical sonatina in D (Op. 137, No. 1).

These artists have now, played so much together that a close understanding of each other's methods can be relied on to produce an excellent ensemble. Their playing of Bach was delightful for its quiet tone and crisply pointed phrasing, particularly in the two allegro movements. The frank development of simple-minded tunes in Schubert's sonatina also showed the players at their best, for they never made too much of details. Their playing was delicate and without self-consciousness. Brahms, by the subtlety of his combined rhythms, rather invites his interpreters in his Sonata to self-consciousness, and there were passages where one wanted the music to move more freely and regretted certain points of special emphasis. The finale is its greatest problem, because of its avoidance of obvious climax. We should have preferred a calmer reading of it than Miss Menges and Mr. Samuel gave.

## *ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS*

At a general meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects on Monday the following members were elected:—

HON. ASSOCIATES (2).—Alexander, S. A., M.A.; Goetze, S. C. H.

HON. CORRESPONDING MEMBERS (2).—Pontremoli, E.; Sano, Dr. R.

FELLOWS (18).—Beadle, W. T., A.R.C.A.; Brown, C. J., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D.; Butler, C. G.; Cobb, R. S., M.C.; Cullen, A., F.S.I., F.S.A. (Scot.); Hughes, H. C.; Owen, R. W.; Rollo, R. L. (Somerville, W. J., Surman, J. T.; Wood, R. W.; Worthington, J., M.C., Q.E.S.; Mrs. Hon.A.R.C.A.; Currey, H. W., F.S.I.; Holmes, A. H.; Kesteven, L.; Roberts, A. J.; Campbell, W.; Snowden, T.

ASSOCIATES (43).—Boss, G. M.; Bradbury, R., B.A. Hons. (Arch.), Manchester; Brenchley, A. R., Brentnall, R. H.; Bright, G. E.; Brown, C. W.; Butler, R. McC.; Carter, J., B.A.(Cantab.); Casselli, G. A.; Chaplin, T. B.; Dowse, J. G., B.A.Cantab.; Duffy, J.; Fletcher, J. (Miss); Grayson, A. B.; Hasking, A. D. A.; Hughes, J. L., Dip. Arch. (Liverpool); Johnson, A., Dip. Arch. (Leeds); Kemp, E. M., M.A.; Kenilworth, W. H.; Macdonald, R. S.; McMullen, A. L., B.A.Cantab.; Martin, J. L.; Maynard, F. J.; Murray, P. M.; Neil, J. C.; Nisbet, J. A., B.Arch. Sydney; Parker, C. M.; Phillipson, Beatrix Janet (Miss), B.A.London; Price, G. L.; Randall, G. F., B.A.Eng.Camb.; Rea, C. E.; Segar-Owen, G. J. S.; Shaw, R. J.; Stopford, G. F.; Stuart, D.; Symonds, J. A.; Tapsell, C. F.; Taylor, G. A.; Westwood, A. E.; Wheeler-Carmichael, A. D.; and Young, W. E.

## RECITALS OF THE WEEK

### MODERN CHAMBER MUSIC

Two members of the Vienna String Quartet, the left-handed leader, Herr Rudolf Kolish, and the violoncellist, Herr Benar Heifetz, are also members of the Ensemble, which has devoted itself to the perfected interpretation of Schönberg's melodrama-cycle "Pierrot Lunaire." On Monday night the Vienna Pierrot Lunaire Ensemble performed this musical monstrosity for the B.B.C.; on Tuesday the Vienna Quartet played Bartok's third string quartet for the Music Society at the St. John's Institute, Westminster. Both the septet and the quartet, it may be said at once, have a highly finished *ensemble* and play with authority.

There must be something in Schönberg since he attracts disciples on the Continent, but he strikes no answering chord whatever in English listeners. His music is an artificial cipher in which pitch relations have lost all their usual significance and are given an arbitrary new one. There may be people in Vienna who care to take the trouble to learn the key (presumably there is one) to decipher the music, but if he has no more to tell us than the obsolete romanticism of this neurotic Pierrot it hardly seems worth while these 18 years after its composition to spend much effort in appreciating what he is so laboriously saying. Abnormal psychology makes as good a subject for artistic treatment as anything else, and experiments in new modes of harmony are not without interest as experiments, but the ravings of a madman set forth in a private synthetic language whose function is to conceal the writer's thoughts make a fairly unsatisfactory work of art, in spite of the devotion of interpreters so painstaking as Herr Erwin Stein, the conductor, and Mme. Erika Wagner, who intoned the poems (in German this time, not as at former performances in England, in French) in a voice halfway between speech and song.

Bartok's third quartet is dated 1927—Mr. Gerald Cooper recently gave a performance of No. 4. It is in a single three-in-one movement, and though it is harsh it does still speak the international language of music and use a well-defined form. When Bartok is not speaking as a nationalist or as a folk-song enthusiast he is like a prophet in a hair-shirt. Such an one does not prophesy smooth things, but we can, at any rate, pay attention, and may decide that there is something in what he says. The Vienna Quartet showed their quality in a late Beethoven quartet, Schubert's *Quartetsatz*, and Wolf's Italienische Serenade. In both of the latter there was too much of the spirit of Beethoven, but they compelled admiration for their scrupulous treatment of detail, smoothness of tone, and execution.

### INSURANCE ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY

Robin Milford's Suite in D minor for oboe and strings was included by Mr. Harold Rawlinson in the programme which the Insurance Orchestral Society, conducted by him, gave at Kingsway Hall on Monday night. It is a slight but very attractive work, cast in an old form and written in that modern style which owes its inspiration partly to the straightforward harmony of the eighteenth century and partly to the greater freedom and freshness which the revival of folk-song has brought into English music. The opening overture has the strength derived from a fugal approach to the matter in hand; the final air has a charming jog-trot tune that asks to be whistled. The oboe solo was capably played by Mr. Frederick Eveness; the string parts, though not really difficult, need crisper playing than amateurs can usually give, though the level of competence of this orchestra is high, as was shown by a spirited performance of Flotow's overture to *Alessandro Stradella*—a rarity which is a tribute to this orchestra's enterprise.

## "TALKING FILMS"

### SIR OLIVER LODGE'S TRIBUTE TO ENGINEERS

The first annual dinner of the Society of Motion Picture Engineers (London Section) was held at the May Fair Hotel last night, when the principal guest was Sir Oliver Lodge. During the evening films were shown to illustrate the technical development of the cinematograph picture from the time of the earliest known English public exhibition in London in 1896 to the modern audible film. Selections from the films shown in 1896 were projected by Mr. Matt Raymond, who used the actual machine that he employed at the Polytechnic 34 years ago. Other pictures taken before 1902 which were shown by means of a modern machine, included the first film made on a continuous celluloid strip in 1889, pictures of King Edward VII. at Henley in 1896, Queen Victoria's visit to Dublin in 1900, the C.I.V.'s return to London after the Boer War, and Lord Kitchener's return from South Africa.

Mr. S. ROWSON, who presided, referred to the great progress in the cinematographic art, and predicted that during the next few years there would be discovered an optical method of rendering scenes in natural colour on the screen.

SIR OLIVER LODGE spoke of the evolution of the motion picture industry in his lifetime, and described it as really marvellous. He had no idea the gramophone would attain its present perfection, and the combination of the cinematograph and the gramophone was astonishing. The public did not realize the problem that had to be faced to get vision and sound simultaneous and complete. The problem was to transmit sound optically and to get it recorded optically on the film. When they saw the sound band on the side of a film it struck one as wonderful that that strip of varied shading would reproduce speech and music. They were harnessing the electron and obtaining results which no mechanical device could produce. The electron was charged with electricity to an extraordinary extent, and it was because they had to deal with such enormous electrical charges that the things they had seen that night were possible. There was further progress to be made, and they needed a research laboratory for the industry because the field was so large. They had made a great step towards perfection, but the scope in that industry could not readily be exaggerated. He had been wondering whether the wall or the ceiling could not be utilized as a sound board, so that sound could be produced from that quarter, thus avoiding localization. He suggested that diffused sound might be comparable to diffused light.

## FREEMASONRY

### MASONIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

SIR ALFRED ROBBINS, Past Grand Warden, vice-patron of the institution, presided at a General Court of the Governors and subscribers of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, held yesterday at Freemasons' Hall.

Alderman Lord Marshall, Past Grand Warden, was unanimously re-elected Treasurer of the institution for the ensuing year.

The whole of the candidates, 43, were elected to receive the benefits of the institution as from yesterday, making, with 61 other girls nominated for out-education and maintenance without election, a total of 104 girls admitted to the institution since October last.

SIR CHARLES BATHO, Grand Treasurer, presided at a very interesting gathering numbering upwards of 400 held last evening at the Hotel Cecil, when the representatives of 90 Lodges and Royal Arch Chapters, which have made the hotel their Masonic headquarters entertained Mr. John Senn, late banqueting manager. In their name Sir Charles Batho presented him with an album suitably inscribed, containing the names and numbers of all the Lodges and Chapters, together with a cheque. The proceedings opened with the singing of "Land of Hope and Glory" and closed with "Auld Lang Syne," one verse of which was composed specially for the occasion, during which the lights were lowered.

SIR CHARLES BATHO proposed the health of the guest, and the REV. A. J. PARRY, P.P.G.C., Essex, that of the Chairman.

## *BALANCE OF WELSH WAR MEMORIAL FUND*

After paying all expenses in connexion with the erection of the Welsh National War Memorial the committee have a balance in hand which they propose to use for financial grants to the children of ex-Service men from Wales and Monmouthshire to assist them in pursuing courses of instruction at secondary schools. Preference will be given to the children of men who lost their lives in, or as a result of, the War, and to children of men who were permanently disabled through War service. A grant will not exceed £10 15s. per annum and will be made after consideration of family circumstances and school records. Variations may be made by the committee according to circumstances.

## MASTER MARINERS' COMPANY

### THE KING'S MESSAGE

The fourth annual banquet of the Honourable Company of Master Mariners, of which the Prince of Wales is Master, was held last night at the Mansion House, Sir Burton Chadwick, M.P., the Deputy Master, presiding over an attendance of about 400 members and guests.

At the beginning of the dinner Mr. ESMOND HARMSWORTH invested the Deputy Master with the badge and chain of office which his father, Lord Rothermere, had presented to the company, and a model of which was worn by the Prince of Wales when he presided at last year's banquet.

The following message from the King was read:—

"I am commanded to convey to you and the members of the Honourable Company of Master Mariners the King's sincere thanks for the loyal and affectionate greeting contained in your telegram. It is gratifying to his Majesty to hear of the continued progress of the company, in the welfare of which the King takes the keenest interest."

The LORD MAYOR, in welcoming the Company, said that no one would ever be more welcome at the Mansion House than the seamen of our country. Theirs was a great and wonderful, although a young, company. He mentioned that he, as Lord Mayor, was Admiral of the Port of London for the time being, but that he had not yet hoisted his flag. (Laughter.)

ADMIRAL of the FLEET LORD JELLICOE, who was received with cheers, expressed to the Lord Mayor the Company's gratitude for his generous welcome. It was on the master mariners of our Mercantile Navy and the splendid officers under their command that in peace and in war the service of our sea communications was carried out without interruption and in extraordinary safety. When one considered the responsibility that rested on them one was lost in admiration at the splendid work they did. The country was full of gratitude for what the master mariners did in the War. If it had not been for them, he had no hesitation in saying, the British Empire would have gone under.

The LORD MAYOR of LIVERPOOL (Mr. Lawrence D. Holt), in proposing the toast of the evening, said that shipping held the first place in the corporate life of this country and the maritime spirit of to-day was as great as it had ever been.

### PRINCE OF WALES'S TRIBUTE

The DEPUTY MASTER, in responding, said that they were most proud of the fact that if he had been in England the toast would have been responded to and the Master's beautiful jewel worn by the Prince of Wales, who had sent the following message from East Africa:—

"I much regret that distance prevents me from being with you at this year's annual banquet, but I send my best wishes to the members of my company and our guests who will be present on Thursday night at the Mansion House. I need not say how closely I associate myself with the welfare of the company and I am specially grateful for its efforts, made in response to my appeal as Patron of the British section, to ensure that British shipping is worthily represented at the forthcoming Maritime Exhibition in Antwerp. Since its incorporation the company has done much to fulfil its high purpose in maintaining our seafaring traditions and in guarding the interests of the masters and men of the Merchant Navy, and I look forward with confidence to another year of progress.

EDWARD P."

The Deputy Master went on to say that the company deeply appreciated the good work which had been done and was being done on behalf of the merchant naval officer by the Mercantile Marine Service Association, the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, and the Officers (Merchant Navy) Federation. We were living at a time when the expression "Rationalization" was much used, and he suggested that the efforts of the three bodies he had mentioned might be more effective in achieving their high purpose by some process of unification. To that end that company would happily and understandingly help. A matter in which the company was taking a very deep interest was that of the boy who was going to sea. Much good was being done in that direction, and by greater attention to and use of the R.N.R. and the education of the less intelligent type of shipowner the Merchant Navy could be made a better service in which the best of our British boyhood might be proud and happy to serve.

In the course of his speech the Deputy Master announced that Mr. Esmond Harmsworth had just handed him a cheque for £5,000 as a gift from himself.

The toast of "Our Guests," submitted by CAPTAIN A. S. MACKAY, R.N.R., was acknowledged by LORD INCHCAPE and SIR ROBERT HORNE, M.P., and that of "The Master" was proposed by LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER W. DE BURGH THOMAS, R.N.R.

Among those present were:—

Lord Derby, Lord Kylsant, Mr. A. V. Alexander, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty, Colonel John Gretton, M.P., Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, M.P., Sir Bertram Hayes, Sir Arthur Sutherland, Admiral Bentinck Yelverton, Vice-Admiral G. R. Mansell, Vice-Admiral Sir John D. Kelly, Sir Lionel Fletcher, Admiral P. Nelson-Ward, the Bishop of Johannesburg, Sir Harry Skinner, Sir William Fryke, Sir James Leigh-Wood, Sir Walter Windham, Sir Richard Terry, Rear-Admiral G. O. Stephenson, Sir Edward Headlam, Sir Adrian Pollock, Mr. Percy Hargreaves (chairman of Lloyd's), Major A. N. Pope, Master of the Society of Merchant Venturers, the Rev. Lord Thurlow (honorary chaplain), and Mr. W. T. C. Smith (the secretary).

## MUSICAL COPYRIGHT BILL

### OPPOSITION BY SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS

Objections to the Musical Copyright Bill by the Incorporated Society of Musicians were presented yesterday to the Select Committee of the House of Commons which is considering the Bill. A memorandum was submitted on behalf of the society by Sir Granville Bantock, Mr. Theodore Holland, and Mr. Frank Eames (general secretary). They opposed the Bill on the grounds that it would be a breach of the International Copyright Convention and contrary to the considered opinion of international jurists.

The Copyright Bill of 1911 abolished the widespread practice of piracy and definitely established the position that the performing rights in any copyright work, musical or otherwise, were, *ipso facto*, reserved. Under the proposed Bill the composer would lose all future concert, stage, theatre, gramophone, or film performing rights. This, urged the society, would amount practically to a licensed form of piracy. For example, it would be impossible for a composer to make any exclusive contract for the performance of his work in a theatre, since one performance would release his work for performance in any other theatre without alteration. The flat rate method of assessment was unjust and inequitable. All compositions—a symphony lasting an hour or a piece taking a few minutes only to perform—were placed in one uniform class. This proposal was grotesque and an insult to composers of music. The position of the composer to-day was unique in that he was practically dependent upon income from the performing rights for his professional remuneration. Owing to the vast development in recent years of mechanized reproduction of musical works, the income from sales of sheet music was almost negligible. The income from gramophone royalties bore no relation to the value of the "right" surrendered.

The composer was placed by statute in the peculiar and ignominious position that he could not make an exclusive contract with any gramophone company for the recording of his compositions, while the company could, and did, make exclusive contracts with solo artists, conductors, and orchestras for the purpose of recording.

"Music," the society added, "is a dominant intellectual force in the social life of this country, and our prestige as a musical nation rests above all on the achievements of our creative artists, who provide the material which forms the basis of general musical activity. Neither brilliance in performance nor a high standard of scholarship will serve as a substitute for that constant flow of original creative effort which is so vitally necessary for the progress of any national art. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that no repressive legislation should be allowed to interfere with the normal professional activities of our native composers."

Sir Granville Bantock expressed the opinion that the Bill considered the user rather than the composer. "The serious composer in this country," he said, "gets very little remuneration indeed, and very much less than the serious composer on the Continent. In Finland the composer gets a national grant for the purpose of writing serious music. If this Bill becomes law and he loses his performing right, the composer would have very little object in writing serious music."

Mr. Kenneth Curwen presented a memorandum on behalf of the Music Publishers' Association also opposing the Bill.

The Committee adjourned until May 1.

## ART EXHIBITIONS

### LADY DARNLEY

A fair description of the water-colour sketches by the Dowager Countess of Darnley at Walker's Galleries, 118, New Bond-street, would be to say that they show much more artistic taste and feeling than technical facility. They are amateurish in execution and in colour they suffer from a lack of attention to changing values, according to distance or angle of light, but there is felt behind these imperfections a genuine talent for pictorial composition. Things in the landscapes are better placed than drawn. How independent is artistic talent of period or school is shown in "The Road to Gordon Bush, Brora." The execution is faltering, but—extravagant as it may sound—in all essentials it is a Cézanne composition, and it is very unlikely that Lady Darnley has studied Cézanne. "Daffodils—Cobham, Kent," "Mists—Caithness," "Cliffe—Kent," "The Storm—Dalresavoch," and "Dartmoor" are other water-colours that make one speculate pleasantly about what might have happened if the technical training had been equal to the natural gift.

### YOUNGER GRAVERS

A fair idea of what the younger engravers are doing may be got from the present exhibition of 211 contemporary engravings, etchings, and drypoints at the Beaux Arts Gallery, Bruton-place. It will be seen that the prevailing fashion is for deliberateness rather than freedom. That most of the artists draw and engrave better than they design must be allowed, but deliberateness makes evident defects that freedom might conceal, and it is something to have the technical standard kept up. Two influences upon style are evident; that of the Prix de Rome—four of the 30 or so exhibitors holding that distinction—and that of Samuel Palmer. Of the Prix de Rome engravers Mr. Robert Austin still keeps the lead, and the beautiful drypoint of "Child in Bed" shows that he is not limited to one style; but Mr. William E. C. Morgan's "Love Birds" is a welcome breakaway from his polished classics, and Mr. John Skeaping has produced a vigorous drypoint of "Deer Running." The Palmerites are, particularly, Mr. Paul Drury and Mr. Graham Sutherland, and both have excellent things. More in the style of the Norwich school is Mr. Alexander Walker, and his "Moonlight" is a great success. Among the older engravers represented are Mr. Richard Sickert, Mr. Harry Morley, and Sir Frank Newbolt.

### MR. A. C. CONRADE

At the Institute of the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors, 1, Wilbraham-place, Sloane-street, there is an exhibition of water-colours by Mr. A. C. Conrade. He is an accomplished draughtsman of architecture, of which he has a thorough understanding, being particularly successful in subjects which tend to the Baroque in style, such as "The High Altar, St. Peter's, Rome." His architectural preferences are, indeed, amusingly betrayed in subjects of another kind, such as "Angle of the Doge's Palace" and "Part of Porch, Chartres Cathedral," which are, so to speak, faintly classicized in representation. The range of the exhibition is wide enough to include "Bridge at Foo-Choo, China," and there are drawings of Elephanta, Greece, and Budapest. Mr. Conrade's colour does not add much to the attractions of his work, but the washes are skilfully laid.

### SELF-CONFESSED

An amusing innovation in photography is shown at the gallery of Mr. Peter North, 28, Old Burlington-street, where there are portraits of 40 distinguished people, each in a characteristic pose and with some favourite object chosen by the sitter. Quite properly the idea has not been taken too solemnly, and the confessions of taste are engagingly frank. One lady, for instance, is represented eating. As in painting, it by no means follows that the pictorial results are always in proportion to the worth of the object preferred, but one of the best pictures is that of "Mrs. Wilfrid Ashley," with a vase on her knee. Mr. Cedric Morris, the painter, an excellent head study, seems to prefer his pipe; Mr. Edward Knoblock has chosen a model of his own head; Lord Berners a bird of Paradise; Miss G. B. Stern confesses a taste for walking; and Mr. Christopher Wood, the painter, an interest in designing for the theatre.

## *THE KING'S WELCOME TO A REGIMENT*

On the arrival of the 2nd Battalion, The Lincolnshire Regiment, at Dover yesterday from the Sudan, after absence on foreign service since 1911, a message was dispatched to the King, who replied through his private secretary as follows:—

"Please convey to the officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 2nd Battalion, The Lincolnshire Regiment, his Majesty's sincere thanks for their loyal message. The King offers a warm welcome, and is sure that they will be very glad to return home to see their families after this long tour of foreign service."

## CONCERTS, &c.

CRYSTAL PALACE.
*GOOD FRIDAY*, 3.30.
GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
CARRIE TUBB. WALTER WIDDOP.
MARGARET BALFOUR. HAROLD WILLIAMS.
LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Conductor, WALTER W. HEDGCOCK.
Choir and Orchestra 500.
Res. seats, 3s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 7s. 6d. Unres., 2s. and 3s. Crystal Palace Box-office (SYD. 7353) and usual Agents.

## LECTURES AND MEETINGS

LECTURE by Sir Michael O'Dwyer, G.C.I.E., "India," in aid of the Women's League of Service for Motherhood, The Lady Sydenham of Combe in the chair, on Monday, April 14th, at 5.15. Tea 4.45, at Mitford House, 14, Lennox-gardens. Tickets, 1s. 6d., to be obtained from the Secretary at that address.

## ENTERTAINMENTS

CRYSTAL PALACE. To-mor., 3.30. DIRT TRACK RACING. International Big 6 Contest: Australia v. England. VIC HUXLEY, RON JOHNSON, HAROLD HASTINGS, TRISS SHARP, GUS KUHN, ROGER FROGLEY. Adm. 1/6. Child, 6d.

ICE CARNIVAL. April 29, 9 p.m.-2 a.m. GROSVENOR HOUSE. Skating Exhibition. Cabaret. Prizes. Tickets, 12gns. All Agencies or Grosvenor House.

THE RICHMOND ICE RINK. Largest in the World. Ice surface 24,300 sq. ft. Sessions 9-1; 2-6, 7-11. Skaters 2s. 6d.; spectators 1s. 6d. each session. Exhibition To-morrow 8.30 p.m. by A. Megroz, Rink Instructor. Skates and boots can be hired or purchased. 'Phone, Popesgrove 2771.

## PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA. ANNA MAY WONG in "THE FLAME OF LOVE," with John Longden. British International Talking Picture. Continuous 12 noon-

ASTORIA. Gerr. 5528. Continuous, 1-11. The Screen's Brightest Revue, "HAPPY DAYS." All-Talking, Singing and Dancing. Showing Daily at 1.55, 4.30, 7.5, and 9.40. Also Gaumont Sound News, &c.

CAPITOL. Regent 4455. Continuous, 12-11. Janet Murray and Kenneth Terris in "CAMEO KIRBY." (All-Talking). Daily at 1.35, 4.20, 7.5, and 9.50. Also Marguerite Churchill in "Harmony at Home."

CARLTON, Haymarket. Third Record-Breaking Month! Maurice CHEVALIER in "THE LOVE PARADE." Paramount's All-Talking Singing Success! with Jeanette MacDonald. Lupino Lane. Daily, 2.45, 6, 9.45. Tu. Parade. Marts 2.15, 5.30, 9.15. Good Friday and Sundays, 6, 8.45. Bookable from 2s. 4d. Reg. 2211.

EMPIRE, Leicester-square. 12-12. Retained for 2nd week. Cecil B. De MILLE'S ALL-TALKING Dramatic Explosion, "DYNAMITE," with CONRAD NAGEL. Also LAUREL and HARDY All-Talking Laugh Hit. 11.30-1; any seat (circle, loges), 1s. 6d.

KENSINGTON. (Western 3577.) 2 till 11.
All-Talking, Singing, Dancing Success
"GOLD DIGGERS OF BROADWAY."
In natural colour. At 2.5, 4.30, 6.55, 9.20.

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION. 2-11.
GEORGE ARLISS in ALL-TALKING triumph "DISRAELI." Also Mickey Mouse in "Wild Waves." Programme commences 2, 5.15, 8.30, and 9.45.

NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9305. 2-11. Norma Talmadge in her first ALL-TALKING Picture, "NEW YORK NIGHTS." Daily at 2.35, 5.35, and 9.35. Also Jeanne de Casalis in "Infatuation" (All-Talking), &c., &c.

PALACE THEATRE. Daily, 2.30 and 8.30. Sunday at 8.0. The Sensational French Talking picture "English and French dialogue. THE QUEEN'S NECKLACE." With MARCEL L'HERBIER CORN.

PLAZA. Gigantic All-Talking Programme. WM. POWELL in "Painted Heels." Romantic Farce. With Fay Wray, Helen Kane and Jack Oakie. "The Marriage Playground," with Mary Brian, Frederic March, Kay Francis, Wm. Austin. Amazing All-Talking Exposure. Stage: Hans Tillers. Admission 2s. 6d., 11.45-1. Reg. 7201.

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE, Regent-street. Langham 1744. Premier presentation of "STAMPEDE." by Major and Mrs. Court Treatt. A Hundred Miles of Blazing Forest. 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Last two days.

REGAL, Marble Arch. European Premier of Richard Barthelmess in "SON OF THE GODS," daily at 1.0, 3.45, 6.55, and 9.25. Also exclusive film of the Grand National in sound, 3.30, 6.15, and 9.10. Tudd. 9011.

RIALTO, Piccadilly-circus. (Reg. 2588.) Dly. 11-11.30. MARILYN MILLER in the All-Talking Musical Comedy Success "SALLY," with Natural Colours; also "Mickey Mouse" Cartoon.

STOLL PICTURE THEATRE, Kingsway. Daily from 12.30. 'Phone, Holborn 3793. All-Talking Prog. Paul Muni in "SCARFACE." Also Douglas MacLean in "DIVORCE MADE EASY," &c.

TIVOLI, Temple Bar 8522. Bebe Daniels in "LOVE COMES ALONG" (All-Talking. Singing, Dancing), at 12.40, 3.45, 6.40, 9.40. Sessions: 12.30, 2, 5, and 8. 1,000 seats at 1s. 6d. between 12-1 daily.

## OPERA

ROYAL OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.
Lessee: Covent Garden Opera Syndicate, Ltd.
TWO COMPLETE CYCLES OF
*DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN.*
FIRST CYCLE April 29, May 2, 5, 9.
SECOND CYCLE May 12, 15, 20, 22.
Other Operas in the German Repertory will be announced on April 14th. SEASON OPENS APRIL 28.

## THEATRES

ADELPHI. (Props., J. and R. Gatti.) Tem. Bar 2323
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mat., Sat., at 2.30.
*THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.*
New Revue by Ronald Jeans, Ivor Novello, Douglas Furber.
With
CICELY COURTNEIDGE, JACK HULBERT.
SEATS FROM 2s.
Transferring to Winter Garden Monday Next.

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15.
Matinées, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
RALPH LYNN in
*"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."*
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
Mary Brough Doreen Bendix
and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. 2.30, 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
*THE MAN IN POSSESSION.*
With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY.
Preceded by "THE CONFEDERATES." (Tem. 1171.)

APOLLO. 8.30. Thurs., Sat., 2.30. Ger. 6970.
*ALMOST A HONEYMOON.*
A Farcical Comedy by WALTER ELLIS.

COMEDY. 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30. Ger. 8978.
*"ODD NUMBERS."*
Farcical Comedy by George Arliss & Arthur Miller.
HENRY KENDALL. HUNTLEY WRIGHT.
"LAUGHTER ALL THE WAY."—*Daily Chronicle.*

COURT. (Sloane 5137.) Pop. Prices. Evgs., 8.15.
*"MISALLIANCE."*
By BERNARD SHAW. Mats., Thurs. Sat., 2.30.
Esme Percy. R

# Imperial and Foreign News

## ITALIAN AIR FORCE

### GENERAL BALBO'S ACHIEVEMENT

(FROM OUR ROME CORRESPONDENT)

Rome has just celebrated the seventh anniversary of the creation of the Italian Air Force.

Signor Mussolini never made a happier choice than when he appointed the quadrumvir Italo Balbo to the Air Ministry. In three years General Balbo, first as Under-Secretary of State under the Duce himself and latterly as Minister for Aviation, has lifted Italian flying out of the undistinguished mediocrity in which he found it and has carried it forward till Italian airmen can challenge comparison with the airmen of any other nation.

When Fascism came into power Italian flying had been allowed to fall into serious neglect. Military flying was being carried on largely with machines received as reparations or else with obsolete machines remaining over from the War. There was no Ministry of Aviation, and this branch of the fighting services was under a Commissariat set up by Royal decree in January, 1923, and actually brought into existence on March 28 of that year. The industry during the years 1919-22 had entirely abandoned all research, and the Commissariat had to bring pressure upon the industry to resume it.

Civil flying was virtually non-existent, though plans for lines between Brindisi and Constantinople and again between Genoa-Marseilles-Barcelona and Turin-Trieste were being studied. At this period the Air Vote was only 399,000,000 lire (about £3,000,000 as the exchange stood then), plus the sum of 84,000,000 lire left over from the 1923-24 Budget. The Air Vote for 1925-26 was still included in the Vote for another Ministry—in this case the Foreign Office. A separate Air Ministry was first created in August, 1925. Already in May, 1925, the Vice-Commissary had acquired the title of Under-Secretary of State, and a few months later came the decree which transformed the whole organization of the Royal Air Force. Signor Mussolini assumed the new portfolio as the titular Air Minister, and little more than a year later he called Balbo from the Ministry of National Economy.

#### A BRAVE ENTHUSIAST

General Balbo was just the man to pull things together. Young, ambitious, courageous almost to the point of foolhardiness, endowed with plenty of driving power, a stern taskmaster, but at the same time a man always ready to share in the risks which he imposed upon his subordinates, Italo Balbo soon gave proof of his organizing capacity and of his power to arouse enthusiasm.

In the programme proposed in May, 1925, it was hoped that the air vote would gradually be increased until 1930 in order to provide new material. After that the vote was to drop a little, since it would have to pay for maintenance only. The total strength in military machines of all types by the end of 1930 was to have risen to about 2,700 aircraft, inclusive of first-line machines and immediate reserve. That this programme has not been fully carried out has certainly not been the fault either of General Balbo or of the Air Ministry.

If the Air Ministry has not been actually starved, it has not by any means been pampered, and General Balbo's annual plea before Parliament for additional funds was made this year with even more than his usual insistence. For the last three years the cost of Italian flying has been almost stationary at about 700,000,000 lire (about £5,500,000). Thus Italian expenditure on aviation has only amounted to 14.3 per cent. of the total military budget, whereas similar expenditure in France constitutes 22 per cent. and in Great Britain 17.4 per cent. Italy is probably refraining from building too large a reserve of aeroplanes which may be put out of date by some technical advance.

#### A MONSTER BOMBER

If the Air Force is numerically below its proposed strength, there is no reason for Italy to be otherwise than content with the quality of her machines and engines. General Balbo told the Chamber that the seaplane S 55 had given such satisfaction that it was likely to remain for some years the fixed type of naval bombing machine. Above all Italy is very proud of her Caproni 90, an aeroplane with six engines together developing 6,000 horse power. This gigantic machine can, it is claimed, carry nearly 10 tons of bombs and is fitted with four cockpits, in which are eight machine-guns. Italy, however, has very few aerodromes where these monsters can either take off or land. Much more truly significant was General Balbo's claim that so far as land bombing is concerned "any preoccupations about our inferiority have now vanished," and his equal confidence that in chasers and scouts Italy has now aeroplanes and engines at least as good as those of any foreign nation.

Military flying has not been the sole preoccupation of General Balbo. Civil flying has made great strides during the last year or two. According to the statistics quoted by General Balbo to the Chamber, Italy has now 7,758 miles of air lines, as against 17,859 operated by France, 7,250 by Great Britain, 22,938 by Germany, and 11,531 by Russia. General Balbo boasted especially of the regularity with which these air lines have operated and of their unrivalled security. Too much stress should not, perhaps, be laid on this point, since, first, weather conditions are usually favourable in this part of the world; and, secondly, Italian civil aviation has been hitherto carried on almost exclusively with foreign aeroplanes, such as the Fokker, the Junkers, and the Dornier Wal. However, General Balbo has forbidden the operating companies to acquire any more machines of foreign make.

The connexion between civil and military flying has been made as close as possible. There are now 12 touring club squadrons, comprising in all 134 machines. These aeroplanes are to be used for annual "refresher" courses for pilots who have passed into civil life. All pilots who possess a civilian licence of the second or third class, who belong either to the aeronautical reserve or to the retired categories of the Army and of the Navy, and who seek to enter the aeronautical reserve are to do 10 hours' flying within 40 days between February 15 and December 15 on these touring club machines. They will then be held to be trained, and will receive a grant of 1,000 lire. Pilots who own machines of approved type will be passed if they carry out two approved tests and fly alone for five hours during the year.

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One of a party of men who stoned the Italian Consulate at NICE on Wednesday was arrested. The others escaped.

## THE NEW EMPEROR OF ABYSSINIA

### RECOGNITION CEREMONY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ADDIS ABABA, APRIL 9

The most important of the chiefs in the interior, Ras Hailu of Gojjam, is reported to be on his way here to recognize King Tafari as the new Emperor. No trouble is anticipated from other chiefs, who are expected to come in to pay homage. The war with Ras Gugsa Olie near Dessie is officially declared to have ended.

The Empress Zauditu died at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of April 2 and was buried quietly at 8 o'clock the same evening in the tomb of her father, Menelek II. The Abuna (Archbishop) and Bishops met early the next morning and deliberated on the choice of the new Emperor. Ras Tafari then came in and the Abuna announced that he had been chosen Emperor and placed him on the Imperial throne. Later in the day the Abuna announced publicly the death of the Empress and that King Tafari had been recognized as Emperor. The following day, April 4, the Diplomatic Corps came to congratulate the new Emperor. Everything passed off quietly.

Following Ethiopian custom, the coronation will not be for at least 40 days, the period of mourning for the Empress. It may not take place till after the rains.

## GERMAN CEMETERY WRECKED

### WANTON DESTRUCTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, APRIL 10

It is reported from Benrath, near Düsseldorf, that unknown persons one night this week wrecked a large part of the Roman Catholic cemetery in the Friedhoffstrasse. There is no clue to the culprits, though local Catholics naturally incline to identify them with the persons who recently daubed a Roman Catholic Church at Benrath with Communist inscriptions. Several other cases of church desecration have been reported from this part of Germany recently.

The cemetery now presents a picture of wanton destruction. Heavy tombstones were overthrown, blocks of marble and granite torn up. Statues and the figures on crucifixes were mutilated, crosses and inscribed plates smashed. The culprits had evidently used crowbars to raise the heavier stones, and the marks of these are visible on the marble. Crowds of people gathered at the cemetery after the news of the outrage became known, and there were moving scenes among the relatives of those whose graves had been desecrated. The police are taking special measures to protect religious property and premises in the neighbourhood of Düsseldorf from further vandalism.

## "VISUAL" CONVERSATIONS

### SUCCESSFUL DEMONSTRATION IN NEW YORK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, APRIL 9

Two-way television in conjunction with telephoning was demonstrated publicly for the first time when this afternoon representatives of the Press were given an opportunity by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company to hold "visual" conversations with friends, who were at the time three miles away from them.

They both saw and were seen, heard and were heard. It was as though conversations, which were conducted in ordinary tones, were being held through an open window with someone 10 to 12 feet away, although in fact one set of speakers was in the telephone company's building in Lower Broadway and the other in the Bell Telephone Laboratories on the Hudson River front.

Dr. Frank Jewett, president of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, explained at the demonstration that it was possible to conduct these "visual" conversations over any telephone channels, whether wired or wireless, but it was not so far commercially feasible. It would be perfectly possible to hold conversations between London and New York by wireless, although the difficulties would be greater than in holding conversations over land telephone wires between, say, New York and San Francisco, because of the difficulty in keeping the circuits, of which there are five used in these "visual" conversations, constant.

## VICEROY'S TOUR ON THE FRONTIER

### AN AEROPLANE FLIGHT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PESHAWAR, APRIL 10

The Viceroy and Lady Irwin left Peshawar on Tuesday by road for Parachinar, in the Kurram Valley.

The route lay through the Kohat Pass, which was picketed by tribesmen, to Kohat, thence through the Miranzai Valley to Thal, where the party halted for luncheon with the officers of the 2nd Battalion, 12th Frontier Force Regiment, which now forms the garrison at Thal. After luncheon the journey continued through the Kurram Valley, the country of the Turis, to Parachinar. Along the route were many encampments of the Powindah tribes now returning to Afghanistan after the winter migration.

Wednesday was spent at Parachinar, where his Excellency saw a parade of the Kurram Militia and granted interviews to local notables. To-day his Excellency flew in an R.A.F. aeroplane from Arawala aerodrome, in the Kurram, to Miramshah, in the Tochi Valley, on his way to Razmak. The remainder of the journey to Razmak will be completed by motor-car. Lady Irwin remained in Parachinar.

## THE MAWSON EXPEDITION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, APRIL 10

The Commonwealth Ministry has reached no decision as to giving financial assistance for further research work in the Antarctic by the Mawson Expedition, but it is probable that the Discovery will return to the Antarctic from Hobart in October or November. Meanwhile, she is being overhauled in Melbourne. Senator Daly will confer with Sir Douglas Mawson and the leading subscribers to the fund during the week-end, and will report to the Cabinet, which will decide immediately.

*** Speaking in Adelaide on his return from the Antarctic, Sir Douglas Mawson said the original programme was to have occupied two years in its execution, but in the present unfortunate circumstances in Australia continuation was difficult.

## INTERNATIONAL BANK

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, APRIL 10

Such progress has been made in the conversion of the Savoy-Univers Hotel at Basel to the needs of the Bank for International Settlements that the bank will begin operations immediately after Easter. The first meeting of the Council of Administration will be held at Basel on April 22, assuming that the Italian Parliament ratifies the Young Plan before that date.

## ANTI-"RED" FEELING IN FINLAND

### DESTRUCTION OF PRINTING OFFICE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HELSINGFORS, APRIL 10

Fifty-eight men from neighbouring districts surrendered yesterday to the authorities of Vasa, admitting complicity in the destruction on March 28 of the printing office of the Communist newspaper *Työn Ääni* at Vasa.

The occurrence had attracted much attention throughout Finland and was even the cause of heated debates in the Diet. Twenty other persons who were unable to go to Vasa signed a joint declaration accepting responsibility for the offence as either perpetrators or accomplices. The police had already practically completed their investigations and the arrest of the offenders was imminent when they voluntarily surrendered.

In a declaration to the authorities the offenders state that only five men actually committed the offence, but all 73 were prepared to take the consequences. They were actuated, they said, by bitter feelings against the Communists on account of the open hostility of the latter to religion and the country, and they expressed the hope that the legislators would find means of stamping out Communism in order to avoid chaos. Finally they affirmed that the offence was not inspired by Fascism.

The offenders seem to enjoy great popularity in their districts, as their journey in motor-cars was described as a triumphal progress, and some days ago a meeting of about 900 citizens in certain Ostrobothnian parishes, in a message to the Government, solemnly declared that they approved the motives inspiring the offenders.

## ALLEGED COMMUNIST PLOT

### TWO ITALIANS ACQUITTED IN PARIS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, APRIL 10

The inquiry into the case of the three Italian journalists who were arrested in Paris on December 31 on a charge of conspiracy has been completed. Two of them, Signor Tarchiani and Signor Sardelli, were discharged as no case lies against them. The third, Signor Cianca, will be prosecuted for being in possession of explosives, but has been released on bail.

The three journalists were charged with conspiring to commit various outrages, including attacks on the Italian delegation at Geneva and on the train in which Princess Marie José of Belgium travelled to Rome for her marriage to the Prince of Piedmont. Their activities were alleged at the time to form part of a widespread Communist plot. A parcel of cheddite was found in Cianca's rooms, but this is now known to have been sent there by an *agent provocateur* called Menapace, through the agency of a Professor Berniari, who did not know what was in the parcel. Professor Berniari has since been detained in Brussels for using a forged passport, supplied by Menapace, who has disappeared after being expelled from Switzerland.

## REOPENING OF ENGHIEN CASINO

### PROPOSAL APPROVED BY FRENCH SENATE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, APRIL 10

The Senate has approved by 130 votes to 120 a proposal to reopen the Casino at Enghien, in the northern outskirts of Paris. This proposal has been brought many times before Parliament; it was approved by the Finance Committee of the Chamber the other day, but was afterwards rejected by the Chamber itself. The Bill will now have to be brought into the Chamber again.

The Enghien Casino, which flourished when Enghien was a fashionable watering-place, was closed some years ago when a campaign was waged in Parliament against gambling establishments in and near Paris. The reopening, if voted, will be subject to certain conditions. "Boule," which draws the poorer gambler, will not be allowed, and a fee of 500fr. (about £4) will be charged for entry to the baccarat rooms. The Casino will have to contribute to municipal funds. But the proposal is violently opposed by the Socialist Party and those who fear that it will give a new lease of life to the many gambling clubs which exist on a legal or semi-legal basis in Paris.

## CRIMINAL PROCEDURE IN FRANCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, APRIL 10

The Civil Legislation Committee of the Chamber yesterday adopted a Bill, passed by the Senate 21 years ago, modifying the existing methods of criminal procedure. Among the provisions of the Bill is an article permitting any citizen who is unjustly or illegally treated during an investigation to take legal action against the State, unless the State for its part has already punished the offending magistrate or official. It is also laid down that, wherever possible, accused persons are to be present when premises are searched or objects regarded as clues are taken.

The committee at the same time passed a resolution calling on the Government to produce a supplementary measure on the ground that the Bill, while satisfactory within its limits, leaves the rights of the individual still inadequately guarded.

## JUDGMENT IN FRENCH NEWSPAPER ACTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, APRIL 10

Judgment has been given by the Paris Courts in the case of the *Ami du Peuple* (M. Coty's independent newspaper) against the National Federation of Newspapers.

The federation is ordered to pay 1,200,000 francs [£9,600] damages to the *Ami du Peuple* for improper competition; the *Ami du Peuple* is ordered to pay 300,000 francs [£2,400] to the federation on the ground that its campaign against the federation was inspired by commercial interest and not by political doctrine or a question of principle. As compensation to the *Ami du Peuple* for damage done to it by the boycott of the federation a further sum of 200,000 francs [£1,600] is awarded to that newspaper on account of the final award.

The net result is that the *Ami du Peuple* gets the lion's share of the damages, while honours are even as regards the merits of the case. The *Ami du Peuple* was boycotted by the distributing services of the federation when it was produced at ten centimes a copy instead of the usual 25 centimes, and it had to organize a distributing service of its own.

There may be an appeal.

## PARIS-SAIGON TELEPHONE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, APRIL 10

Telephonic communication between Paris and Saigon, French Indo-China, was established to-day, and will be open to the public as from to-morrow.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS' VIOLENCE

### MINT OFFICIAL ATTACKED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, APRIL 10

Salt-making by white-clad volunteers continues regularly here, the latest plan being to take sea-water to Congress House, where salt pans have been constructed. I met a small detachment of volunteers so engaged this morning carrying what appeared to be new milk cans. They seemed dispirited and were far less vociferous than early in the week, and their passage through a busy bazaar street was scarcely noticed by people following their ordinary work. If Ahmedabad reports be accurate, enthusiasm there is undiminished, and about 1,200 volunteers, all eager to go to prison, have registered their names.

A newspaper here, which prominently supports the movement, to-day announced that salt prices had already dropped sharply. So far from this being true, it appears that Mr. Gandhi's movement has led to widespread profiteering. In some places of Gujarat what is called illicit salt, but what is really often bazaar salt, has been sold in minute quantities for one anna. This price works out at 180 annas for the customary measure of salt, compared with a price of two or three annas for Government salt.

A case of the volunteers' violence is given by Major W. I. Kennedy-Minards, Assay Master of the Bombay Mint, who was caught in a crowd returning from a meeting on the seashore on Tuesday. Volunteers took his hat and trampled on it, and violently hit him on the back. A stone narrowly missed his head. He seized one assailant, intending to hand him over to the police, but the man was rescued by his friends.

## SALT-MAKING HOAX

### CROWD DUPED BY CONGRESS PRESIDENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 10

What was announced as a demonstration of the illicit manufacture of salt was given near Allahabad this evening. About 20 volunteers marched from the Congress office to an open space near the city, being led by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress president. His wife and sister were among the volunteers, and they assisted in the alleged salt making, Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru pouring a muddy mixture from which salt was supposed to be manufactured into an iron pan over a fire.

Fifteen lots were afterwards auctioned by Pandit Jawaharlal and his father Pandit Motilal, the highest price paid for a single lot being 180 rupees [£13 10s.], given by R. S. Pandit, a son-in-law of Pandit Motilal. Shamlal Nehru, another relative, took part in the bidding. A large crowd of spectators was attracted by curiosity.

Later, a Government *communiqué* was issued which shows that the demonstration was a hoax. The *communiqué* states:—

It is understood that no actual offence against the Indian Salt Tax was committed at Allahabad on the evening of the 10th inst. No salt was manufactured from earth or other saline deposits. A liquid solution was brought in bottles, from which, after being boiled, a deposit of already manufactured salt was extracted. There was nothing genuine about the affair.

## A VATICAN VIEW OF MR. GANDHI

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, APRIL 9

A Vatican news agency declares that the Gandhi movement is being followed with particular interest by the Holy See because of the effects it might have on the position of the Roman Catholic Church.

According to this news agency, the ecclesiastical authorities are anxious to prevent resistance to foreign political domination from becoming opposition to the Roman Catholic religion, which can very easily reconcile itself to the legitimate aspirations of nations to acquire their independence. Consequently it is stated that the Roman Catholic Church is not prepared to take up a position contrary to the Gandhi movement in so far as that movement seeks to win political autonomy, but only to oppose the tendency, which it is said has been manifested, to create, with the establishment of a Government composed of Indians, a situation of oppression of, or inferiority for, Roman Catholicism.

## PRESERVATION OF PEACE AT NASIK

### ACTION AGAINST UNTOUCHABLES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, APRIL 10

In order to prevent further rioting at Nasik the Magistrate has promulgated Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code forbidding any person to loiter, sit, or congregate in the lanes, streets, or open spaces surrounding the Kalaram Temple for one month. The Untouchables have suspended *Satyagraha* [passive resistance], and their future plans are uncertain. Police are guarding the city, and, except for stray assaults, the situation is peaceful.

After the outbreak of hostilities against the Untouchables and the demolition of their camp it was found necessary to remove them from the neighbourhood of the Orthodox stronghold, and 4,000 Untouchables were assembled by the authorities and marched under strong police escort to a place two miles away. Large crowds of Orthodox Hindus jeered at the procession, and other Untouchables, who were lost in the huge crowds, were mercilessly attacked.

*** Nasik is among the most sacred places of Hindu pilgrimage. In January a "Social Equality League" began a campaign in the district, and raised funds for a great demonstration against the Brahmins. Early in March Untouchables from a wide area marched to the Kalaram Temple and demanded admission, which was refused to them. Hindu reprisals followed, and the position became strained, ending this week in a serious clash between Orthodox Hindus and Untouchables on the occasion of the festival celebrating the birth of Rama.

## SOVIET CENSORSHIP AND THE TELEPHONE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, APRIL 10

German protests against the restrictions placed by the Moscow postal authorities upon the use of the newly-opened Moscow-Berlin telephone service seem to have been effective. In spite of an agreement that the service should be available to the public, Press calls were at first refused in Moscow on the ground that the censor required written material to work on. This was considered unsatisfactory in Berlin, where it was thought that the two capitals should be on full speaking terms or none at all.

The Soviet Commissar for Communications now states that no hindrance will be placed in the way of private communications. Some Berlin newspapers have already spoken with their Moscow Correspondents. It is not clear, however, whether the censorship has been withdrawn or whether an official ear has taken the place of the blue pencil.

## THE BUILDING UP OF AN ATOM

### SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT IN U.S.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, APRIL 10

Professor William D. Harkins, of the University of Chicago, reported yesterday to the American Chemical Society, which is meeting at Atlanta, Georgia, that after seven years of experiment he had succeeded in building up an atom. He had had to take 34,000 photographs of the alpha particles of helium passing through nitrogen gas at the rate of 11,000 miles a second before he was able to get two which showed direct impact of helium atoms with nitrogen atoms, and the outcome of that collision and merger—namely, the formation of fluorine for an instant, and an explosive throwing off by the fluorine of an atom of hydrogen, leaving oxygen as the result.

Professor Harkins explained that he had been led to attempt the synthesis by a study of the atomic weights of the 91 known elements, which had shown him that the most stable and abundant were those in which the atomic weight was a multiple of four. As four is also the weight of the alpha particle of the helium atom cast off by radioactive metals during their disintegration it occurred to him that he might be able to reverse the process of disintegration by shooting cast-off alpha particles of helium against other elements.

He selected the alpha particles of helium cast off by thorium for his experiments, admitting about 12 of them at a time into a glass cylinder filled with nitrogen gas and supersaturated with water vapour. As the alpha particles tore through the gas they electrified it in their path, and the water vapour condensed in each path like a thread of steam. Each of these threads was made visible by powerful illumination, and a photograph was taken of them.

Each photograph showed on an average twelve of these alpha tracks, but not until 10,000 photographs had been taken did any plate show one of the tracks stopping abruptly and splitting into two tracks, which revealed by their thickness, length, and direction the masses of two bodies which had produced these. Their mechanical characteristics made it possible to identify these bodies as oxygen and nitrogen. Nearly 24,000 other plates were exposed by Professor Harkins before he once more obtained a photograph showing the direct impact of a helium atom and a nitrogen atom within the field of the camera.

## LOCUSTS IN PALESTINE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JERUSALEM, APRIL 10

Hitherto, owing to the stringent precautions, damage by locust swarms in Palestine has not been great. The Administration is taking all possible defensive measures, impressing into service officials of various departments as well as the *fellaheen* of the affected localities, who willingly respond because the salvation of last year's crops was entirely due to modern scientific methods of combating the locust swarms. Unfortunately Palestine is the goal of the swarms of locusts from Sinai, Arabia, and Transjordan, where modern defensive measures cannot be taken, but armies of storks, thousands strong and looking like sheets of snow, are cooperating with the authorities in destroying the swarms.

Yesterday's Kantara express was held up for over an hour by coagulated masses of locusts.

## S. AFRICA AND TRADE PREFERENCE

### FATE OF GERMAN TREATY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAPE TOWN, APRIL 10

General Smuts initiated a discussion in the House of Assembly to-day on foreign affairs, congratulating General Hertzog on his intention to go to Geneva for the meeting of the League of Nations. General Hertzog spoke at length in reply, using the friendliest language towards Great Britain. He paid a special tribute to the invaluable help to the South African Government of the British Consular Service.

Mr. Havenga (Minister of Finance) subsequently referred to preference, saying South Africa would maintain the *quid pro quo* principle. But if the opportunity should arise for extending preferences to Great Britain on a reciprocal basis he gave the House the definite assurance that the German treaty would not be allowed to stand in the way. This, with the rumoured conclusion of a treaty with France by South Africa on the basis of France getting the most-favoured-foreign-nation treatment—there is a strong rumour that the treaty is practically concluded on that basis—appears to point to the intention of the South African Government to denounce the German treaty at the earliest permissible moment.

## AUSTRALIAN OVERSEA TRANSPORT

### BILL TO ENABLE FREIGHT-FIXING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, APRIL 10

In the House of Representatives to-day Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, introduced a Bill amending the Industries Preservation Act to enable an agreement between the oversea shipping companies and Australian producers and exporters for regulating cargoes and fixing freights, in accordance with the recommendation of the London shipping representatives who visited Australia in 1928. At present such an agreement is illegal.

Mr. Scullin said that under the agreement freights would not be increased for the next 12 months, after which the arrangement would continue for a further 12 months unless three months' notice of termination was given by either party. The parties to the agreement were the 22 oversea shipping lines known as the Shipping Conference and the Australian Overseas Transport Association, comprising representatives of Australian exporters and Australian representatives of oversea shipping companies. The association had been formed at the request of Mr. Bruce, the late Prime Minister, in consequence of threats of increased freights, and on investigation had found that freight increases could be prevented by closer cooperation between shippers and shipowners. Provision for fixed rates for certain important primary products would be incorporated in the agreement at the request of the Government. Control of shipping tonnage would rest with the Overseas Transport Association, which would ensure that there would not be overlapping.

Mr. Latham, Leader of the Opposition, supported the Bill, which, he said, was a step towards the rationalization of shipping aimed at by the late Government.

The Bill passed all stages in the House and in the Senate.

## THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN NEGOTIATIONS

Plenary meetings of the British and Egyptian delegates were held at 10.30 a.m. and again at 5 p.m. yesterday at the Foreign Office. The delegates will meet at 10.30 a.m. to-day.

# Telegrams in Brief

A French firm has obtained a contract to build a suspension bridge over the River Sava between BELGRADE and Zimun. It will be about 1,500ft. long and 60ft. broad.

The Bill for the ratification of The Hague Agreements and the Young Plan, which had already been passed by the BELGIAN Senate, was passed by the Chamber yesterday by 143 votes to one, with nine abstentions.

As the Indian landing grounds will be ready by October 1, permission has been granted for their use from that date by the aeroplanes from Holland to the DUTCH EAST INDIES. Fortnightly flights will be undertaken.

It is announced that the new wireless telephone service between CANBERRA and LONDON will be opened on April 29 by a conversation between Mr. Scullin, the Australian Prime Minister, and Mr. MacDonald.—*Reuter.*

At the Palace of Capodimonte, NAPLES, yesterday, the birth of the Duke of Apulia's daughter was registered in the special register for princes of the blood royal. The child has been named Margherita Isabella Elena Maria Emanuela Gennaro.

It is expected that during his visit to ROME Count Bethlen, the Hungarian Prime Minister, will discuss with Signor Mussolini the Eastern European Reparations problem and the Italian scheme of constituting a free port in the Fiume district.

The Duke of Spoleto and his mother, the Duchess of Aosta, are staying at the Royal Palace, MADRID, as guests of the King and Queen of Spain. The Duke will lecture to-day under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society on his expedition to the Karakorum.

It is officially announced that the King has approved the appointment of Mr. Hugh Rahere Panckridge, Standing Counsel, High Court of Judicature, CALCUTTA, to be a Puisne Judge of that Court in the vacancy caused by the appointment of Mr. Justice Arthur Page to be Chief Justice of the Rangoon High Court.

## FRENCH DEFENCES

### THE FRONTIER FORTIFICATIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, APRIL 10

M. Maginot, Minister of War, yesterday informed the Army Committee that, as the result of the postponement of compulsory service to 21 years of age, the deficiency in the number of effectives would amount to 24,000 in 1932. The Committee agreed not to take into consideration any proposal that might result in a further decrease of effectives.

The Minister also stated that the work of fortifying the frontiers was now making satisfactory progress, the deficiency of labour having been met by the employment of foreigners. He estimated that by the end of the present year the first line of defence would have been completed according to plan. Work on the northern section would be begun before the end of the year. A beginning had already been made with the Alpine section which was to safeguard communications with the fortified area of Nice. He assured the Committee that the defensive organization of the frontiers would have been completed by 1934.

## ITALIAN AIRCRAFT FOR BULGARIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SOFIA, APRIL 10

It is announced that the Italian firm of Caproni has acquired a large aeroplane factory installed in the last few years in the town of Kazanlik by a Czechoslovak aviation firm. The incidental concession for the exclusive supply of aeroplanes to the Bulgarian State has also passed to the Italian firm. The event marks a notable advance in Italian economic penetration of Bulgaria and is important in view of the possibilities of development at Kazanlik.

Other Foreign News on following page


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# CONFERENCE ENDING

## A THREE-POWER PACT

## EUROPEAN PROBLEM UNSOLVED

## MR. MACDONALD'S STATEMENT

WESTMINSTER, THURSDAY

Late this evening the PRIME MINISTER epitomized the results of the Naval Conference in a brief statement to a full House.

An agreement, the exact terms of which were now being drafted, had been reached that morning between the United States, Japan, and Great Britain upon a naval programme covering all categories of ships. The precise figures closely followed those mentioned in the Anglo-American conversations of last September and October, and showed substantial reductions on existing armaments. They would be published in a White Paper.

During the negotiations many points, which had hitherto been obstacles to disarmament, had been cleared up, and France, Italy, and ourselves had agreed to include them in a document for general signature. The relations between the naval programmes of France and Italy had proved very intricate, and it had been decided to continue negotiations upon them between those two Powers and ourselves. These negotiations would be continued after the adjournment of the full Conference, which would take place after a plenary session to be held early next week.

The House, taking its cue from the Prime Minister's tone of sober satisfaction, cheered decorously but wholeheartedly.

MR. BALDWIN merely asked what procedure would be necessary in the various countries concerned for the carrying into effect of the definite Three-Power Pact; and reserved both criticism and comment for the debate which he anticipated on the White Paper.

SIR HERBERT SAMUEL more warmly congratulated the Prime Minister on the measure of success achieved, and expressed his appreciation of the difficulties which had prevented success from being even more complete.

The PRIME MINISTER, in a final word, explained that the draft pact would have to go before the Senate of the United States, and in this country would receive the signature of the Government, but would not become effective until ratified. In the interval between signature and ratification an opportunity for discussion would certainly arise. He could not for the moment say what was the constitutional procedure necessary in Japan.

## TERMS OF PROPOSED TREATY

### THREE SECTIONS

The Prime Minister's statement in the House of Commons last night marks the beginning of the end of the Five-Power Naval Conference. By yesterday morning it was generally agreed by all the delegations that there was no further hope of obtaining a complete Five-Power treaty covering all the matters which had been raised. At the same time it was felt that much valuable work had been accomplished on a variety of subjects, and that this should not be lost. The suggestion was accordingly put forward that the best way to preserve this work and bring the Conference to an end would be to draft a treaty in three parts, the first two of which could be signed by all the Powers and the third part by America, Great Britain, and Japan.

### CAPITAL SHIP "HOLIDAY"

The first part of such a treaty would be concerned with the agreement to postpone until after 1936 the replacement of capital ships as laid down by the Washington Treaty, and to accelerate the process of scrapping, the rules for which would be defined. The new definition of aircraft-carriers accepted by the First Committee on Wednesday, which brings within this category ships of less than 10,000 tons, would also be incorporated in the first part of the treaty, as well as the method of ascertaining the naval tonnage of the Powers, which is a compromise between the French desire for global tonnage and the British proposal for tonnage by categories. The agreed definition of special and exempt ships and the agreement reached on the unit size of submarines would also be incorporated. It will be seen that the most important part of this section of the treaty would be the "holiday" in capital shipbuilding and the acceleration of scrapping. The proposal has been that Great Britain should accelerate the scrapping of five capital ships, America of three, and Japan of one.

The second part of the treaty would include the new rules which have been adopted for the more humane use of the submarine in wartime, and which define the position of the merchant vessel in case of attack. This would also be signed by all the Powers.

### THREE-POWER AGREEMENT

The third section would incorporate an agreement for limitation of tonnage between Great Britain, the United States, and Japan, and this section of the treaty would be signed by the three Powers directly concerned. It is suggested, however, that this part might be made sufficiently elastic for France and Italy to subscribe to it at a later stage if they desire to do so.

As a result of the meeting of the delegations of these three Powers yesterday morning it was announced that all outstanding points had been adjusted and the way cleared for the signing of an agreement. A certain amount of discussion on the request made by Japan to retain certain ships for instructional purposes had been necessary. It was eventually agreed that she should be permitted to retain for these purposes three cruisers of the Kuma class (5,100 tons) after their normal life has expired, and also the capital ship which she is to scrap. The vessels will be allowed to retain their engines, but they must be demilitarized by the removal of all guns and other instruments of attack and defence, so that technically the capital ship will have been "scrapped." It is understood that for the moment the Japanese delegation has waived the question of transferring tonnage into the submarine class provided that no other Power is more powerful in submarines than herself.

Under the agreement now reached the approximate tonnage figures of the three Powers will be as follows:—

| — | BRITISH EMPIRE | AMERICA | JAPAN |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8in. gun cruisers | 146,800 | 180,000 | 108,400 |
| 6in. gun cruisers | 192,200 | 143,500 | 100,450 |
| Destroyers .. | 150,000 | 150,000 | 105,500 |
| Submarines .. | 52,700 | 52,700 | 52,700 |
| Total .. | 541,700 | 526,200 | 367,050 |

### A BUSY DAY

Yesterday was the busiest day in the history of the Conference. The activities of the delegates may be indicated by the following time-table:—

10 a.m.—Meeting between the Prime Minister and Mr. Stimson.

10.30.—Meeting of the American, British, and Japanese delegations.

11.30.—Meeting of the British and French delegations.

1 p.m.—Visit of Mr. Stimson and Mr. Dwight Morrow to M. Briand.

3.—Meeting between Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Henderson and the Italian Ambassador and Signor Rosso.

3.—Meeting of American, British, and Japanese naval advisers.

4.—Meeting of the British Commonwealth delegation.

6.30.—Meeting between British, French, and Italian delegations.

9.15.—Mr. MacDonald's statement in the House of Commons.

The meeting between the British and French delegations in the morning lasted for about half an hour, and it was then adjourned until 6.30 "in order to allow conversations with the Italian delegation to be carried on during the afternoon." Signor Grandi had not recovered from his indisposition, and M. Briand accordingly called on him at his hotel, while the Italian Ambassador and Signor Rosso saw Mr. MacDonald. When the meeting between the British and French delegations was resumed in the evening, the Italian delegation was also present, and after a meeting which lasted only 20 minutes it was officially reported that "the present state of negotiations was considered with a view to a report to the heads of delegations on Friday morning." It was obvious at this meeting that an agreement on outstanding points between France and Italy was impossible at this stage, and it was then decided to proceed without further delay to the signature of the Three-Power Treaty and to insert it in the framework of a Five-Power Treaty.

### THE NEXT STEPS

The heads of delegations are meeting this morning to make arrangements for the drafting of the treaty. The First Committee will meet at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon to complete the consideration of any subjects that may be outstanding on which there is prospect of agreement, and a plenary session will be held early next week—on either Monday or Tuesday—in order that the work of the Conference may be wound up before Easter.

Technically the Conference will stand adjourned for an indefinite period; but in fact it will not reassemble in its present form even if an agreement is reached at a later date between France and Italy. The conversations which are to be carried on between the three European Powers will be conducted through the normal diplomatic channels, and it is not suggested that the American or the Japanese delegation should be asked to go to the trouble of returning to this country again for a further meeting. It is felt that at any adjourned meeting America and Japan might be represented by their Ambassadors.

It was stated last night that in any discussions which may now take place the formula which has been under consideration as a means of meeting the French demand for security without increasing the military commitments of this country will not be brought forward again. The formula was intended to be a contribution towards the efforts which were being made to remove the deadlock between France and Italy and its acceptance would have been conditional upon agreements on the other issues involved—the French tonnage figures and the Italian claim to parity with France. As it did not achieve this aim it has now been withdrawn and nobody is committed by it.

## AUSTRALIAN POLICY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, APRIL 10

Mr. Scullin, the Commonwealth Prime Minister, replying in the House of Representatives to-day to Mr. Latham, Leader of the Opposition, said that Mr. Fenton, Australian delegate to the Naval Conference, had advised the Ministry that he had refused to commit Australia to interfere in European affairs, the proper place for the discussion of which was at the League of Nations. He was strongly supporting a reduction of armaments, but he was not prepared to enter into agreements that would bring the Commonwealth into the internal troubles of Europe.

## OPINION IN THE HOUSE

### A LABOUR CRITICISM

Our Parliamentary Correspondent writes:—

The general tendency among members of the House of Commons last night was to suspend judgment upon the agreement until there has been a chance to examine the White Paper which the Prime Minister has promised to issue. Members are anxious to see what exactly is contained in the proposed treaty, apart from the agreement between America, Great Britain, and Japan. If members desire to discuss it there will be an opportunity on Thursday, when the motion for the Easter adjournment is to be taken.

The agreement has, at any rate, one bitter critic in the Labour Party. Mr. Kenworthy declared last night that the result of the Conference had been to accelerate the scrapping of old battleships, but the great battleship fleets, which cost the country some £70,000,000 a year in maintenance, were to be maintained. He added that the only Five-Power agreement that has been reached was on the rules governing the attack by submarines of peaceful merchantmen on the trade routes. The one bright spot was that we did not need to start building new battleships.

## LORD BIRKENHEAD

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BIARRITZ, APRIL 10

Lord Birkenhead's condition continues to improve.

## ECONOMIC ADVISORY COUNCIL

A meeting of the Economic Advisory Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street. There were present:—

Mr. J. H. Thomas, Mr. W. Graham, Mr. Noel Buxton, Miss Bondfield, Sir Arthur Balfour, Mr. E. Bevin, Mr. W. R. Blair, Sir John Cadman, Mr. G. D. H. Cole, Mr. E. Debenham, Sir Andrew Duncan, Sir Daniel Hall, Sir William Hardy, Mr. J. M. Keynes, Sir Alfred Lewis, Sir William McLintock, Sir Josiah Stamp, and Mr. R. H. Tawney.

# MINERS' HOURS

## "SPREAD-OVER" PLAN REJECTED

### DECISION OF THE FEDERATION

(From Our Labour Correspondent)

The executive committee of the Miners' Federation has rejected the proposal of an optional "spread-over" of working hours in mines. The Coal Mines Bill prescribes a 7½-hour working day. Counting six days to the week the Bill therefore permits of the working of 45 hours a week. It has been the general practice to work either a short shift every Saturday or to make alternate Saturdays holidays, and the owners have suggested that, in order to facilitate the continuation of these customs, it should be permissible for the owners and the miners in any district to agree to the working of longer time on five days of the week—but not more than eight hours on any day—provided that the total of the week's working hours does not exceed 45. Another reason for such a "spread-over" of working time is that it would permit of more economical production and so make it easier to reduce the hours of work without also reducing wages in the areas that now have an eight-hour day.

To these representations the miners' executive have turned a deaf ear. They have been influenced largely by the fact that the "spread-over" method of calculating working time would have the effect of continuing an eight-hour working day on five days of the week. They recall the election demands of the federation, the pledges of the Labour Party, and the deep commitment of the Labour members of mining constituencies on the subject of reducing the hours of work. At the urgent request of the Government the federation agreed to postpone half its demand and to be content with a 7½-hours day instead of a 7-hours day between now and next year when the Eight Hours Act expires. As a consequence there will not be a reduction of the hours of work in Yorkshire and some of the Midland coalfields. If, in addition, there were to be a general "spread-over" of 45 hours of work the result would be, the leaders say, that half the miners in the country would have no reduction of hours at all, because they already work a short shift on Saturday or have alternate Saturdays free.

### EFFECT OF "SPREAD-OVER"

Regarding the effect of the "spread-over" system in this way the miners' executive are not prepared to put forward a recommendation which would mean in fact, if not on paper, that the hours of work would be unchanged in half the mines of the country. In reaching their decision they were uninfluenced by the consideration that the "spread-over" system was meant to be optional and to ease the situation in those very areas where it could be introduced along with a reduction of hours. The miners' leaders evidently distrust their ability to resist the proposal in areas where they are convinced it would be unwelcome. For the continuation of the existing Saturday arrangements they are trusting on the one hand to the unwillingness of the mine-owners to make a change, and on the other hand to the success of the marketing schemes in providing a safeguard to wages.

The following official statement of the result of the meeting was made by the secretary, Mr. A. J. Cook:—

A report was given by the officials of a deputation which waited on the Government in regard to rumours of delaying and postponing the Coal Bill. The Government representatives informed the miners' representatives that they intended to carry through the Bill without any alterations and with all necessary speed, and that there would be no changes without consulting the federation.

A report was also given of a meeting between the federation officials and the officials of the Mining Association. It was reported that the coalowners desired the Miners' Federation to consider proposals for a "spread-over" of a maximum of either 45 hours in one week, or 90 hours in a fortnight, provided that the daily average would not be more than 7½ hours a day. The spread-over would mean that the district representatives of the miners and the owners' representatives would first of all arrive at an agreement in regard to hours and the operation of the spread-over. As soon as such an agreement was arrived at, they would make representations to the Board of Trade for these hours to be operated, which would mean a clause in the Bill to that effect and power being given to any district to operate a spread-over to a maximum of 45 hours a week, or 90 hours a fortnight.

The federation officials reported that they asked the coalowners' representatives if they were prepared also to consider a guaranteed week, or a weekly wage, but they definitely replied in the negative.

### "A NEGATION OF POLICY"

The proposals were fully examined by the executive and the committee came to the conclusion that they would mean in practice a negation of the Federation's policy and demand for a shorter working day. The executive considered that the application of a "spreadover" of 45 hours a week would mean that more than half of the mineworkers would have no reduction of hours at all. In view of the effect of the proposals, and the miners' demand for a shorter working day, and of the fact that one-third of the coalfields are at present working a 7½-hour day, with a short Saturday, the committee decided unanimously to reject the coalowners' proposals and to demand that the Coal Bill as it now stands should become the law of the land.

Although arriving at this decision, the committee feel there may be questions of great importance to owners and workmen which could be profitably considered and discussed on a national basis when the Bill becomes law. The Federation committee therefore is quite willing to meet the owners nationally after the present Bill has become an Act of Parliament to discuss the future working of the proposals.

On behalf of the committee, I am asked to state emphatically that the Coal Bill, as it stands, is the minimum that we have the right to demand and are prepared to accept. We shall unanimously oppose any interference with the shorter working day and any reduction of wages, and shall expect, when the Coal Bill is in operation, that the same increases to piece-workers will be paid in other districts as are now being paid in Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and Notts, and other districts where the 7½-hour day and the shorter working Saturday is in existence. This is the unanimous opinion of all the miners' M.P.s and the Federation executive. We hope that agreements will be arrived at on these lines without any stoppages in the coalfield.

The committee decided further that, as soon as the Coal Bill has become law, a national conference of the Federation shall be called to decide the policy of the Federation in negotiating future agreements for all districts.

Mr. Cook also announced that a report had been received from the Government Disarmament Committee that is dealing with displacement of men and the utilization of oil instead of coal for the Navy. It was decided that the president, Mr. T. Richards, and the secretary should represent the Federation on this Committee.

## COMMUNISTS AND MINERS' OFFICIALS

Our Cardiff Correspondent telegraphs:—

Owing to Communist activity and an attack upon the chief officials, the committee of officials of the Wyndham Lodge (Ogmore Vale) of the South Wales Miners' Federation have decided to tender their resignations *en masse* to a meeting of men on Sunday. The colliery employs 1,000 men. This is the first case of its kind in the South Wales coalfield.

# MR. GANDHI TIRED

## PLANS CHANGED

## POLICE RAID IN BOMBAY

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, APRIL 10

Mr. Gandhi did not move from his headquarters to-day. For the first time since he began his long march from Ahmedabad, just a month ago, he confessed to feeling the strain, and, instead of proceeding on his "whirlwind campaign," he rested in a bungalow. Disappointed crowds waiting at the village of Karadi, four miles from the coast, were officially informed that Mr. Gandhi was indisposed, and they sought consolation in collecting salt on their own account.

It is small wonder that Mr. Gandhi is in need of rest. Political considerations apart, a march of 200 miles at a time when the hot weather is having a preliminary canter is a severe test for the physique of a man well into the sixties, especially when attended by the continual excitement of the present campaign. Moreover, I have seen for myself Mr. Gandhi suffering from that dangerous state of nerves when a man cannot bear inaction for a moment. At the end of his march he refuses to rest. He gives interviews to visitors, dictates articles for *Young India*, or calls in his lieutenants for a consultation. And all the time his interminable spinning-wheel goes round and round.

### A CORRECTED SPEECH

The Mahatma took advantage of the enforced lull in his campaign to-day to issue a truly astonishing refutation of the speech at the village of Aat on Tuesday. Mr. Gandhi now complains plaintively that the Press did not appreciate the true spirit of the speech. When he exhorted his volunteers to "resist the confiscation of salt from your grip, even if blood is spilt," he did not convey that resistance meant violence, or even retaliation. He advised his followers to hang on to their salt as long as possible, "even if blood is drawn while the police are assaulting their defenceless victims." But that was all. As to the provocative statement that police insults to women would inflame the whole of India, Mr. Gandhi propounded the ingenious theory that there were various degrees of inflammation. The country, he said, would be inflamed, but not necessarily inflamed to acts of violence. That was the kind of inflammation he referred to. "There is no departure from my creed of non-violence," Mr. Gandhi concluded. "The greater the barbarity of the Government—and I regard this snatching of salt from civil resisters as a piece of barbarity—the greater will be my call for self-suffering."

It is scarcely necessary to comment upon this attempt to explain away a speech the report of which is substantially the same in several newspapers and from several agencies. Mr. Gandhi's complaint that the unfortunate reporters were unable to translate the spiritual meaning behind his speech is merely a convenient formula which he has used on other occasions when he found the written record of his spoken word an embarrassment. Mr. Gandhi knows the English language far too well to say black when the spiritual meaning is white. Later in the day Mr. Gandhi announced that he had formed no plans for his movements after the end of "National Week"—on Sunday—adding vaguely that all depended on developments. He proposes, however, to visit Bombay at an early date.

The really important point in to-day's news lies, not so much in the text of Mr. Gandhi's statement, which may be taken exactly at its face value, but in the fact that it is definitely the first backward step he has made since leaving his *Ashram* [seminary]. For the last four weeks he has been becoming more extreme, both in word and in deed, every day. Even his own followers gasped when they heard the Aat speech. Now, for the first time, he has retired, and if his retirement is so clumsily executed as to be unworthy of the subtle strategist that he is it is none the less significant on that account.

### SPREAD OF AGITATION

One thing is clear. Whatever the result of the movement may be so far as it concerns Mr. Gandhi himself, it is spreading across India with a rapidity that is disturbing, to say the very least. Within the last 24 hours there have been arrests, or other incidents directly arising from the illegal collection or manufacture of salt, not only in a dozen places in the Bombay Presidency, but—to take a few examples at random—at Cawnpore, in the Central Provinces; at Lahore, in the Punjab; at Patna, in Bihar and Orissa; at Beawar, in Central India; at Chingleput, in Madras; and, finally, at New Delhi itself.

Volunteers inland are having sea-water brought up from the coast for boiling, and are even experimenting with chemicals, so as to be in the movement. Salt "deposits" which are in a suspiciously advanced stage, and which are more easily explainable by the local Congress committees than by geologists, have been suddenly discovered hundreds of miles from the sea.

It is scarcely necessary to remind readers that, widespread as the movement has become at the moment, it is entirely confined to the Hindu community. There is not the slightest sign of interest from the Moslems or the Sikhs. The Sikhs, not unnaturally, are resentful at Mr. Gandhi's evasive reply to Kharak Singh's ultimatum on the subject of the national flag. Mr. Gandhi has passed the responsibility on to the All-India Congress Committee, stating ingenuously that "some people" might object to the yellow of the Sikhs being shown separately alongside the red of the Hindus and the green of the Moslems.

The police raided Congress Hall here to-night. The vice-president of the Bombay Youth League and the secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee were arrested after a short clash between police and volunteers.

Other Indian news on preceding page.

## NATIONAL MARK BEEF SCHEME

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Secretary of State for Scotland have jointly appointed a Committee to review the progress made by the English and Scottish schemes for grading and marking beef according to the regulations made under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1928, and to make recommendations in relation to the future extension and administration of these schemes. The Committee is composed of Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck (chairman), Mr. George Dallas, M.P., and Sir Archibald Sinclair, M.P. Communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Committee, Mr. J. H. Gorvin, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, 10, Whitehall-place, London, S.W.1.

# HADRIAN'S WALL

## QUARRY THREAT TO COUNTRYSIDE

### STRONG PROTEST BY ANTIQUARIES

Hadrian's Wall, which in ancient days withstood the inroads of barbarism and for centuries has offered a stout resistance to time and weather, is now threatened with violence in a new form. It is proposed to carry out extensive quarrying operations in the soil on which it stands. A company is, it is understood, to be formed for this purpose, and work over a very large area is proposed. While a threat to such a monument as Hadrian's Wall is a matter for national rather than local concern, the first protest that it has provoked comes suitably enough from the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. This body has passed a resolution in the following terms:—

"The council of the Society of Antiquaries, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, learn with much concern that a company is being promoted to quarry the whinsill dyke in the neighbourhood of Shields-on-the-Wall, Pele Crag, and Housesteads, in Northumberland, including five miles of the finest stretch of the Wall, and also of the most characteristic Wall scenery. The company propose to start quarrying at the rate of 200,000 tons a year. It is difficult to estimate the surface area that will be affected by this quarrying, but it is estimated that 100,000,000 tons of whinstone will eventually be available within the area over which the company has secured control. If this, or any appreciable part of it, is quarried away the landscape will be transformed and the meaning of the Wall will be obscured, for the remains of the Wall will be left on the edge of high cliffs, quite inaccessible from the south and standing out against the skyline as a monument to this generation's vandalism.

"Much of the Wall is already destroyed, but this section includes the finest remaining stretch. This and the wild country to the north of it should be acquired by the State and maintained by H.M. Office of Works, and the amenities of the district might be preserved by making it a national park. Although the Wall is scheduled as an ancient monument, it appears that the present Ancient Monuments Protection Acts are insufficient to protect it from such attack. If so, the State should take legislative action.

"It is urged in defence of the promoters of the company that the work will provide much employment and circulate money in a time of financial depression. Would the advantages thus obtained be so great as to justify the State in abandoning to the mercy of quarrymen its most notable monument of Roman Britain? The clash of two interests—historical and economic—is admitted. But there are some things too dear to be weighed against cash, and of all the monuments in Britain this is of premier importance not only to the student of Roman history, but also to all of us who inhabit this land which once formed part of the Roman Empire."

### A HUGE ESTIMATE

Inquiries into the scheme show that it is claimed for the whinsill dyke between Shields-on-the-Wall and Housesteads that it contains road-making materials of the very finest quality. Elaborate plans for the actual quarrying of it have been drawn up. Arrangements have been made also for cable transport to a point near Haltwhistle Station and for quay accommodation at Gateshead for unloading bitumen from abroad, and for the export of the prepared material. It is estimated by Mr. F. Wake, the promoter of the scheme, that the amount of whinstone in the area acquired may be reckoned at 1,000,000,000 tons; and he is reported to have a concession for working it for 21 years with the option of an extension of a further like period. The proposal is to proceed at the rate of 200 working days a year, getting 1,000 tons a day, or 200,000 a year; and it is estimated that about one-quarter of an acre yearly will be the area quarried. At this rate, in the 42 years, 10½ acres only would have been worked.

On the other hand, it has also been estimated that this area of one-quarter of an acre would be 400ft. deep, and that there may be many points in the five-mile stretch where that depth will be reached; but the average depth, it is claimed, will probably be very much less, so that the statement that in 42 years' work 10½ acres would be worked over by the quarrymen may be misleading. Again, if the material has its reputed value, there seems to be little reason why the demand for it should not so increase that workings would be begun in many places on the dyke.

The projected quarrying would be attended by the erection of high steel buildings for receiving and grading the stone, and they would be covered with galvanized sheeting. The process of grading, being noisy, would do much to disturb the peace of the countryside; while the buildings themselves would inevitably disfigure the landscape. It appears that if the project were pushed to its natural conclusion a long stretch of the most beautiful and characteristic scenery through which the Wall and Vallum run, together with the fort at Housesteads, the Borcovicus of Roman times, lately presented by Mr. J. M. Clayton to the National Trust, would be threatened with obliteration. The slopes leading up to the Wall would be marked by quarries, while the Wall itself, as the resolution shows, would be left on the summit of steep cliffs, a meaningless object, inaccessible from the south, and having no relation to the formation of the country which influenced those who chose the site on which it was built.

Hadrian's Wall was scheduled as a national monument in 1928. Much success has lately attended the excavations which have been carried on in the neighbourhood of Newcastle and Wallsend with a view to uncovering the east end of it. Housesteads was systematically excavated in 1822 and 1898.

A picture of the Wall will be found on page 18.

## BOAT-RACE BROADCAST

The B.B.C. announces that a running commentary on the Oxford and Cambridge Boat-race will be broadcast from all stations, including the experimental short-wave transmitter, GSSW, to-morrow, between 12.20 and 1 p.m. The commentators will be Mr. G. O. Nickalls, the Oxford Blue, and Mr. J. C. Squire, who will speak into microphones in the bows of the launch Magician, which will follow the crews. Their narrative will be transmitted from the launch and received at two temporary receiving stations on the shore, whence it will be relayed by telephone line to Savoy Hill.

## COPYRIGHT IN IRISH FREE STATE

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council gave judgment yesterday in a dispute over copyright which arose in the Irish Free State. The appellants, the Performing Right Society, Limited, had been granted an injunction restraining the Bray Urban District Council from the alleged infringement of their copyright by performing in public the musical works *Venus on Earth* and *Lilac Time*. The Supreme Court of the Irish Free State reversed that decision.

The judgment is reported on page 5.

## COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages:—

Brompton and Kensington Electricity.
Chelsea Electricity Supply.
Garrard Engineering and Manufacturing.
Indestructible Paint and Standard Varnish.
Nundydroog Mines.
Schweppes, Limited.
Joseph Travers and Sons.
Trust and Agency Co. of Australasia.

## CALCUTTA SWEEPSTAKE

Mr. Clynes specifically declared yesterday in the House of Commons that purchase of tickets in the Calcutta Derby Sweepstake by members of the British public was illegal, but did not state what action would be taken to prevent it.

# CHARING CROSS BRIDGE

## STATION SITE NOT APPROVED

The riverside site favoured by the promoters of the London County Council (Charing Cross Bridge) Bill for the proposed new terminal station of the Southern Railway has failed to secure approval from the Private Bill Committee of the House of Commons which has had the measure under consideration since March 25. In announcing the decision of the committee yesterday, Sir Henry Cautley, its chairman, said that the station should be built upon a site which would leave that important riverside area open for better development in the future.

The committee adjourned until May 6, to allow that part of the scheme to which it takes exception to be reconsidered. Later in the day, Sir Percy Simmons, the chairman of the L.C.C. Improvements Committee, said that he hoped to arrange for a conference between the Ministry of Transport (which supports the Bill), the Southern Railway Company, and the L.C.C. at the beginning of next week, to consider the views expressed by Sir Henry Cautley.

A full report of the proceedings appears on page 9.

## KENYA SETTLERS' GRIEVANCES

### DEFINITION OF POLICY REQUIRED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAIROBI, APRIL 10

The Legislative Council to-day unanimously adopted a motion to the following effect:—

That in view of the increasing economic and political difficulties in which the Colony is becoming rapidly involved, the Council earnestly trusted that the Secretary of State would take the earliest possible opportunity to make a comprehensive statement as to the intention of the Imperial Government in respect both to the reorganization of the Governments of East Africa in general and of its future policy in regard to Kenya in particular.

Captain H. E. Schwartze, one of the elected members, who moved the resolution, said he believed that the flow of capital to Kenya was being seriously retarded by the uncertainty existing. This was indicated in the recent land sales, where there were practically no bidders from outside the country. Other questions, such as research, tariffs, railway problems, and military reorganization, were all affected by the indecision and the absence of a common East African action.

Referring to the importance of the appointment of a High Commissioner and the introduction of a policy of "trusting the man on the spot," Captain Schwartze said Kenya hoped that then there would be a cessation of Whitehall interference in local decisions. The position to-day in that respect was much less satisfactory than it was ten years ago. It was obvious that the confidence placed in the people of Kenya by the Colonial Office was becoming less every day. He instanced the Secretary of State's interference with the Budget vote for the Defence Force, the insistence of changes in the Native Lands Bill, and the delay in white settlement schemes, adding:—"Generally one is forced to the conclusion that the Governor of this Colony is being treated not as the chief lieutenant of the Imperial Government, but as a kind of glorified clerk whose duty it is to affix rubber stamps at the behest of the Colonial Office."

The Colonial Secretary announced that the Government wished to be associated with Captain Schwartze's motion that further delay was to be deprecated.

## DISPUTED IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

### MINISTER OF HEALTH'S ORDER HELD INVALID

A case involving an important point of constitutional law, and dealing with the powers of the Minister of Health under the Housing Act, 1925, was decided by the Court of Appeal yesterday. The point at issue was whether any order *bona fide* made by the Minister confirming a scheme put forward under the Act by a local authority for the improvement or reconstruction of an unhealthy area could be questioned in a Court of law. A Divisional Court of King's Bench, by a majority, had held that such an order could not be set aside, but the Court of Appeal have reversed that decision. Section 40 (5) of the Housing Act, 1925, provides that "the order of the Minister, when made, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act."

The scheme which gave rise to the litigation was the Liverpool (Queen Anne-street) Improvement Scheme, 1928. Mr. Abraham Yaffé, an owner of land in the prescribed area, sought to have the order of the Minister confirming the scheme quashed on a number of grounds.

Lord Justice Scrutton, in his judgment, said that the scheme did not comply with the provisions of the Housing Act, and that an order which went beyond the statutory conditions under which it alone could be made was not an order which, when made, could have statutory effect. He hoped that local authorities and the Ministry would note and comply with the views of the Courts as to the limitations of their powers under the existing Act, and that members of Parliament, Ministers, and Parliamentary draftsmen would consider whether that form of legislation was really satisfactory.

The case is reported on page 5.

## STATUE OF MARSHAL FOCH UNVEILED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, APRIL 10

M. Doumergue, the President of the Republic, unveiled a statue of Marshal Foch in the Salle Turenne of the Invalides to-day. The statue, which represents the Marshal on foot, is by M. Bourty. Mme. Foch and members of the Marshal's family were present at the unveiling, as well as General Gouraud, General Weygand, M. Maginot, Minister of War, and other members of the Government.

M. Doumergue also opened an exhibition of 2,000 models of artillery of various types, as used by the French up to the time of the Revolution.

## DUCHESS OF BEDFORD'S FLIGHT

The Duchess of Bedford left Lympne aerodrome early yesterday morning on a flight to Cape Town and back. She was accompanied by Captain Barnard, pilot, and Mr. Robert Little, who will act as second pilot. An attempt will be made to complete the double flight in 19 days, about 1,000 miles a day. Yesterday, after a halt at Le Bourget, the flight was continued to Oran (Algeria), which was reached in a little over 12 hours after leaving Lympne. From Oran the flight will be continued to Egypt.

## "THE TIMES"

In common with other London newspapers, *The Times* will not be published on Good Friday, April 18.

# SOVIET PEASANT POLICY

## REVERSAL PROPOSED

### THE SCARCITY OF FOOD

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, APRIL 10

A conference held in Moscow by the Commissariat of Agriculture of the U.S.S.R. to consider the progress of the sowing campaign has recommended the Government temporarily to reinstate the peasants recently dispossessed under the anti-*kulak* policy, especially in the Ukraine, the Northern Caucasus, and Transcaspia.

As the collectivization decree forbids collective farms to give up land once they have taken it, it would be difficult to restore to the peasants the land they formerly cultivated. The reinstated peasants must therefore be given other land, and the State must make individual cultivation possible by placing horses, implements, and seeds at the disposal of each peasant requiring them. The conference has also urged the Government to act quickly, as otherwise it will be late even for the late spring sowing.

Kalinin, senior Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R., in a speech to the plenary conference of the Leningrad soviet on the food supply problem, reproved citizens for "continually asking whether it is not yet possible to increase food rations, especially of milk for children and of meat for workmen." There was not, he continued, enough in the food shops for increased rations. Whence could they get the foodstuffs for increased rations? The cow would not give more milk; they must distribute more evenly, and what there was would suffice. However, although rations of other foodstuffs might fluctuate, bread rations would continue as at present, "because we have learnt to economize and expend grain sensibly."

Referring to the attitude of the capitalist world towards the U.S.S.R., Kalinin warned comrades against "the illusion that the capitalist world is getting used to the U.S.S.R., just as a man gradually gets used to a noisome disease." According to the official report, the assembly cheered Kalinin's curious comparison, as well as his final advice to "help yourselves by your own efforts, organizing better and working harder and more skilfully; otherwise food supplies cannot improve."

## ANGLO-SOVIET TRADE

### TREATY NEGOTIATIONS

At the Soviet Embassy last night a Press Association representative was informed that negotiations for a Trade Treaty between Great Britain and Soviet Russia were proceeding so satisfactorily that it was certain that complete agreement would be reached in a short time. An official of the Embassy stated that most of the terms of a draft treaty had been accepted by both sides, and that the remainder were still under discussion, and would probably be agreed upon in the next few weeks.

## BRIGANDAGE IN MEXICO

### AMERICAN PROSPECTOR RANSOMED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, APRIL 10

Mr. J. E. Bristow, the American oil prospector from Oklahoma City who was captured by Mexican bandits near Tepic, in the territory of Nayarit, a month ago, was released by them yesterday after his son Gordon had paid them a ransom variously reported as $1,500 [£300] and $15,000 [£3,000].

Mr. Bristow, an elderly man, was much worn by privation and by the apprehension that the bandits would make good their threat to kill him if the Federal troops sent out to capture them penetrated to their stronghold, the old crater of an extinct volcano. After the ransom money had been paid over to messengers from the bandit leader, Cruz Delgado, at the mountain village of Ahuacatlan, Mr. Bristow was brought from the crater by a circuitous route to evade the cordon of troops, and turned over to peons, who brought him to Ahuacatlan.

## ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

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| Prince Edward | RIO RITA | 8.15 |
| Prince of Wales | JOURNEY'S END | 8.30 |
| Princes | A WARM CORNER | 8.30 |
| Queen's | THE APPLE CART | 8.15 |
| Royalty | APPEARANCES | 8.30 |
| St. James's | MICHAEL AND MARY | 8.30 |
| St. Martin's | HONOURS EASY | 2.30 & 8.30 |
| Savoy | THE DAMASK ROSE | 8.15 |
| Shaftesbury | THE MIDDLE WATCH | 8.30 |
| The Old Vic | THE DARK LADY OF THE SONNETS | 7.30 |
| Wyndham's | ON THE SPOT | 8.30 |

**VARIETIES**

| | |
|---|---|
| Collseum | 2.15, 5.15, & 8.15 |
| Holborn Empire | 6.30 & 9 |
| Maskelyne's Theatre | 3 & 8 |
| Palladium | 6.30 & 9 |
| Victoria Palace | 6.15 & 8.30 |

**CONCERT**

| | |
|---|---|
| Wigmore Hall | MISS DAISY KENNEDY AND MR. ARTHUR DE GREEF 8.30 |

**EXHIBITIONS**

| | |
|---|---|
| Crystal Palace | 10 to 10 |
| Tussaud's | 10 to 10 |
| Zoological Gardens | 9 a.m. to sunset |

**PICTURE THEATRES**

| | |
|---|---|
| Alhambra | THE FLAME OF LOVE 12 to 11 |
| Astoria | HAPPY DAYS 12.45 to 11 |
|

THE TIMES

FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1930


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### Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind north-easterly, moderate ; mainly fair ; moderate or rather high temperature.

Further Outlook for the British Isles.—Mainly fair in most districts. (p. 16)

## TO-DAY'S NEWS

**HOME**

The Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons last night that an agreement on naval armaments between Great Britain, the United States, and Japan had been reached. The differences between the requirements of France and Italy had not been resolved, but agreements had been reached on various points and these would be brought together into one instrument to be signed by the five Powers. (p. 14)

The Miners' Federation Executive has rejected the owners' proposal of an optional "spread-over" of working hours in the mines. (p. 14)

The necessity for rigid economy was urged upon the Government in one of several resolutions passed at the annual meeting of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, which opened in London yesterday. Sir Walter Raine, who presided, referred to some of the causes of the increased unemployment in this country. (p. 16)

Mr. Gillett, Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade, speaking at a luncheon of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce yesterday, laid emphasis on the increasingly successful competition of the United States as an exporter to the British Dominions, and appealed for better British marketing abroad. (p. 16)

A resolution protesting against a proposal for extensive quarrying operations in the neighbourhood of Hadrian's Wall has been passed by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. (p. 14)

The divisional organizer of the Transport and General Workers' Union has sent a letter to the sugar beet factories in East Anglia raising the question of the importation of labour for the cultivation of sugar beet. (p. 8)

Arrangements for the Imperial Press Conference in London in June are announced by the Empire Press Union. (p. 10)

Very high prices were paid for old silver at Sotheby's yesterday, the total being £14,675. A James I. silver-gilt steeple cup, weighing 25oz., sold for £3,300 ; a sixteenth-century nautilus cup, £600; an Elizabethan beaker brought over £596; and a Charles II. porringer over £489. (p. 11)

Consideration of the London County Council (Charing Cross Bridge) Bill has been postponed until May 6 by the Private Bill Committee of the House of Commons, in order that the L.C.C. and the Southern Railway may find a site for the new station other than the Lion Brewery site proposed in the Bill. (p. 9)

**POLITICS**

In the House of Lords yesterday the Land Drainage Bill was read a second time after an explanation of its provisions by Lord De La Warr. The Army and Air Force (Annual) Bill was also read a second time. (p. 8)

In the House of Commons the Housing (Scotland) Bill, which deals with slums, was read a second time. At question time the Home Secretary made a statement on the Calcutta Sweepstakes to the effect that the buying of tickets in this country is illegal. Last evening the Prime Minister made a statement on the position of the Naval Conference. (p. 8)

**IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN**

Mr. Gandhi has changed his plans. Instead of beginning his "whirlwind campaign" yesterday, he rested, and our Special Correspondent says that he is feeling the strain of his activities. He announces his intention, however, of visiting Bombay at an early date. The Congress Hall in Bombay was raided by police last night and two officials were arrested. (p. 14)

A conference held by the Union Commissariat of Agriculture has recommended the Soviet Government to reinstate peasants dispossessed on the formation of the collective farms. (p. 14)

The Kenya Legislative Council, the Government assenting, has passed unanimously a resolution calling upon the Secretary of State to give at the earliest possible moment the decision of the Imperial authorities in respect to the administration of East Africa in general and Kenya in particular. (p. 14)

It is reported from Addis Ababa that the Abuna, head of the Abyssinian Church, and the bishops have recognized Ras Tafari as Emperor. It is expected that he will also be acknowledged by the great chiefs. (p. 13)

**LAW**

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

**SPORT**

The Pontefract and Fontwell Park Race Meetings were concluded yesterday. (p. 6)

In the Davis Cup Lawn Tennis Trial Games at Wimbledon yesterday H. W. Austin was beaten by H. G. N. Lee and J. C. Gregory beat J. S. Olliff. (p. 7)

**FINANCE AND COMMERCE**

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—Kreuger and Toll Report ; New Issue Successes; National Shipbuilders' Board; the Bank's Statement; Lower Electricity Costs and Charges; the Tea Restriction Plan; Australian Merchants' Dividend Announcement ; Accounts of The Marine Insurance Company ; and the Valuation of the University Life Assurance Society. (p. 22)

In Lombard-street money and discount rates were unaltered, the absence of a change in Bank rate having little effect. The New York exchange advanced to $4.86 9-16, and the French, German, Swiss, and Spanish rates were also higher. There was a slight decline in the Buenos Aires rate. Silver advanced ¼d. to 19 11-16d. per oz. (p. 23)

On the Stock Exchange yesterday British Funds eased after a firm opening and closed with little change on the day. Home Railway stocks also showed little movement. There was support for Swedish shares and Brewery shares. Borax Consolidated were weak. Chinese bonds were firm. (p. 22)

## CHARING CROSS

The decision of the Private Bill Committee of the House of Commons on the London County Council's Charing Cross Bill was announced yesterday by the Chairman, SIR HENRY CAUTLEY. Broadly speaking, the Bill consists of two parts, affecting respectively the two sides of the river. The Committee have accepted the first and rejected the second. They give their approval to the scheme on the north side of the river, with the reservation that in their opinion there is room for improvement at the bridgehead so far as the blank space left at Northumberland-avenue is concerned, and on condition that the London County and Westminster City Councils agree to the widening of St. Martin's-lane before the new bridge is opened. On the other hand they find that there are grave objections to the proposals made for the replanning of the area on the Lambeth side. Their reasons for taking this view are clearly and emphatically stated. "The Committee are agreed," said SIR HENRY CAUTLEY, "that the general blot on the "scheme—and they are not prepared to accept "it—is the putting of the railway station at "the bridgehead, causing one road to go over "the other in the way shown in the model, "which results in a number of tunnels and "blank walls." They are in the difficulty, he explained, that on this point—the question of the site chosen for the new railway station—they have only the evidence of the Southern Railway on which to form their opinion. The Southern Railway—who, as he remarked, are in effect the promoters of the scheme—would have preferred that Charing Cross Station should remain where it is. On the ground of national necessity they have agreed to its removal to the Surrey side of the river, "provided they "go to one particular site picked out "from the railway point of view"—the only one, in the opinion of the Committee, that has been considered. It is here that the Committee are unable to see eye to eye with the promoters. It seems to them that the choice of the Lion Brewery site, close to the river and the bridgehead, has been made in the interests of the Company and not of the public. The promoters have told them that any alteration in the scheme is impossible. That view the Committee, who have to exercise their best judgment on behalf of the public, do not feel that they can accept. "We think," said SIR HENRY CAUTLEY, "that something better can "be done."

What this "something better" is to be the Committee make no attempt to specify. That is not their business. It is left to the London County Council and to the Railway Company to consider whether they cannot meet the views expressed by the Committee and find some different site for the railway station which will leave this part of Lambeth better open for development. In order to give time for their joint deliberations the sittings of the Committee are to be suspended till May 6, and SIR PERCY SIMMONS has already announced that he hopes to arrange a meeting between representatives of the Council, the Company, and the Ministry of Transport at an early date next week. SIR HENRY CAUTLEY stated that they would be given the widest possible latitude for carrying out their discussions, and that the Committee would raise no objection to the erection of an . hotel, for example, on the Lion Brewery site. But they cannot believe that the Southern Railway, since they have to move from Charing Cross in any case, could refuse to agree to the placing of the new station in a different position from that which has been selected, if such a site could be found. That it can be found, and that it should be possible to overcome the engineering difficulties which have been urged as an argument against the suggestion of fixing it at some point farther back from the river, they are clearly convinced. During the twelve sittings of the inquiry they have listened to the evidence placed before them with close attention. They are satisfied that the three bridges—Westminster Bridge, the new Charing Cross Bridge, and Waterloo Bridge—as portrayed in the model, would be an immense improvement and would make the river worthy of the great city through which it runs. But the answers to the searching questions which they addressed to the various expert witnesses have led to the conclusion that, whatever else is done, the railway station itself must not be brought close up against the bridgehead.

There is no question that on this major point, and indeed in all their findings, they will be supported by a very large body of public opinion. The inquiry of the Committee has brought about a fuller understanding of the inevitable consequences of the scheme proposed in the Bill. Everything turns on the site of the new station. Placed where the Railway Company wish it to stand it would effectually prevent the proper expansion of Central London. It would block the finest site in the Capital with a solid mass of railway buildings, covering several acres of ground of potentially high rateable value, and would turn much of the area between the approach to the bridge on the Surrey side and Waterloo-road into a network of tortuous roads, high embankments, blank walls, and cavernous street tunnels. Incidentally the shopkeepers in the glorified arcades, which exist at present only in the mind of SIR EDWIN LUTYENS, would be hard put to it to entice and to please their customers, deafened by the continual roar of heavy trains running backwards and forwards on the wide permanent way overhead. SIR LYNDEN MACASSEY said yesterday that the farther back from the river front you put the station the more you increase the inconvenience to passengers. But, as SIR HENRY CAUTLEY pointed out, passengers must suffer sometimes, and the greater good of London is to keep open all possibilities for development on this side of the river. It is now the task of the Council and of the Railway Company to hit upon as fair a compromise as can be devised without interfering with that primary and all-important object. They have still the opportunity of going down to posterity as the originators of the greatest town-planning improvement that London has ever known.

### A Protest from Northumberland

Vandalism after vandalism ! Public opinion would not allow Syon Park to be turned into a sewage farm and at great trouble rescued the environments of Stonehenge ; these are recent instances. What will it now say of the proposal to ruin one of the finest stretches of the Roman Wall in Northumberland by quarrying ? Particulars of the scheme are given in another column this morning, together with the protest of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle—the first in all probability of many. There seems to be no doubt that the quarrying is to be on a vast scale—the tonnage contemplated is enormous—and that it will have the effect, not of physically destroying, but of completely stultifying a stretch of our noblest Roman monument by fundamentally altering the landscape at a point where for geographical reasons it has hitherto been least exposed to depredation. The Wall in that part will be left hanging "on the "edge of a high cliff quite inaccessible from the "south," and so deprived of all its meaning. It may have been assumed that by being scheduled as an Ancient Monument the Wall was safe for ever ; but it now seems that it is safe only in the narrowest sense, and the Newcastle Antiquaries urge that the land which forms its setting should be acquired and put under Government control. At any rate a lamentable gap in the effectiveness of the Ancient Monuments Protection Acts cries out for rectification. A scheduled monument ought to be as safe from disfiguring enterprise in its immediate neighbourhood as from demolition. The Wall, much as it has suffered during the centuries, is our one really magnificent Roman relic, and should be as sacred to us as Roman relics are to the Italians in Italy and to the French in North Africa.

### The Art of Governing Samoans

The difficulties of the New Zealand Government in Samoa have grown markedly less in the last few weeks. In December there was a serious riot, in which one policeman and nine Samoans lost their lives, on the occasion of the return from deportation of one of the white leaders of the Mau who had been involved in the first outbreak in 1927. After the riot the New Zealand Government acted with decision; a cruiser was sent; the training of a special military police force was put in hand; and the Mau was proclaimed a seditious organization and driven to surrender after some weeks of wandering in the bush. But these measures were followed by gentle words and an invitation to the Samoan chiefs to confer, and during March a good deal of progress was made towards re-establishing good relations. As the impressions published yesterday from the pen of a Rhodes Travelling Fellow suggest, there has always been a lighter, often a fantastic, side to the campaign against the New Zealand administration, which has redeemed episodes that read over-heavily in print. The Administrator and the Samoans are now pledged to make a new start together, frankly changing those arrangements—in particular the constitution of the advisory Parliament, or Fono of Faipules—which have worked badly in the past. The trouble has been primarily a conflict of temperaments. In the early days of the Mandate the New Zealand administration made powerful enemies among the copra merchants by raising the price paid to the native producers. But those enemies would not have achieved their success if there had not been a good deal that was uncongenial to the Samoans in the methods and manners of their new rulers. A recent Commission from New Zealand has criticized in outspoken terms the manner in which Government appointments in Samoa were filled in the early days of the Mandate. The concrete results—in the way of health improvement, for instance—that won for New Zealand special compliments from the Mandates Commission, had their unfortunate side when zeal for measurable triumphs led to haste and impatience with cherished and traditional Samoan ways. Samoans are not alone in being temperamental in the presence of social reformers bent on their improvement, but their recalcitrance has been an irritating mystery to many New Zealanders conscious that their country is endeavouring, at considerable expense, to establish a high tradition of disinterested rule. There is special significance in the expressed opinion of SIR APIRANA NGATA, the Maori statesman, that, if only the dignity of both parties can be saved, all should yet be well. It was probably the successful avoidance of any Maori problem in New Zealand that made the administration overconfident about Samoa, and certainly too little attention seems to have been paid to the punctilios which the Samoans, separated from the Maoris for a thousand years, have developed and cherish, for their sunny good nature is combined with a deep pride. In short, successful rule in Samoa is chiefly a matter of touch. Nature has done so much for the Samoans that there is no need of the regimentation that less fortunate peoples must endure, and the martinet is as much out of place as the central heater.

If lovers of round statements can say that the rule of New Zealand has been the right thing being done in the wrong way, they can also say that American Samoa shows the wrong thing being done in the right way. Theoretically direct rule by the American Navy sounds unpromising. It might have been expected to lead to all sorts of trouble analogous to the troubles that have so commonly followed the appearance of American Marines as the Government in various parts of the Caribbean. As a matter of fact, as this morning's article bears further witness, things have gone remarkably well in American Samoa, and it is probable that more elaborate and orthodox constitutional arrangements would have produced less happy results by creating a number of new relationships each with its possibilities for the taking of umbrage and the giving of offence. If New Zealand may hope to be emerging from her troubles in Samoa, America has still to steer clear of the danger of creating gratuitous troubles for herself. The tide is set strongly in the United States to-day in the direction of organizing everything as thoroughly and scientifically as possible, and Samoa could not expect to escape indefinitely. The fields of political theory and of applied sociology have been cultivated of recent years, eagerly and laboriously, by innumerable American Professors with a deferred taste for public life and recollections of the career of WOODROW WILSON; and the range and number of what are called Governmental sciences have been eagerly extended by many zealous pioneers and by not a few pretenders and charlatans. There are plenty of theorists, longing to play with Samoa, from whom the strong arm of the United States Navy has so far protected the islanders. Congress has now appointed a Committee, headed by two distinguished Senators, to look into the constitutional anomaly of Samoa and to strive to better what is already well. But common-sense is not likely drastically to alter, for no compelling reason, arrangements which seem to suit a people at once so delightful and so incalculable.

### More Commercial Intelligence

At their luncheon yesterday MR. GILLETT, the Minister in charge of the Department of Overseas Trade, gave the members of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, who are holding their annual meetings, some further particulars of the reorganization of part of the work of his department which had been announced on Wednesday. There will be general approval of the object in view—that is, a closer and more practical cooperation between the officers in charge of the Government's commercial intelligence service and the business community. MR. GILLETT has sought to achieve this object by the creation of a new Council, composed partly of Civil servants and partly of business men, whose twofold work will consist, first in finding out from the business world exactly what information is needed, and secondly in using the machinery already in existence, supplemented by additional help, to collect it. Provision has wisely been made for occasional expert advice from a panel of representative men drawn from many trades, who will be called into counsel as and when their particular technical knowledge is required. Significance attaches to the presence on the Council of a representative of the office of the Lord Privy Seal, if only because it is proof that MR. THOMAS now realizes that the best method of providing a lasting remedy for unemployment is to take steps to revive our export trade.

The provision of commercial intelligence is probably open to less objection than any other official means of stimulating trade and employment, and all the leading countries make use of their commercial diplomatic service in this manner ; indeed the United States has an elaborate and costly organization which, working in close touch with American trade associations, renders such effective aid that to its efforts many observers attribute much of the recent success won by American exporters. It is the practice for American trade associations to cooperate with the Government Bureau in arranging missions of inquiry directed to definite points or to particular markets, and this is certainly one sphere in which more might be done by this country. Our general commercial intelligence from foreign markets is still inadequate, but it is clear that only those actually engaged in business enterprise know the exact points on which attention should be concentrated. If the Government machinery is to be used to the best advantage, those who direct it must be closely —sometimes even confidentially—associated with the business world, and there is reason to believe that MR. GILLETT is determined to leave no stone unturned in his efforts to bring about more intimate personal contact between the staff of his department and the manufacturers and merchants whose life is spent in the realities of commerce.

### Thackeray and Phonetics

THACKERAY may be supposed to be rather out of fashion just now, though a revival of interest in him a few years hence would be in accordance with a law which seems to govern appreciation in literature. Meanwhile in Germany he, or rather one of his works, has just been taken up in a new spirit and subjected to searching linguistic tests—with the result that he now stands out as one of the principal authorities for the Cockney speech of his day. The disquisition of the learned DR. STEUERWALD, of Munich, on the *Londoner Vulgärsprache* in the "Yellowplush Papers" belongs to a series of unquestionably able volumes on English philology, and it would be unseemly to suggest that there is anything about it in the nature of a scientific glimpse into the obvious. It may not have occurred to English readers to regard the "Yellowplush Papers" in this light ; their fun and general absurdity may have sufficed. But, considered as material for the science of phonetics, they put THACKERAY on a new pedestal. Not even DICKENS ranks as high, though DICKENS, as DR. STEUERWALD observes, must have known the dialect earlier and from more intimate contact than THACKERAY, who spent his first six years in India, where the servants did not generally come from Whitechapel. He may be suspected, therefore, to have picked it up at Charterhouse. It appears that there are details in his knowledge in which he could give DICKENS points. The change of the final *t* to *k*, for instance, is not to be found in DICKENS, nor is *ink* for *ing*, nor the conversion of the final *ion* into *ium*.

These, and a great many other peculiarities of Yellowplush's language, have been faithfully tabulated by DR. STEUERWALD and analysed. It has to be admitted, however, that Yellowplush, if a Cockney, was also a literary stylist, and, while it is a question for foreign science to decide whether his spelling was not influenced quite as much by humorous analogy as by the sound of the spoken word, it seems that his syntax is decidedly above that of his menial station. To the exuberant Irishisms of DR. LARNER and the affectations of "Sawedwad" a short appendix is devoted. The *swell-Aussprache Bulwers* is attributed to "an "exaggerated raising of the inner back of "the tongue with simultaneous rounding of "the lips." The genuineness of THACKERAY'S Irish is questioned—not for the first time. Yet Irish-English was heard often enough in the Fraserian circle and in the famous group round the table—the young creator of Jeames de la Pluche, supercilious as he may look, obviously drinking it in.

## LAWYERS AND HUMAN NATURE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is possible that the words of Melbourne and Dickens quoted in the letter from "A Reader" which appeared in your columns yesterday may have been echoes of some words put by Sir Walter Scott into the mouth of Mr. Counsellor Pleydell in Chapter XXXIX. of "Guy Mannering":—

"It is the pest of our profession, that we seldom see the best side of human nature. People come to us with every selfish feeling newly pointed and grinded. . . . I have now satisfied myself, that if our profession sees more of human folly and human roguery than others, it is because we witness them acting in that channel in which they can most freely vent themselves. In civilized society, law is the chimney through which all that smoke discharges itself that used to circulate through the whole house and put every one's eyes out—no wonder, therefore, that the vent itself should sometimes get a little sooty."

Yours faithfully,
G. S. RITCHIE.

Martins Bank-chambers, Burnley, April 8.

## MENTAL TREATMENT

### THIRD READING OF BILL TO-DAY

### THE BOARD OF CONTROL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—A far-reaching measure, the Mental Treatment Bill, reaches its final stage on Friday, when it comes before the House of Commons as amended in Committee. I venture to ask your aid in drawing attention, before it is too late, to four points in which further amendment is desirable.

The Board of Control, designed by the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, to consist of 15 members, is at present restricted to 11. The Royal Commission reported in 1926 that it was seriously understaffed, and proposed to add considerably to its functions, including the more frequent visitation of institutions. For this purpose it recommended the restriction of the Board to four persons on permanent duty at headquarters, assisted by a visiting staff of 15 Assistant Commissioners. To secure the services of the experience and quality required, the Commission recommended salaries of £2,000 a year for members of the Board, and £1,000 to £1,200 for the visiting staff. The Bill in general accepts these findings, but provides for a Board of five and leaves all salaries to be such as the Ministry of Health, with consent of the Treasury, may fix. All are to be paid.

The first amendment to be urged is the appointment of one layman and one laywoman, both unpaid, as additional members of the Board of Control. The value of disinterested lay advice in this service is recognized by all who have had dealings with the Board during the 16 years of its existence. It appeals especially to that considerable section of public opinion which is suspicious of officialism in the control of mental illness. It is welcomed by the staff and inmates of the institutions visited. It costs the country nothing.

The second point I would urge is that not fewer than two members of the Board should be medically qualified. The Bill is essentially an effort to provide medical treatment, where possible, in place of legal restraint, in the words of the Royal Commission,

> with a view to securing that the treatment of mental disorder should approximate as nearly to the treatment of physical ailments as is consistent with the special safeguards which are indispensable.

The Board needs one representative of medical science, one of medical administration, in this very technical speciality.

Thirdly, the fear of prosecution is to-day preventing medical men from certifying lunacy. Certification is an essential service and they must have reasonable protection. The Bill, as now to be amended, will provide for a *prima facie* case to be made out to the satisfaction of the High Court before a warrant can be issued. It is hoped that a further concession will be made in allowing the appointment to the Court of a medical assessor for the hearing of such a case.

And, lastly, though it has been decided to fix no salaries in this measure, it is to be feared that the effect of leaving salaries to be fixed with the consent of the Treasury will be to fix them at Civil Service rates. But the efficient control of mental institutions demands the services of men and women whose status and experience shall command respect with the superintendents. Even the salaries recommended by the Royal Commission are less, at present values, than the £1,500 held to be required in the public interest and inserted into the Lunacy Act, 1845. Those concerned with this problem are, therefore, seriously perturbed lest the effect of this Bill be to commit the keeping of the liberty of the subject and the control of the mentally afflicted to a body of junior Civil servants. An assurance on the subject is urgently needed before this measure passes into law, subject only to the King's Assent, on Friday next.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
F. E. FREMANTLE.

House of Commons, April 8.

## AN UNFORTUNATE AREA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—During the last six months Aldenham House has been broken into by burglars twice, the head gardener's house and another small one in the grounds once. Besides this, in the immediate vicinity, within a radius of less than a mile, the Lister Institute, an inn, a doctor's house, a farmhouse, and two or three others have had the same unpleasant experience.

These crimes have all been carried out with perfect impunity; far be it from me to suggest that the Metropolitan police in our district are useless, for, though this may be a true bill so far as any question either of protection or detection be concerned, yet it cannot be disputed that they are admirably efficient in helping old ladies over crossings. I imagine that the only thing for householders near London to do is to buy revolvers and do their best to defend their property themselves; but does not the necessity for such a proceeding mark a melancholy retrogression from the peace, order, and civilization which characterized the days of good Queen Victoria ?

No doubt some of the evening newspapers have a good deal to answer for by ridiculously exaggerating the treasures to be found at Aldenham and representing it as a sort of blend of the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Wallace Collection; "£40,000 worth of plate," for instance, being represented in fact by a silver tea-caddy spoon.

I am, &c.,
VICARY GIBBS.

12, Upper Belgrave-street, S.W.1, April 9.

## ATHLETICS ON GOOD FRIDAY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the letter from the Rev. W. Pollock-Hill which appeared in your issue of the 8th, and also to your leading article under the heading "Sporting Authorities and Public Opinion."

I shall be glad if you will make it clear that the Midland Counties Amateur Athletic Association had nothing to do with the allotment of this race, or even the application for its allotment. The event was allocated by the A.A.A. Championships Committee at a meeting held in London on January 21 to the Midland Counties Amateur Cross-Country Association for their Good Friday meeting.

This allotment was made public immediately, and it does seem to me if any objection was to be raised it should have been made at once, and not at this late date when all the entries have been accepted and arrangements for the Festival completed.

Yours faithfully,
W. SHIRLEY BLADON, Hon. Secretary.
Midland Counties Amateur Athletic Association.

Lucifer House, Lionel-street, Birmingham, April 9.

## AN APRIL SHOWER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The opening of the fiscal year 1930-31 has prompted a veritable April shower of the income-tax return forms, and attention has already been directed to the record way in which they have been served. It has been, however, increasingly difficult to secure settlement of claims which have been preferred and ready for certification, even when the matter presents no intricacies of law.

The only reason I write is that there are cases within my knowledge, as there must be those in the experience of many practitioners, where the tax deducted at source represents at least one-fifth part of the entire income of persons who have no other means, and some inconvenience is caused by withholding repayment. In addition to the extra work involved in serving these forms, the inspectors have been appointed to other districts at a time which appears to be very unripe.

When hot pursuit is being made on back duty cases, it certainly appears harsh and inequitable that persons who have a definite ground of claim (recurring each year) should apparently have to stand aside while matters more remunerative to the Exchequer are prosecuted with seemingly rigorous dispatch.

I am, &c.,
E. P. SWAN.

Astrea Forde, Mount-avenue, Westcliff-on-Sea, April 8.

# WHITE RULE IN SAMOA

## II.—THE AMERICAN METHOD

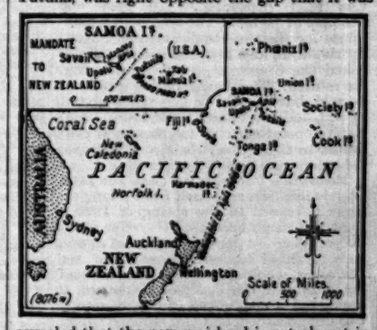
### A KINDLY DESPOTISM

*The following is the second of two articles on Samoa under white rule, written by Miss Perham, who has visited the islands with a Rhodes Travelling Fellowship. Senator Robinson, one of the delegates to the Naval Conference, will visit the American islands during the summer to investigate the conditions of the naval administration and, if need be, to recommend the introduction of more constitutional methods.*

(By Miss M. Perham)

The western islands of Samoa, under the Mandatory Government of New Zealand, have for some years caught the light of public attention. The smaller American islands to the east have, since the partition of 1900, lain in the shadow, though America has recently been reminded of these fragments of Imperial responsibility.

In 1900 Germany obtained the lion's share of the Samoan Islands, but one of America's little group to the eastward hid a treasure which the western islands could not match. It is certainly well hidden, for it was not until our ship, creeping slowly alongside the sylvan sea-mountain of Tutuila, was right opposite the gap that it was




revealed that the narrow island is cut almost in half by a harbour shaped like the hind leg of a dog.

The traveller round the world is asked, by possessive nationalists, to give the palm to many harbours, but mine should go to Pago Pago (or Pango) as I first saw it, with the breakers piling on the reef outside, the sheer volcanic walls, shaggy to the summit with trees, and the mists on their shoulders catching fire at the first touch of the rising sun. A file of palms runs round the harbour and leans over the water as if to watch the little lemon and electric-blue fishes threading the coral. It was not, however, for its beauty that America coveted it. Pago Pago is one of the best harbours in the Pacific—or rather was, for modern fleets have reached a number and size that make its accommodation seem modest.

### A COMPLETE AUTOCRAT

From 1900 until recently America ruled this island paradise by means of one of the most complete despotisms in the world. The commandant of the naval station is also, by appointment from the President, Governor of American Samoa, with its 9,000 native inhabitants. With astonishing disregard of American constitutional principles he combines in his own person executive, legislative, and judicial authority. Nor is this the symbolic concentration of a shadowy chief person. The Governor is a working Governor, and he may find, and has found, himself in the position of giving or withholding pardon from his own sentence in the High Court inflicted for a breach of a law proclaimed and executed by himself.

This form of native government is one which we must condemn on principle, but which, perhaps, many English Colonial officials may envy. Admirable it has certainly been in its results, in spite of a few, a very few, scandals. The legislation has been that of men of common sense and complete disinterestedness. The vital land question was solved at once by a regulation which prevents any but a Samoan native from owning land. Thus even the half-castes are excluded. Native customs have been recognized; native institutions retained in active cooperation with the naval Government. The highest chiefs are district governors with important functions to perform. Native Judges sit even in the High Court. They form the district courts, sitting with an American Judge, who is the only civilian in the Administration, and native magistrates hold village courts. The disposal of the copra crop, which has been a subject of controversy in the Western Islands, was settled by the Government buying the whole of it and putting it up to public auction. A monthly paper in English and Samoan, and containing news, regulations, statistics of health and trade, and a full monthly statement of revenue and expenditure, is distributed free to every household in the islands. An annual *fono* (meeting) is held of delegates from all parts of the island, and these have already discussed the agenda with district councils.

### SEARCHLIGHT ON AN IDYLL

Thus the despotic naval Governors have chosen to work with and for the islanders in a most democratic spirit. By so doing the Government—with an exception that must be made later—has been successful and popular and has won the loyalty of the charming but capricious islanders. I had the privilege of being the guest of one of the native chiefs, and it is impossible to be among them without realizing that they are not only happy but that contact with a white Government has not despoiled them of their pride and self-respect.

Naval government has another great advantage to recommend it. It is an easy solution of the problem of staffing, which has been the great cause of the trouble in Western Samoa. The United States has, like the Mandatory Government, no colonial service upon which to draw ; the next best thing was to appoint men from a service where there would be reasonable ability, the maximum amount of honesty and detachment, much common sense and capacity to handle men, and that dignity which the hierarchy and discipline of a fighting service can maintain. The Governor, first and last a naval officer, spending two years on the island, has naturally been disposed to offer the minimum amount of interference. Moreover, the islands, small and poor, had the services of a complete and efficient staff, administrative, medical, and public works, paid on the Navy register.

The system is not ideal ; the lack of special training and the short terms of service stand in the way of that ; but, in all the circumstances, it has not fallen far short. It has two valuable testimonies—that of increasing population and of strong approval from a quarter where standards are, and should be, exacting almost beyond achievement, that of the anthropologists as represented by Dr. Meade, who has conducted research work in the islands.

The outside world has broken in upon this Pacific idyll. A sudden searchlight has been turned upon the little islands from America, and the edifice of government, so excellent in practice, has been revealed in all its theoretical iniquity. Not only that, its constitutional foundations have been shown up as faulty,

almost non-existent. It has been discovered that though in 1900 and 1904 the chiefs offered to cede their islands, the offer has never been acknowledged, far less accepted. Indeed, the little territory has been living for 30 years in a state of sin which would make a constitutional lawyer hide his face. On two occasions, when the chiefs requested an answer, President Roosevelt sent a soothing letter and "a silver watch and chain (with case), a silver medal (with case)," and a diploma to those who had signed the offer. It may be surmised that, as in the United States it was still supposed to be the close season for annexations, the President preferred not to advertise his recent "bag."

Honolulu claims the credit, if credit it be, of having invented the Samoan question in America. Honolulu is halfway house between Samoa and San Francisco, very proud of her modernity, inclined to gossip, and rather sorry for her quiet, old-fashioned little cousin-islands. A Mau movement in Tutuila found sympathy and publicity in Honolulu. The Mau of Eastern Samoa is, however, very different from that in Western Samoa. The half-castes are discontented owing to their exclusion from land ownership, and some of the natives, led by them, have become vaguely suspicious that not enough is being done for them by way of education, and that the despotic naval government is something of an insult and, if it is not tyrannous, it ought to be. Their desires for change crystallize into the form of a demand for civil government. I talked to leaders of both the American and New Zealand Mau movements, and the former distinguished themselves by their assertions of loyalty towards America and their personal affection and respect for the naval Governor.

### A GIFT OF A FLAG

This was Governor Graham, then in the act of retirement after handling most ably this mild opposition. To give one example of his tact: The Mau built a clubhouse for their meetings and must needs fly the Stars and Stripes above it. They asked the Governor to sell them a flag. He refused. The American flag could not be sold, but it could be given, and give it he did, and went down in person to do so and to open their club for them and congratulate them upon their constitutional behaviour and political education.

Meanwhile Congress, to clear the little islands from sin and itself from a long reproach, passed in the spring of 1929 a joint resolution accepting the offer made 30 years ago by the chiefs. It did more; as a result of representations from the Governor, who decided that the time had come to doff the cloak of despotism, it appointed a committee of two Senators, two Congressmen, and two Samoan chiefs. These will conduct their inquiries in the islands this summer, and it will lie with them to recommend what changes, if any, are necessary in the Constitution.

Those who know and love these graceful and happy people can only hope that the naval Government, defined and improved, will be allowed to continue its unostentatious rule. One cannot contemplate with any pleasure the substitution of a civilian Government, affected as it must be by political changes and interests, and letting loose upon those gentle people the full force of American efficiency and idealism.

The naval Government has had many advantages that the Mandatory has not—continuity; detachment from politics; from some aspects a better service; a much smaller population and islands that stood a little out of the diplomatic eddies that washed round Upolu. New Zealand is small; America is vast, and she was represented to Samoa in the aspect of naval power. Contrast and comparison should be interesting during the next few years. The islands may seem insignificant, but the smallest problem of native government is big enough to test the heart and head of a whole country. And one who has been to Samoa may, perhaps, be allowed to believe that the supreme beauty of the islands and the islanders give them a special claim upon the interest of the world.

*(Concluded)*

The first article appeared yesterday.

⁂ Pictures on p. 18.

## THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION

### DINNER TO MR. R. ATKINSON

The Architectural Association held a dinner at the Criterion Restaurant last night in honour of Mr. Robert Atkinson, a former principal and director of education at the Association's school, who retired last July after 16 years' service. Mr. F. WINTON NEWMAN, the president of the Association, who was in the chair, read messages of appreciation of Mr. Atkinson's work for architectural education from:—

Sir Banister Fletcher, president of the Royal Institute of British Architects; Mr. W. R. Davies, of the Board of Education; the Architectural League of New York; architects in Sweden, Denmark, and Holland; and old students of the Association in Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa.

Submitting the toast of their guest, the CHAIRMAN said Mr. Atkinson had given unstinted service for the cause of architectural education, but his work, great as it was, could only be a phase in his life. He had probably made a personal sacrifice in giving those 16 years to the Association. Great results had been achieved under his leadership. Architectural training had been practically revolutionized. The students had received his curses as well as his blessings, but there was no student who had passed through his hands who had not cause to thank him. The time had come when he felt that he could not continue his own practice as well as the work of the Association. He had, however, consented to join the council. (Cheers.)

Mr. H. AUSTEN HALL, Mr. MAURICE E. WEBB, a former president of the association, Mr. HOWARD ROBERTSON, the Principal, and SIR ARCHIBALD FLOWER supported the toast. Mr. WEBB said that Mr. Atkinson had created a great school which was becoming a tradition. Schools which had been founded throughout the Empire were modelled on it.

Mr. ATKINSON, in reply, said that the Architectural Association was an exceptional institution and no one person could take credit for it. The school was doing a great work, and he hoped it would continue to take a risk occasionally for the cause of progress.

### *NEW CENTRAL OFFICES FOR JERSEY*

The States of Jersey on Tuesday approved of the plans of central offices for all the public services to be erected in Royal-square, adjoining the public library and facing St. Helier Parish Church, at a total cost of £40,000. The Finance Committee was authorized to arrange for a loan for that amount.

The House also passed the first reading of an amendment to the law on taverners' licences by which, during April and to the end of September, all licensed premises will be permitted to remain open from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m. and until 9 p.m. during the other months, this being a concession in view of the holiday traffic.

### *MUNICIPALITIES AND PRICE OF PETROL*

A conference was held in London yesterday between representatives of the petrol combine and the Municipal Tramways and Transport Association. It was afterwards stated that a friendly discussion took place on the price of petrol; but no official statement was issued. Municipalities, with their many omnibuses, are among the biggest consumers of petrol, and it is understood they are seeking concessions in the price of the petrol they buy.

### *SHORT TIME IN L.M.S. WORKS*

The London Midland and Scottish Railway works at Horwich, Crewe, and Derby are to begin working five days a week from Saturday, April 26. Over 15,000 men will be affected, and there will be a loss of several thousands of pounds a week in wages.

## HANDICAPS TO TRADE

## FOREIGN TARIFFS AND HIGH TAXES

### A CALL FOR ECONOMY

The 70th annual meeting of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce was opened yesterday at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland-avenue. Sir Walter Raine, the president, was in the chair.

A loyal message was sent to the King, in which it was stated "the delegates regret that the improvement which was hoped for in our industries has not yet been realized and that there is increasing unemployment in this country. They rejoice that an Imperial Conference is to be held in the autumn, and trust that it may result in a greater development of trade within the Empire."

SIR WALTER RAINE, in moving the adoption of the annual report, said there were a large number of well-meaning people in this country who desired to internationalize everything. They fondly imagined that all would be well in the world if they were able to get the foreigner to think as we did. The attempt to force the pace in these matters was doing more damage to our trade than any action of the politician or of the labour leader. Probably the chief reason for our deplorable position had been the continuous increase of Continental tariffs preventing the free exchange of our manufactures. It was not good for us to be governed from Geneva instead of Whitehall. We were wasting too much time in conventions and committees at that place, and, in spite of all the experience of the past decade, we were agreeing to things that were to our detriment. He hoped the country would awaken before it was too late to realize that we were being led by those well-meaning people to take steps to the consequences of which they, as idealists, never gave any serious thought. They were carried away by an enthusiasm that we should all be alike, whereas our mental outlook was entirely different from those who lived on the Continent, whose conditions and upbringing were so different from our own.

The unemployment figures had assumed alarming proportions, owing no doubt to several causes, among which were general lack of confidence, world over-production, increasing tariffs imposed not only by all foreign countries but also by the Dominions, and high taxation. The iron and steel trades, after a short period of improvement, were declining. The cotton and woollen trades were never in a worse condition than at present. It was undoubtedly essential to reconstruct and rationalise, and a great amount had been and was being done, but there were some dangers in the course being adopted. Some amalgamations were now beyond the human factor, and he was not at all sure that they would not find greater efficiency in the smaller, well-conducted factories, with personal oversight, rather than in these great amalgamations, which were too unwieldy.

Referring to the Coal Mines Bill he said that if it became an Act it would do tremendous harm to British trade, whereas our foreign competitors would greatly benefit. That association studiously avoided party politics, because their chief object was the furtherance of trade. But it had become increasingly necessary to watch politics and their effect on trade. During the last few years there had been a growing tendency of politicians to interfere in trade, in so far as they had pressed, and continued to press, for further improvements in the social services (the cost of which was paid for by trade, either directly or indirectly), and an ever-increasing tendency of trade union leaders to rush to the Government of the day to settle labour troubles. He was no pessimist, but a real optimist ought not to shut his eyes to facts. He felt that they had their backs to the wall. The country was fighting for its very existence, but they must not get into a panic. The first essential was the restoration of confidence. With the lower Bank rate and cheaper money enterprise ought to be stimulated.

### COST OF NATIONAL SERVICES

The PRESIDENT moved, on behalf of the Executive Council:—

That this association views with great concern the high rate of national and local expenditure, and, realizing as it does the impossibility of any prolonged trade revival while the rates and taxes imposed on industry remain at the present high level, urges his Majesty's Government to abstain from placing on the Statute book any further measures which involve additional national or local expenditure; to cut down ruthlessly the present high cost of our national services and to exercise the most rigid economy in every direction.

Mr. H. D. LEATHER, who seconded the motion, said that we had lost our sense of proportion in regard to national expenditure and we were greatly overtaxed.

The resolution was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. F. WOOLLEY (Southampton), seconded by Mr. W. M. MCKENZIE (Sunderland), a resolution was passed urging the Government to consider the loss of revenue to the country by the exemption of cooperative societies from income-tax on profits and requesting "that a cooperative society should be treated exactly as a limited liability company trading in similar circumstances and under similar conditions."

A proposal made on behalf of the Bury Chamber, which recommended that the employers' contributions to health and unemployment insurance should be made a national charge, and the burden be borne by every class of the community, was lost.

Mr. A. D. DEAN submitted a resolution from the Liverpool Chamber urging the necessity for legislation to extend to the nominees of mercantile companies and corporations who occupy and pay rates in respect of premises of a yearly value of not less than £10, the right to vote at municipal elections. The resolution was agreed to.

### PLIGHT OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. HUGH MILLER proposed a resolution on behalf of the Edinburgh Chamber, which urged the leaders of the political parties to endeavour to arrive at a common agreement as to the measures necessary to place the agricultural industry on a satisfactory basis. He said the ghost of ruin was stalking around arable farms.

SIR STANLEY MACHIN, supporting the motion, said that probably never in their lifetime had the state of the British farmer been so deplorable as it was now.

Mr. J. H. W. PAWLYN (Ipswich) said other industries depended upon agriculture, but apart from the question of economics it was essential that a due proportion of our population should be bred on the land. How was that possible if people were not able to earn their living on the land?

Mr. W. L. HOLLAND (Preston) said it was of no use for them to allow their hearts to run away with their heads. They proposed to prevent foreign foodstuffs coming into this country at the present prices. That would mean that the price of food was going to be raised. ("No.")

SIR ERNEST JARDINE (Nottingham) said there was not sufficient money in agriculture to keep people on the land and pay that excellent and skilled man, the farm worker, a fair wage.

The resolution was carried.

SIR GEOFFREY CLARKE (London) proposed that steps should be taken to separate the administration of internal telephone and telegraph services from that of the postal service and to vest the former in a semi-independent statutory authority which should include non-official representation; and that an *ad hoc* Committee be appointed by the Government to inquire into the practicability of effecting this reform. He said the whole system was too vast to be worked as a single unit. The Post Office had done exceedingly good work, but its very constitution made it unsuitable for running a very big business department like that for telegraphs and telephones.

The resolution was agreed to.

### THE COAL MINES BILL

Mr. S. R. BEALE (Glasgow) moved a resolution viewing "with strong disapproval the provisions contained in the Coal Mines Bill for compulsory amalgamations, compulsory cartel agreements, and minimum selling prices as interfering with the right of private property, and as contrary to the general industrial interests of the country," and recording the opinion that the provisions in this Bill should not be used as a precedent for further similar legislation. He said the principle involved in those compulsory amalgamations had been accepted too tamely.

SIR STANLEY MACHIN, in seconding the motion, said the Bill was probably the most mischievous passed through Parliament in recent times.

Mr. JOHN POWELL (Cardiff) said if the Bill became law the export coal trade of South Wales and other districts was likely to suffer very material damage. The hours at the colliery would be reduced and the costs increased, and their power to compete abroad would be reduced. The power of industrialists to compete would also be reduced, because they would have to pay more for their coal. They could not face a reduction of hours without a reduction of wages, and, as no one wanted that, they were in view of a possible coal stoppage. They wanted freedom from political interference.

The resolution was carried.

The following resolution, submitted by the London Chamber, was agreed to:—

That, in view of the handicap suffered by British trade with South America in competition with the United States, owing to the fact that the cost of cabling between Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro and London is more expensive than between these places and New York, and of the further handicap which arises from the fact that the rates from Buenos Aires to Germany, Belgium, and France are cheaper than from Buenos Aires to London, the Executive Council be requested to make further representations on the subject to the Postmaster-General.

Officers of the association were appointed, Sir Walter Raine being re-elected president and Sir Clare Lees vice-president.

It was agreed to hold the autumn meeting of the association in Birmingham.

The meeting will be continued to-day.

## BETTER MARKETING NEEDED

### MR. GILLETT ON EXPORT COMPETITION

Mr. G. M. Gillett, Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade, was the guest of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce at a luncheon yesterday, at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland-avenue. He dealt with British trade abroad, and also referred to the Overseas Trade Development Council, a statement relating to which appeared in *The Times* yesterday.

SIR WALTER RAINE, the president of the association, was in the chair, and a large number of the delegates attending the annual meeting of the association were present.

Mr. GILLETT said that if they looked upon the countries of the world as importers of United Kingdom manufactures they saw that our share was declining while that of some of our competitors was increasing. From the figures showing the percentage of trade derived from the leading exporting countries they would see that in 1913 Great Britain, Germany, and the U.S.A. were all about on a level, whereas by 1928 the United States had established a marked superiority. In 1913 Brazil's percentage of imports from us was 24 against 16 from the United States. By 1928 the position had been reversed, and she took only 22 per cent. from us against 27 per cent. from the United States. In 1913 Australia's percentage of our goods was 52 against 14 from the United States. In 1928 she took 43 per cent. from us against 24 per cent. from the United States. Many other countries showed a like tendency. The values of exports of the United Kingdom to Argentina, after reaching £31,000,000 in 1928, had not kept up, the figure for 1929 being something just over £29,000,000.

### U.S. TRADE CHALLENGE

The United States was now by far the greatest exporting country in the world, and it had been computed that the volume of her exports in 1928 was in broad figures half as much again as in 1922. This was an amazing development, and the facts were even more significant when it was appreciated that there had been steady increase in the proportion of exports of finished manufactures. They could not, of course, hope to challenge American trade in the aggregate, in view of her immense resources for the supply of raw produce and materials. But the progress now being enjoyed by that country was not confined to such commodities. The growth in the export of motor-vehicles and motor-trucks was particularly striking; motor-trucks, for example, showed an increase in 1928 over 1922 of over 1,000 per cent. Of other commodities sharing in that extraordinary development, some were goods new to this generation, such as radio apparatus and calculating machines, but others represented lines in which the United Kingdom had been pre-eminent, such as cutlery, printing machinery, musical instruments, paints, and varnishes. On the other hand, among the few commodities which did not share in this progress were leather goods, cotton cloth, steel rails, and textile manufactures. The D'Abernon Mission said that the large Argentine demand was for new commodities of commerce, and that we did not supply them on a scale worthy of our position as an industrial and exporting nation. There appeared to be ground for the suggestion that the expenditure on new commodities had diverted money which might otherwise have gone to more staple trades.

The same general considerations might apply with equal force to other overseas markets. He would give a few details of the value of United Kingdom exports in the years 1913, 1924, and 1929, calculated at the prices ruling during 1924. He was not giving total figures of export, but only those relating to goods wholly or mainly manufactured. In 1913 the export figure on that basis would be £788,000,000; in 1924, £619,000,000; and in 1929, £676,000,000. On that computation we were in 1929 over £100,000,000 behind 1913.

### EMPIRE MARKETS

Referring to Empire trade, he said that during 1929 there were 12 countries in the world each taking over £20,000,000 of United Kingdom exports. Of those 12, six were Empire countries, and together they imported over £257,000,000 of our exports as against £185,000,000 taken by the six foreign countries. Notwithstanding this there had been a small decline in the value of our trade with the overseas Empire during the last three years, whereas concurrently there had been a growth of our trade with foreign countries. In 1929 the decline in our trade with the Empire, as compared with 1928, was due to the fact that India took nearly £6,000,000 less. On the other hand, and this was a hopeful sign, we exported £1,000,000 more to the Dominions and £1,500,000 more to the Colonies.

Dealing with the competition in the chief Empire markets during recent years, Mr. Gillett said that Canadian total imports increased by over £100,000,000 from 1913 to 1927, but the United Kingdom secured only some £11,000,000 of this, as against £66,000,000 by the United States of America. Similarly, Australia increased her trade by £86,000,000, of which the United Kingdom secured some £27,000,000, as against £31,000,000 by the United States of America. In India the United Kingdom and the United States each secured approximately £12,000,000 of the £69,000,000 increase. But in 1913 India took £83,000,000 from the United Kingdom and only £3,000,000 from the United States of America. New Zealand's imports had more than doubled, and of this increase the United Kingdom supplied some £8,000,000 and the United States £6,000,000. But in 1913 the United Kingdom and the United States of America figures were £13,000,000 and £2,000,000 respectively. In South Africa the increase of imports amounted to some £31,000,000, the United Kingdom securing some £9,000,000 and the United States of America £8,000,000. Once again, the 1913 figures gave the United Kingdom as £23,000,000 and the United States of America £3,000,000.

"Our Empire offers us tremendous openings," Mr. Gillett continued, "and some of the best possibilities of trade expansion in the world. We should leave no stone unturned to ascertain why our chief competitor is making such headway there, and what we can do to obtain more of this great trade."

Having referred to the *personnel* and duties of the Development Council, he said they had already been at work. Lord D'Abernon and the members of his mission met the members of the council last week, when they discussed the D'Abernon report to see how they could best act on its recommendations. They did not want the report to be pigeon-holed and to become sterile.

### CALL FOR GREATER EFFORT

At present times were bad in this country, but we must not lose the true perspective. Most of the world was productively or industrially out of balance. He believed we should see in the not too distant future prosperous markets where at present we saw depressed ones. We must equip ourselves now so that our goods might sell in those markets against their rivals when the conditions improved. If Britain was to regain world leadership in trade it would require greater effort than we had made since the War, based on more accurate knowledge and a better understanding of the position than we had had in the past. A great industrial revolution was taking place, and we must keep abreast of the changes, both in production and distribution—indeed we should set the pace. We had commonly thought of two partners in industry—management, or capital, on the one hand, and production, or labour, on the other. But were there not three? Was not distribution, or marketing, equally important? Indeed, the three operations must be interwoven and interdependent if success was to be achieved.

"The Development Council is a council of action," Mr. Gillett added. "The success of its work will depend upon the use made of it by industry. The Government has played its part by creating this expert machine. It is for you to see that it is fully and usefully employed." (Cheers.)

## CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

## A MESSAGE FROM THE KING

### THE "TARIFF TRUCE"

At the annual dinner of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce held at the Hotel Victoria last night the following message from the King's Private Secretary was read:—

"I am commanded to convey the sincere thanks of the King for the message from the delegates from the Chambers of Commerce in Great Britain and Northern Ireland and from the British Chambers of Commerce established abroad assembled at the seventieth annual meeting of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce. It is gratifying to his Majesty to receive these expressions of loyalty and affection from representatives of bodies which for so many years have watched over and encouraged the development of the vast and world-wide commerce of the nation. The King trusts that the present exceptional difficulties confronting our industries may be overcome with the happy results of increased prosperity to trade and reduced unemployment."

SIR WALTER RAINE, the president, was in the chair.

Mr. S. R. BEALE, president of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, proposed the toast of "His Majesty's Ministers."

### TARIFFS AND TRADE

Mr. GRAHAM, President of the Board of Trade, in reply, said that the Government during its term of office would at all times make the fullest use of the experience the Chambers of Commerce could place at its disposal. That cooperation would be especially valuable for the preparatory work for the forthcoming Imperial Conference. Ever since the War all Governments had been fighting a battle against great odds. During recent months there had been a further depression. There had been a great slump in commodity prices, and that slump had not perhaps reached its deepest point. There was still great uncertainty. A great amount of business, he was advised, could proceed if we could be assured that we had reached bedrock. There had been disturbances and dislocation in many important matters in different parts of the world. Moreover, there were the tariffs against British goods.

Mr. Graham referred to the International Chambers of Commerce conference in 1927, and said that, whether they were protectionists or free traders, or a judicious combination of both, whatever view they took of the tariff issue they were undoubtedly of the opinion that it was in the common interest if those barriers could be either removed or at all events reduced, if they were not in favour of free trade they were certainly in favour of freer trade. The so-called "tariff truce" was not stabilization, nothing fixed in character, only an attempt to secure an environment of sympathetic character in which constructive inquiry as to tariff reduction might be undertaken. He asked them to suspend their judgment until the inquiry and negotiations of succeeding months had made progress and they had ascertained whether fruitful results were likely to follow. Under the draft convention they were bound for only one year, and if there was any increase of tariffs against this country in violation of the pledge they had the right to denounce it. "I think we can say with safety," said Mr. Graham, "that our interests are fully safeguarded, and there is at least some prospect, however slight, of the movement which I trust will lead to tariff reductions."

SIR GILBERT VYLE proposed the toast of "Our Guests," and Mr. C. T. TE WATER (High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa) and Mr. J. E. FENTON (Minister of Trade and Customs, Australia) replied.

### PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH

The PRIME MINISTER, who arrived late owing to the Naval Conference, was loudly cheered. Responding to the toast of his health, submitted by the President, Mr. MacDonald said:—

I have had a very heavy day. The events of the day have been fast, and I think that they have been good. As I announced in the House of Commons, just before coming to join you, the United States, Japan, and ourselves have come to a complete agreement. Owing to very great and natural complexities, which nobody ought to be surprised at, it is to take a little longer while to make the Three-Power Agreement a Five-Power Agreement, but as the delegates from the United States and Japan, who have been here for a long time, require to get back—some, like Mr. Stimson, bearing, next to the President of the United States, the heaviest burden that a United States citizen can bear—and do not wish to remain here longer than their time can be profitably utilized, we have decided to-day to recommend that the Japanese and the United States delegates, having finished the work with which they were primarily concerned, might go back, whilst the French, the Italians, and ourselves will pursue our search for a complete naval agreement. (Cheers.) It is very happy that at a moment like this I should meet again my old friend and colleague the American Ambassador, because the work which has reached another stage to-night was begun last June between General Dawes and myself on his arrival as Ambassador to this country. (Cheers.)

Proceeding, Mr. MacDonald said that the country was going through particularly hard times, but our fathers or grandfathers faced similar problems and went through similar dark days, and by pluck, by spirit, and by enterprise and endeavour they won through. We were going to do the same. Some people said that there was no connexion between politics and business, but there was a very close connexion between the two. We could not stand to-day where our fathers stood. It was the progressive nation that would win in the end. We must progress in business methods, in endeavour, in ideas, and in contact with each other. We must be constantly flexible in our minds and outlook, in order that the changing aspects and problems in the world might be met by trained and prepared reason and not simply by the old-fashioned application of rules of thumb. (Cheers.) The last generation used to say that the less the State troubled about industry the better. Let them not talk nonsense of that kind. The future depended upon organization, forethought, planning, huge combinations—run economically—the organization of power on an economic scale to produce the maximum efficiency in national production. Only on such terms were modern States going to survive under economic world competition. The industrial State was also the political State, and it was just as much the interest of the working man who to-day was unemployed that the volume of production and of consumption in this country should remain large as it was the interest of any of those present at that dinner. It was only by close and sincere examination of the facts and circumstances and a thorough knowledge of them that they discovered, not rivalry, but interest, not disunity in the State, but cooperation and competition and all the elements that made for production. It was only when the community discovered how all the aspects and forms of labour could be united in a great rational effort directed to a well-conceived aim that they were going to solve the problems of industry presented to us in the twentieth century. (Cheers.)

SIR SYDNEY CHAPMAN, Chief Economic Adviser to the Government, proposed the toast of "The Association," and SIR CLARE LEES replied.

Those present included:—

The American Ambassador, Lord Bradbury, Lord Kirkley, Lord Ritchie of Dundee, Mr. J. E. Fenton (Minister of Trade and Customs, Australia), the High Commissioner for the Irish Free State, Mr. Lucien Pacaud, Acting High Commissioner for Canada, Sir John Simon, Sir Edward Manville, Sir Felix Schuster, Mr. G. M. Gillett, M.P., Mr. George A. Mitchell, Sir Sydney Chapman, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Buckley, Sir James Lithgow, Mr. John Bellis, Mr. W. M. Berks, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H. W. G. Cole, Mr. F. L. McDougall, Sir William Clare Lees, Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, Sir Stanley Machin, Sir James Martin, Sir Edward Illife, Mr. W. J. Smith, M.P. (Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade), Mr. D. D. Reid, M.P., Sir Francis Joseph, Mr. H. Parsons, Sir William Currie, Sir John Hurdley, Admiral Sir Henry Campbell, Mr. C. J. Smith, Mr. C. D. S. Jones, Mr. Guy Locock, Major J. E. Cosgrove, Mr. L. Beale, Mr. H. R. Amory, Mr. F. Hurlestone-Jones.

Sir Horace Hamilton (Permanent Secretary, Board of Trade), Sir Edward Crowe (Comptroller-General, Department of Overseas Trade), Sir Cyril Hurcomb (Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Transport), Sir Robert Vansittart (Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs), Mr. John Hutchens, Mr. J. H. C. Hodgson, Sir Charles Hipwood, Mr. George Scott, Mr. A. W. Flux, Mr. F. E. Powell (President of the American Chamber of Commerce in London), Mr. H. M. Cleminson, Mr. Martin Ronaldson, Mr. John Harrison, Mr. Picton Bagge, Mr. R. W. Matthews, Mr. E. R. Eddison, Sir Arthur Faire, Mr. J. Ballantyne, Mr. Arthur Neal, Mr. C. Patrick Duff, Colonel J. H. Gillett, Sir Ernest Gowers (Chairman, Board of Inland Revenue), Sir Ernest Jardine, Sir Francis Floud (Chairman, Board of Customs and Excise), Colonel J. A. Roxburgh, Mr. W. T. Anderson, Mr. W. W. Duffy, Sir Henry Fountain, Mr. W. Llinis Smith, Mr. John Quirey, Mr. S. Matsuyama (Commercial Counsellor, Japanese Embassy), Mr. F. Pollard, Mr. S. G. Tallents, Mr. G. N. Guest, Mr. A. P. Fox, Mr. Ernest Sykes, and Mr. T. Swinburne Sheldrake.

A petition has been presented to the Cabinet for the renewal of the safeguarding duty on lace. It is signed by 12,861 employers and workpeople.

## FOOTBALL TEAM FOR NEW ZEALAND

### DUKE OF YORK'S FAREWELL SPEECH

The Duke of York attended a dinner of the New Zealand Association at the Savoy Hotel last evening in honour of the British Rugby football team for New Zealand.

Mr. T. M. WILFORD presided, and proposed the loyal toasts.

The DUKE OF YORK, replying, said:—"I am very grateful for the most kind way in which you have proposed the toast of the health of my family and myself, and for the cordial manner in which that toast has been received. Since I last dined with you, in 1926, I understand you have undergone a change of status if not of function. You were then a dining committee; you are now an association with an extensive membership of persons interested in, and connected with, New Zealand, and desirous of promoting the interests of that great Dominion. In reading your rules I see that the object of your association is to promote the interests of the Dominion of New Zealand, commercially, socially, and in every other possible way. This is an ambitious undertaking, and one of the admirable ways in which you show proof of it is to give a foretaste to certain of your guests this evening, who are about to proceed to the Dominion, of that hospitality, the wonderful extent of which I learnt for myself during my visit to New Zealand.

"The time I spent in your country—only a month—has left with me a lasting admiration for its achievements and potentialities, and the most pleasant recollections of the friendliness and hospitality of its people, and also a largely increased experience in the realm of sport.

### SPORT-LOVING PEOPLE

"There are few more sport-loving people in the world, and I can assure the many representatives of sport sitting at these tables to-night that, whatever their speciality, they will find full scope for it in New Zealand. Beside making me travel when I was there they saw to it that I should have my share of sport, and I did. I had fishing, from the big game fish of the Bay of Islands to the rather smaller trout of Lake Taupo and the Tongariro River. I played tennis in many places, and especially remember the admirable courts of the Hawke's Bay Club at Napier. They even made me a judge of a trotting race at Christchurch, where trotting racing has a bigger hold on popular fancy than horse-racing. I am afraid they never let me stay long enough in one place to see a cricket match, but Mr. Gilligan and his team have just returned to tell you of the fine side that New Zealand can put into the field. But, over and above all sports, Rugby football remains the most popular with the New Zealander (cheers), and, with them, we must include the Maori, for who does not remember the exploits of individual Maoris who were members of All Black teams which have devastated British sides in the past.

"Unfortunately it was not the season for football when I was there, but that did not prevent the New Zealander from talking about his national game. I remember a day spent in traversing the Taranaki district from New Plymouth to Palmerston North. That special country is the centre of the whole dairy industry of New Zealand, but it is also famous for producing international footballers, and those whom I met were just as anxious, perhaps more so, to tell me of that proud fact than they were to tell of cows with an incredible yield of milk containing unbelievable richness of butterfat!

"It is 22 years since the first British team visited New Zealand, and I should like to warn the team to whom we are saying farewell this evening that they take their football very seriously in New Zealand. Whatever the strength of the side we are putting into the field, they will find themselves opposed by men of splendid physique, imbued with the determination to win. But after your games, you will find that your opponents make very charming hosts, as keen to give their visitors pleasure as they are to be able to beat them. To the members of the team I can say I envy you your voyage, and I wish you the best of luck." (Cheers.)

The president read a message from the King as follows:—

### THE KING'S MESSAGE

"The King sincerely thanks you for the loyal message which you have conveyed to his Majesty from the members of the New Zealand Association which are to-night entertaining the British Rugby Football team, and is glad to think that the Duke of York is present on this occasion. His Majesty wishes the team *bon voyage* and a successful and enjoyable time in their coming visit to New Zealand and Australia."

The Prime Minister of New Zealand, Sir Joseph Ward, wrote:—

"On the occasion of the New Zealand Association's annual dinner I extend, on behalf of the Government and people of this Dominion, our warmest greetings to our kinsfolk in the Mother Country and our good wishes to your guests for a most successful gathering. Please also inform the members of the British Rugby Football team that a real New Zealand welcome awaits them on their arrival here. Such visits assuredly serve to strengthen still further the affection which unites our two countries."

Other messages were as follows:—

"The 1924 All Blacks wish you very pleasant voyage and happy tour.—S. S. DEAN, chairman of the N.Z. Rugby Union and manager of the 1925 All Blacks." And "Welcome British team; we assure you hearty welcome, good games and great hospitality.—New Zealand Rugby Union."

Proposing "The British Rugby Football Team," the PRESIDENT said they much appreciated the King's message and the presence of the Duke of York. They were cheered by the intimate recollections of New Zealand that the Duke had recalled. Rugby was the national game of New Zealand. They liked the spirit that pervaded the game and its amateurishness. The man who played Rugby learned also to play the game of life. He suggested to the Rugby Unions of the British Empire that the time had come for a world contest for supremacy to be staged in London. (Cheers.)

Mr. JAMES BAXTER, the team manager, replied.

GENERAL SIR CHARLES FERGUSSON gave "The Visitors," and LORD DESBOROUGH replied.

There were also present:—

Lord Passfield, Lord Liverpool, Lord Ampthill, Lord Burghley, Admiral Sir James Ferguson, General Sir Walter Braithwaite, Colonel Sir Maurice Hankey, Sir James Parr, Sir James Mills, Vice-Admiral P. M. R. Royds, Flight-Lieutenant K. L. R. Atcherley, Mr. W. T. Pearce, Mr. E. Prescott, Mr. A. P. F. Chapman, Captain Errol Manners, Commander H. Campbell, R.N., Colonel A. R. F. Kingscote, and Captain A. D. Stoop.

## STEAMER WRECKED AT SHETLAND

### PASSENGERS AND CREW SAVED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LERWICK, APRIL 10

The mail steamer St. Sunniva—11 days after the disaster to the trawler Ben Doran at Shetland—was wrecked early to-day on the island of Mousa, about 11 miles south from Lerwick, during a dense fog, but her crew and 30 passengers were rescued.

About 6 a.m. a telegram was received at the Lerwick coastguard station saying the St. Sunniva, which had left Aberdeen direct for Lerwick at 1.25 p.m. yesterday, was ashore. Immediately the maroon signal was fired and soon after the lifesaving company set out in the trawler Fort James, accompanied by the inter-islands mail and passenger steamer Earl of Zetland and the fishery protection vessel Vaila. Stromness lifeboat was also sent for again.

Later, however, a reassuring telephone message came through to Mr. Stephen, the Lerwick steamers' agent. It was Captain Williamson, captain of the wrecked vessel, himself speaking from Sandwick, on the mainland opposite Mousa, and he said that the passengers and crew had all been safely landed by the efforts of the ship's company in the ship's boats, no other vessels having come up at that time. It appears that the ship went ashore on the east side of the island—that is, the seaward side—while a heavy swell was running, and soon the seas were rising up on to the deck. The two starboard boats were smashed to pieces, and the passengers, some only partly clad, were with difficulty got into the three port boats. They were taken round to the west, or landward, side of the island and landed there. The island is uninhabited, but they found an empty hut, where they lit a fire and made themselves as comfortable as possible until the rescue vessels arrived. It is understood that the St. Sunniva is now in the water up to her bridge; a heavy swell is beating upon her, and it is feared she is a total wreck with complete loss of the passengers' luggage, the mails, and cargo. The Vaila, however, has made a second visit to the scene with a diver in an effort to salve the mails.

The St. Sunniva is a boat of 864 tons, and belongs to the North of Scotland, Orkney, and Shetland Steam Navigation Company.

## THE WEATHER

### MAINLY FAIR

**Meteorological Office, April 10**

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—Pressure is relatively high to west and to east and low to north and to south of the British Isles. Weather will be mainly fair in most districts and temperature moderate or rather high.

**Forecasts for To-day**

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., MIDLANDS, E.—Wind north-easterly, moderate; mainly fair; moderate or rather high temperature.

ENGLAND, S.W., MIDLANDS, W., WALES, S.—Wind north-easterly or northerly, moderate; mainly fair; moderate temperature.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Mainly fair in most districts.

WEEK-END FORECAST FOR E. AND S.E. ENGLAND.—Wind mainly between east and north; mainly fair, but possibly coastal drizzle; variable temperature.

### SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL (East) (crossings from Southampton, Newhaven, and Weymouth).—Wind north-easterly, moderate; mainly fair; sea slight or moderate. Straits of Dover.—Wind north-easterly, moderate; mainly fair; perhaps local mist or fog early; sea slight or moderate.

IRISH SEA.—Wind between north-east or north-west, moderate; mainly fair; sea slight or moderate; perhaps local coastal mist early.

### FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Winds easterly or variable, less than 15 m.p.h. up to 3,000ft. Widespread mist or fog, becoming fine. Visibility 200 to 500 yards in many places, improving during the morning to three to six miles.

Sun rises, 5.17 a.m.; sets, 6.47 p.m.
Moon sets, 4.52 a.m.; rises, 4.42 p.m. Full moon, Sunday.
Lighting-up time, 7.17 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 12.18 a.m. and 12.49 p.m.

### LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, APRIL 10, 6 P.M.—Bar., 1,011.0mb. (29.85in.), rising slowly; temp., 55.3deg.; humidity, 66 per cent.; wind, S.E., light; weather, fine.

Wednesday, 6 p.m., to Thursday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 38deg.; rainfall, nil.

Thursday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 61deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 5.7hrs.

### SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the National Institute for Medical Research, were:—

Hampstead, 2; Kingsway, 2; Clacton, 5; Lowestoft, 10; St. Andrews, 3½; Torquay, 3; Ventnor, 6½.

## £11,000 OBTAINED BY A TRICK

### LIVERPOOL MAN AND CHANCE ACQUAINTANCES

Descriptions of three men, one of middle age and the other two younger, who are alleged to have obtained £11,000 from a Liverpool visitor to London, were circulated yesterday throughout the country.

The statement made to the police was that he (the visitor from Liverpool) made the acquaintance of the men casually, and became interested in their claim to have valuable information concerning racing. For a time he received money from them purporting to be his winnings, and then was induced to join them in a more ambitious Turf speculation. A few days ago he came to London, and was told by the men that before he could receive his share of the pool he must prove his confidence in them by placing a substantial amount in the joint fund. He handed over a cheque for £11,000, which was promptly cashed, and since that time has not seen or heard from the men.

Scotland Yard has issued instructions to detectives at the ports to keep watch for the men, who may attempt to leave the country.

As the sailing ship Ulelia, laden with coal, entered Rosscarbery Harbour yesterday she went on the rocks, and

# ROYAL MAIL CRUISES

TO VENICE, ATHENS, CRIMEA, GALLIPOLI etc., April 25th.

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TO ICELAND, SPITZBERGEN, NORTHERN CAPITALS, NORWAY, etc., JUNE—AUGUST

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EASTER HOLIDAYS

| | |
|---|---|
| Jersey .. .. .. | £6 0 0 |
| Torquay .. .. .. | 6 6 0 |
| Paris .. .. .. | 5 16 6 |
| Ostend .. .. .. | 3 17 6 |
| Boulogne .. .. | 3 17 6 |
| Bruges & Brussels .. | 5 18 6 |
| Holland .. .. | 7 12 6 |

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## Court Circular

WINDSOR CASTLE, APRIL 10

The Headmaster of Eton and the Hon. Mrs. Cyril Alington had the honour of dining with The King and Queen this evening.

The Prince George, attended by Major Ulick Alexander, opened the new Municipal Swimming Bath at Stoke Newington to-day.

145, PICCADILLY, APRIL 10

The Duke of York performed the Opening Ceremony of the Grotto and Aberdare Memorial Homes of the Reformatory and Refuge Union at Hornsey Lane this afternoon.

His Royal Highness attended the Dinner of the New Zealand Association to the British Rugby Football Team leaving for New Zealand, which was held at the Savoy Hotel this evening.

Commander Harold Campbell was in attendance.

The Earl and Countess of Norbury are staying with Lady Howard de Walden at Chirk Castle, North Wales, this week. Lord Howard de Walden is not yet back from the Congo.

The Earl and Countess of Ellesmere have left Bridgewater House for Mertoun House, St. Boswells, Scotland.

The Earl and Countess of Midleton left 34, Portland-place on Tuesday for Peper Harow, Godalming.

The Earl and Countess of Abingdon will return to 3, Seymour-street on Saturday from the Californian Hotel, Rue de Berri, Paris.

Lady Patricia Miller will leave 29, Oxford-square on Thursday for Ireland.

Viscount and Viscountess Bridgeman will leave 48, Eaton-place to-morrow for Leigh Manor, Minsterley, where they will remain until May 24.

Lord Craigmyle will leave 9, Boltongardens to-day for Craigmyle, Aberdeenshire, where he will remain for Easter.

Lord Treowen has left 9, Great Stanhope-street for the Continent, and will be away for about a month. Correspondence will not be forwarded.

Lord Cushendun has left London for Cushendun, Co. Antrim, where he will remain for the Easter recess.

Lord and Lady Askwith and the Hon. Betty Askwith have left 5, Cadogan-gardens for Street Ashton House, Rugby, where they will spend Easter.

Lord and Lady Lloyd are leaving London for Italy, and will not return to London until the beginning of May.

Lord and Lady Glentanar will leave for abroad to-day, and will not return to Glen Tanar until the beginning of May. During June and July they will be residing at 10, Upper Grosvenor-street.

Lady Forres has returned to Menton from Rome. Lord Forres will join her on Tuesday.

Baron and Baroness Cederström have returned from South Africa to 44, Bryanston-street.

The Hon. Robert and Lady Serena James will leave 3, Hyde Park-square on April 18 for St. Nicholas, Richmond, Yorks, where they will remain for the next few months.

Lady Howard Stepney is giving a dance for her daughter, Miss Marged Howard Stepney, on June 27.

Lady Frank has returned to Cheyne Walk from the South of France.

Colonel Sir Courtenay and Lady Leucha Warner expect to leave 34, Grosvenor-gardens on April 17 for Brettenham Park, Suffolk, where they will spend Easter.

Sir John and Lady Hanbury Williams have returned to Henry III. Tower, Windsor Castle.

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor will leave Claridge's on April 17 for Canada. Lady Williams-Taylor will remain at Claridge's until June 5, when Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor will return from Canada. They will then leave for Ranslade, Bracknell, where they will stay until the end of September.

Sir Herbert Lush-Wilson returned to 88, St. James's-street on Sunday from the South of France.

Sir John Beynon and Miss Beynon will leave 6, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, on Thursday for Marseilles. They will sail in the Ranpura from Tilbury, and expect to be away for a few weeks.

The Prince of Wales has consented to attend an Empire Ball, which is being organized by the British Legion and the British Empire Service League, at the Albert Hall on May 26. A pageant, "Britain and Her Industries," will be presented. The ball will follow a four days' fair, which will be opened by Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught on May 21.

A committee meeting was held at 17, Belgrave-square (lent by Lady Sassoon) yesterday in connexion with the "Roll Call" ball, to be held at the Savoy Hotel on Thursday, May 29. Lady Hamond-Graeme presided.

### RECEPTIONS

MRS. TE WATER

Mrs. te Water was at home at 40, Wilton-crescent yesterday afternoon. Among those who accepted invitations to be present were:—

The American Ambassador and Mrs. Dawes, the Japanese Ambassador and Mme. Matsudaira, the High Commissioner for India and Lady Chatterjee, the Speaker, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Vyell and Lady Vyvyan, Lord and Lady Passfield, Mrs. Wilfred Paine, Mrs. Burrill, Miss Burrill, Mr. and Mrs. Dimond, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Miss Alexander, Dr. and Mrs. Tracey, Mrs. Gibson Smith, Mrs. G. F. Kotze, Mrs. D. Bean, Miss Lucy Bean, Mr. and Mrs. Balfour, Miss Kate Whitbread-Gubb, Mrs. J. C. Young, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Marshall, Judge Sir Alfred Tobin, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Gamble, Mr. Chittenden, and Mr. and Mrs. L. C. McDonough Cuffe.

Mr. and Mrs. Fairbairns, Mrs. George Henderson, Mr. Basil Henderson, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Hirsch, Mr. and Mrs. William Brandt, Mr. and Mrs. Cleghorn, Mrs. Biddulph, the Hon. John and Mrs. Nivison, Mrs. T. C. Molteno, Miss Lucy Molteno, Captain and Mrs. Hamman, Mrs. Cecil Ensor, Sir Roland Bourne, Miss Emily Luck, Mrs. MacKeurtan, Sir Henry Strakosch, Mr. and Mrs. B. Hawke, Mrs. Murry, Mrs. Moore, Dr. A. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. C. Clark, Miss Elsie Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Delfos, Miss Delfos, Miss Betty Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Runciman, Sir George and Lady Badgerow, Miss Jean Russell Strafford, Mrs. T. E. Nading, Mr. and Mrs. Lamont, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Humphries, Miss Woodhouse, Viscountess Sandon, Sir William and Lady Jowitt, Mr. Manners Nightingale, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Owens, Mr. W. E. Owens, Mrs. S. B. Joel, Dr. and Mrs. Van Schalkwyk, and Mrs. Strong.

MRS. BALDWIN

Mrs. Stanley Baldwin held yesterday the last of the at homes which she has been giving before Easter. Miss Betty Baldwin was present, and among those who accepted invitations were:—

The Japanese Ambassador and Mme. Matsudaira, the Latvian Minister and Mme. Veemans, the Estonian Minister and Mme. Kallas, the Greek Minister, the First Secretary of the Rumanian Legation, Vicomte and Vicomtesse de la Panouse, the Dowager Countess of Cromer, Lady Dundas of Arniston, Miss Dundas, Sir Dennis and Lady Herbert, Sir Ellis Hume-Williams, Baron and Baroness de Forest, Sir William and Lady Bull, Sir Alfred and Lady Butt, Sir Stanley and Lady Tubbs, Sir Herbert and Lady Cayzer, Miss Pamela Cayzer, Lady Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, Countess Manhoyse, Lady Colebrooke, Lady Eyres-Monsell, Miss Eyres-Monsell, Sir Otto and Lady Beit, Miss Beit, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Francis Prestantie, Sir Edward and Lady Hamilton, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Lyal Quinlisse, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Duckworth, Major Hilton Clarke, Captain and Mrs. Euan Wallace, Captain Peter Macdonald, Major and Mrs. Alan McLean, Mrs. Michael Hunter, Mr. Edward Hulton, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Parsons, Mrs. Vicker de Stalker, Lady Byron, Miss Margaret Rumsey, Major and Mrs. Bruce Ogilvie, Air-Commodore and Mrs. P. M. Pattison, Mrs. Charles W. Long, Miss Mary Harvey, Mrs. Douglas Hunter-Jones, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Peto, Miss Pamela Peto, Miss Godson, Mr. and Mrs. Osbe Richardson, Mrs. H. Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. Wyn Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. Mr. Hardy, Mrs. A. E. Walters, and Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Gwynne.

## FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

THE HON. SAMUEL BEST AND MRS. ALLIES

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place quietly early in June, between the Hon. Samuel Best and Mrs. Allies, widow of Mr. W. K. Allies, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pratt.

CAPTAIN M. C. FRYE AND MISS M. AUSTIN

The marriage arranged between Captain M. C. Frye and Miss Muriel Austin will take place at St. Mary's Church, Falmouth, on April 30.

MR. D. R. EVANS AND MISS B. REISS

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place at The Oratory on Thursday, May 8, at 2.15 p.m., between David Richard Evans, The Royal Welch Fusiliers, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Evans, Dogpole, Shrewsbury, and Betty, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Alec Reiss, 2, Egerton-mansions, S.W.3.

FLIGHT-LIEUTENANT F. L. WHITE AND MISS RITCHIE

The engagement is announced between Flight-Lieutenant Frank Leslie White, R.A.F.M.S., elder son of Dr. and Mrs. F. H. White, London, and Helen Reoch, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. W. Ritchie, Dura, Cupar, Fife.

FLIGHT-LIEUTENANT F. W. WISEMAN-CLARKE AND MISS C. M. PEMBERTON

The marriage arranged between Flight-Lieutenant F. W. Wiseman-Clarke and Miss Cynthia Pemberton will take place at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, on Saturday, April 26, at 2.30 p.m.

MR. F. W. H. HALL AND MISS J. WHETHAM

The engagement is announced between Frederick Walter Hick Hall, Royal Air Force, only son of the late F. W. Hick Hall, of Ruffside Hall, Northumberland, and Mrs. James Willie Heslop, of Broadlands, Charmouth, Dorset, and Joyce, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Austen Whetham, of Bridport, Dorset.

MR. J. G. REEVE AND MISS H. SPENCER

An engagement is announced between James Galloway Reeve, younger son of the late Mr. H. Reeve and Mrs. Bagshaw, Gunton Cliff, Lowestoft, and Hesketh, only daughter of the late Commander Patrick Spencer, Royal Navy, and Mrs. Dawson, 366, London-road, Lowestoft.

MR. A. H. GOW AND MISS CARDWELL

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will shortly take place, between Alan Harper Gow, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Gow, Carnis Eskan, near Helensburgh, Dumbartonshire, and Doris, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eustace Cardwell, Queen Anne's-mansions, St. James's Park, London, S.W.

MR. C. F. PARRY AND MISS N. KINGSLEY

The engagement is announced between Claude F. Parry, Indian Police, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Parry, Bournemouth, and Nancy, youngest daughter of the late Mr. A. Kingsley and Mrs. Kingsley, Shakespeare-road, Bedford.

### MARRIAGE

MR. D. G. SNOW AND MISS M. BALFOUR

The marriage took place yesterday afternoon at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, of Mr. Donald Geary Snow, son of the late Colonel Edmund Brighouse Snow, R.M.L.I., and of Mrs. Snow, of 9, Cliveden-place, S.W., and Miss May Balfour, younger daughter of the late Captain Christopher Egerton Balfour, 60th K.R.R., and Mrs. Reginald Lowry Corry, of Villa Rachele, Alassio. The Rev. W. G. Pennyman officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her uncle, Lord Queenborough, wore a long-sleeved gown of white georgette, gauged at the waist, with a full train formed by the panels of the skirt. Her white tulle veil was held in place by a double wreath of orange-blossom, and she carried a bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley. She was attended by four little bridesmaids—Miss Pauline and Miss Susanne Winn, Lady Mary Pratt, and Miss Cherry Barr-Sim. They wore white Empire frocks, with wreaths of small camellias in their hair, and they carried posies of camellias tied with silver ribbon. Mr. Richard Rivière was best man, and a reception was held afterwards at 39, Hill-street, Berkeley-square. Among the guests were:—

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Lowry-Corry, Mrs. Snow, Mr. and Mrs. Dunster, Miss Corry, Miss Nina Corry, Mr. A. E. Balfour, Brigadier-General and the Hon. Mrs. Lowry-Corry, Miss Cecilia Balfour, the Hon. Dorothy Paget, Mrs. Winn, Mrs. Basil Foster, the Countess of Strafford, Lady Elizabeth Lafone, the Earl of Brecknock, Lady de Bunsen, Lady (Ralph) Paget, Miss Albertha Paget, Viscountess Hailsham, Miss Morris, Squadron-Leader and Mrs. Barr-Sim, the Hon. Mrs. Everard Pepys, Mr. and Mrs. A. Campbell, Mrs. Carl Bendix, Mrs. Comyns Berkeley, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Riddell, Mrs. Eric Villiers, Mrs. John Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Turner, Mr. John Corbett, Mr. A. C. Saunders, the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, Lady Craik, Miss F. Perry, Mrs. Pickeregill Cunliffe, Mrs. S. Marsh, Mrs. Lewis Campbell, Captain and Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. Leslie Hamilton, Mrs. Stewart Brown, Mr. Frank Captain G. H. Gordon, Mrs. Cecil Benson, Mrs. Birse, Miss Orrell Kelly, Mrs. Philip Atherley, Mr. Paul Bamber, Mrs. Charles Petrie, Mrs. Hammond, Captain Irvine, Captain and Mrs. Gooch, Miss Gooch, Mr. D. Gooch, Miss O'Hagan, Mrs. Vickerman, Mrs. Vaughan Jones, Mr. Mather Jackson, Miss Sellinger, Mr. Tyrrell Lewis, Mrs. Barham, Miss Blanche Sandeman, and Miss de Tracey.

The bride and bridegroom will leave for their honeymoon in Africa to-day. The bride will travel in a black ensemble, with a beige fox collar.

### CHRISTENING

The christening of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hall Watt took place yesterday at Lambeth Palace Chapel. The Archbishop of Canterbury officiated. The godparents were Mr. John Dewhurst, Mr. Stanley Leyland, Mr. Henry Wickham-Beynton, Mrs. Goodson, and Miss Campbell Renton.

### DANCE

LADY NOBLE

Lady Noble of Ardkinglas gave a dance at 43, Portland-place yesterday for her daughter, Miss Anastasia Noble. The Clifford Essex band played, and the decorations consisted entirely of white flowers. Harrisii lilies were on the staircase, tulipa, lilies-of-the-valley, hydrangeas, and hyacinths in the ballrooms, and roses in the supper rooms. Among the guests were:—

Countess Buxton, the Hon. Alethea Buxton, Lady Mary Maxwell, Miss Maxwell, Lady Fletcher, Miss Fletcher, the Hon. Andrew and Mrs. Weir, Lieutenant-General Sir Hastings and Lady Anderson, Mr. and Lady Margaret Drummond-Hay, the Hon. John and Lady Elizabeth Fremantle, the Hon. Agatha Beaumont, Lady Mary Lindsay, the Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke, Major and Mrs. McCreery, Lady Flavia Gifford, the Hon. Lady Quilter, Miss Quilter, Mr. and Mrs. Grenfell, Lady Blane, Mr. and Mrs. Gladwyn Jebb, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Noble, Lady Dundas of Arniston, and Miss Dundas.

### DINNER

BELGIAN CIRCLE

A dinner of the Belgian Circle in honour of the birthday of King Albert was held on Tuesday night at the Park Lane Hotel. The BELGIAN AMBASSADOR presided.

LORD EBBISHAM proposed the toast of "King Albert." The BELGIAN AMBASSADOR proposed "King George" and other members of the British Royal Family.

The AMBASSADOR also proposed "The Guests." He spoke of the close friendship and sympathy between Britain and Belgium, and of the British Services, which had in the years past done so much to safeguard the independence of Belgium. They must not forget in their present security all that they owed to the bravery of the British Forces, without which they would not have been able to celebrate their independence.

M. MAURICE LIPPENS, Belgian Minister of Transport, and LORD THOMSON responded.

There were also present:—

Prince and Princess Reginald de Crôy, Lord Cam-rose, Lord and Lady Burnham, Lord Lugard, Lord Jellicoe, Lord Queenborough, Lord and Lady Plumer, Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, Lord and Lady Hanworth, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Sefton Brancker, Lady Emmott, Sir C. Hertslet, Field-Marshal Sir Claud and Lady Jacob, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Madden, Sir Leslie Scott, Colonel the Master of Sempill, the Dowager Lady Swaythling, Sir R. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. H. Haslam, and General Sir Reginald and Lady Wingate.

### FUNERAL

BRIGADIER-GENERAL H. C. E. WESTROPP

The funeral of Brigadier-General H. C. E. Westropp took place at Bisham Church, Marlow, yesterday. The service was conducted by the Rev. J. E. Gofton. Among those present were:—

Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, Mr. E. Westropp, Mr. Lyonel Westropp, Colonel Hardcastle, Mr. and Miss Need, Mrs. F. Fulton, Mr. J. Abbott Anderson, Mrs. Brooking, Mr. Hylton Lynch, the Misses Hobart-Hampden, Captain and Mrs. Onslow Secker, Lieutenant-Colonel Orr, Colonel Hope, Captain Fulton, and Major E. J. Palmer.

### MEMORIAL SERVICE

MR. KEITH BARLOW

A memorial service for Mr. Keith Barlow was held yesterday at St. Michael's, Cornhill. The rector, the Rev. John H. J. Ellison, officiated. Among those present were:—

The Lord Mayor of London, Brigadier-General Bertram F. Portal, Viscountess Broome, Major Frank Gillett, Major Thalmann, Captain Rainer, Mr. C. C. Downing (assistant secretary of Wiggins, Teape, and Co., Limited), the Rev. Charles Clark, Mr. Robert E. Palmer, Mr. Thomas Wilson Leigh, Mr. Alfred O'Hanlon, Mr. F. Batchelor, Mr. H. Lowe, Mr. W. C. Darbyshire, Mr. W. A. Lester, Mr. C. S. Malcolm, Mr. J. Warne, Mr. J. H. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Hardy, Mr. C. Johnston, Mr. Lee Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Riddell, Mrs. Eric Villiers, Mrs. John Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Turner, Mr. John Corbett, Mr. A. C. Saunders, the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, Lady Craik, Miss F. Perry, Mrs. Pickeregill Cunliffe, Mrs. S. Marsh, Mrs. Lewis Campbell, Captain and Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. Leslie Hamilton, Mrs. Stewart Brown, Mr. Frank Captain G. H. Gordon, Mrs. Cecil Benson, Mrs. Birse, Miss Orrell Kelly, Mrs. Philip Atherley, Mr. Paul Bamber, Mrs. Charles Petrie, Mrs. Hammond, Captain Irvine, Captain and Mrs. Gooch, Miss Gooch, Mr. D. Gooch, Miss O'Hagan, Mrs. Vickerman, Mrs. Vaughan Jones, Mr. Mather Jackson, Miss Sellinger, Mr. Tyrrell Lewis, Mrs. Barham, Miss Blanche Sandeman, and Miss de Tracey.

## TWO NEW HOMES FOR BOYS

### THE DUKE OF YORK AT HIGHGATE

The Duke of York yesterday opened two new homes for boys at Highgate, set up by the Children's Aid Society. The one, known as the Grotto Home, is for lads above school age, and takes the place of the old home of the same name which has existed near Euston-road since 1846. The other, for boys between nine and 15, is a memorial to the late Lord Aberdare and fills a gap in the society's system for the care of boys from birth until they are self-supporting.

The Duke of York visited both the homes, which are situated in large houses in Hornsey-lane, and inspected the living arrangements and the large grounds. He approved particularly the attempt to give a family atmosphere to the places. The bed-rooms have not been turned into dormitories and the dining-rooms are equipped with small tables so that the boys take their meals in groups. His Royal Highness was interested, too, in the arrangements for securing the bigger boys technical instruction in the evenings.

At the opening ceremony in the Grotto Home, the REV. T. WELLARD, chairman of the committee, said the Aberdare Home was the completing link in their chain of homes for children. They had for a long time had homes for babies, for girls from five to 15 and for boys from five to 10, but never before for boys from 10 to 15. They now had an opportunity of caring for children from birth until they were able to take their own stand in the world. They prided themselves on their flexibility and adaptability. No child was ever rejected because of the sins of its parents or because its parents were only ill and incapable and not actually dead. The one thing that mattered was the need of the child.

Declaring the homes open, the DUKE OF YORK said: "The Grotto Home, which owes its peculiar name to the fact that the original home in Marylebone stood upon the site of a garden containing a celebrated grotto, has, to-day, after many years, found this well-chosen situation, high up in a healthy district, and having a garden of its own. For nearly 50 years the name of Aberdare has been intimately connected with the work of child welfare, and, to-day, I am glad to open the Aberdare Memorial Home, which is a fitting memorial to the benevolent life of the late Lord Aberdare, who, for the last 20 years of his life, was your president.

"These two homes are, in my opinion, a triumph for optimism, as every one of the boys in them is the direct result of failure. It is a pleasing thought that children who start life with the most distressing circumstances against them can, through your homes, find true refuge to encourage them physically, mentally, and spiritually, to take up a career. To those who, by their various efforts, support these homes, I would say that the deep interest of the Duchess and myself in child welfare prompts me to congratulate you on your past efforts and to wish you increasing success in the splendid work you are doing."

A brief service of dedication was then conducted by the Bishop of Stepney, and the Royal visitor afterwards made a tour of the homes. At the Aberdare Home the 40 boys who form its company were drawn up at either side of the entrance hall. Many of the 50 bigger lads who live in the Grotto Home were scattered along corridors and about the grounds, and gave the Duke a hearty welcome.

The new homes have cost about £13,000, and of this, £4,000 remains still to be raised.

## PRINCE GEORGE AT STOKE NEWINGTON

### PUBLIC SWIMMING BATH OPENED

PRINCE GEORGE visited Stoke Newington yesterday afternoon and formally declared open the first public swimming bath erected in the borough.

The Prince was met at the borough boundary by the Mayor of Stoke Newington (Sir Herbert Ormond) and slowly motored through the crowded streets to the public library, where he placed a wreath on the War memorial. Then, accompanied by the Mayor, he walked to the swimming bath in Clissold-road.

In his speech of welcome SIR HERBERT ORMOND said, to quote the Prince's own expression only a few days ago, his Royal Highness was "flood lighting" the enterprise of the local authority. The Mayor then presented the Prince with a handsomely bound original copy of Robinson's "History of Stoke Newington."

In declaring the swimming bath open, PRINCE GEORGE said:—"Swimming is one of the most healthful forms of exercise and recreation. The playing of games creates the team spirit which has probably done more than anything else to make the British nation what it is to-day."

The dedicatory prayer was offered by the REV. H. A. E. STANDFAST (rector), and COUNCILLOR GORDON, L.C.C., and others spoke. A guard of honour was formed by the British Legion, the Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, and the local Naval Brigade.

The new bath has cost about £50,000. Mr. A. G. Porri, F.R.I.B.A., was the architect, and Messrs. Albert Monk, of Edmonton, were the builders.

## ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

### CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The REV. V. E. B. NORTON, who has been curate-in-charge of St. Mary's Church, Guildford, since 1926, has been appointed to Iwerne Courtney with Farringdon, near Blandford, Dorset.

The Lord Chancellor has made the following presentation: The REV. H. D. RICE, rector of Bonnington, in the diocese of Canterbury, to the vicarage of Eastwood, in the diocese of Chelmsford.

The trustees have appointed the REV. L. C. DOWNMAN, vicar of St. Paul's, Southwark, to be a St. Antholin lecturer at St. Mary Aldermary, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

The REV. HENRY LEWIS, curate of Holyhead, has been appointed by the Provincial Patronage Board to be vicar of Llangerwen, near Aberystwyth.

The Provincial Patronage Board of the Church in Wales has appointed the REV. E. D. ALDRED WILLIAMS, vicar of Llansamlet, Glamorganshire, to be vicar of Dafen, Llanelly.

### ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

There will be a special service at St. Paul's Cathedral next Tuesday, at 6 p.m., when the customary selections from Bach's *St. Matthew Passion* will be sung with orchestral accompaniment by the Cathedral choir and the special service choir. No tickets are required for this service.

The Three Hours' Service at St. Paul's Cathedral on Good Friday will be conducted by the Bishop of Willesden.

### THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

The Jersey States adopted yesterday the principle of a Measure proposed by the National Assembly of the Church of England to provide for representation of the Channel Islands in the House of Laity and in the diocesan conference of the Diocese of Winchester, and a Measure proposed to be passed by the Assembly to make further provision for the application to the Channel Islands of Measures passed by the Assembly.

## *A SOUTH AFRICAN MISSION*

Mr. AMERY, M.P., presided at the annual meeting of the South African Church Railway Mission, held at Church House, Westminster, yesterday. The mission ministers to isolated settlers scattered over 10,000 miles of railways extending from the Cape to the Congo. The Rev. Lawrence Hands, who is coming to England on furlough in June, will take over the direction of the mission in November. The work of the mission was described by the REV. A. C. HODSON and Mrs. COLLIER, of the mission staff. Mrs. Collier said that last Christmas she travelled 6,000 miles up and down the Rhodesian railway distributing Christmas presents at cottages removed 10 miles from each other, and on that occasion some of the occupants of the cottages had their first Church service for two years and a half. Mr. AMERY, after describing the setting in which the work of the mission is conducted, said that people who went to the far ends of the earth left much behind them, and he thought it only right that a nation which sent its Navy all over the world to protect its citizens should send also those spiritual defences which were no less necessary than material defence. The work of the mission, which received the support of the railway authorities in South Africa, had been mainly concerned with the English workers on the railway lines, but it also did certain work for the native employees. It was essential that the mission should not forget the white man.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS

### ESTATE OF GENERAL SIR CHARLES MONRO

GENERAL SIR CHARLES CARMICHAEL MONRO, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., of Eaton-square, S.W., recently Commander-in-Chief and Governor of Gibraltar, who died on December 7, aged 69, left estate of the gross value of £46,784, with net personalty £45,581.

SIR WILLIAM JOHN THOMPSON, M.D., F.R.C.P., of Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin, Registrar-General for Ireland, who died on June 10, aged 68, left personal property in England and the Irish Free State valued at £28,325. He left:—

£200 to the Methodist Church Body in Ireland; £400 to the Jervis-street Hospital, for endowing a bed to be called the "Lady Thompson" Bed; and one year's wages to each servant of five years, and two years' wages to each servant of 10 years' service.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FRANCIS HENRY HARDY, J.P. (late 2nd Coldstream Guards), of Edith Weston Hall, Oakham, Rutland, who died on December 22, aged 54, left unsettled property in his own disposition of the gross value of £295,068, with net personalty £257,577. The duties on the property at this valuation will amount to about £75,000.

MR. FRANK BARLOW, of Woodville, Marple, Cheshire, a member of the firm of Thomas Barlow and Brother, shipping merchants, Manchester, a director of the Brae and Chingoor Tea Estates, the Krian Rubber Plantations, and the Muar River Rubber Company, died on September 30, leaving a fortune of £213,434, with net personalty £134,175. He gives:—

£100 to Augusta Hawkes, in his employ; and £120 to Alfred Charles Chaney, coachman, if still in his service.

MR. WILLIAM COOKE KETTLE, of Rhowniar, Towyn, Merioneth, late Registrar of Wolverhampton County Court, who died on February 1, aged 68, left unsettled property of the gross value of £146,758, with net personalty £142,918. He left:—

The proceeds of sale of his yacht, dinghies, and all tackle and fittings connected therewith to the Royal National Lifeboat Institution.

MRS. MARY MOLESWORTH CORDELIA CATOR, of Trewsbury, near Cirencester, and of St. Mary Happisburgh, Norfolk, who died on December 13, aged 94, widow of A. Cator, left unsettled estate of the gross value of £43,655, with net personalty £26,105. She left:—

£100 to Harriet Gilbert, £50 to Agnes Rashleigh, and £25 to Ellen Egerton, if respectively in her service at her death, and a sum not exceeding £150 for division among her other indoor and outdoor servants as the executors may think fit.

MR. CHARLES PERCY SANGER, of Oakley-street, Chelsea, S.W., and of New-square, Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, who died on February 8, left £24,108, with net personalty £23,472. He left:—

All the fees owing to him at his death as to four-fifths to his clerk, T. Jacobs, and one-fifth to his junior clerk, Grey.

After other bequests, the residue of the property to his wife, requesting her to give his books on economic and statistical subjects to the Royal Statistical Society and the Economic Library, Cambridge.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY AMBROSE, F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., F.I.D., of Ladbroke-square, Kensington, W., for 52 years a member of the London Stock Exchange, who died on January 28, aged 76, left £23,274, with net personalty £20,391. He left:—

£100 to Ann Ardley, in recognition of her long and faithful service; £50 to Ellen Henrietta Ardley, if still in the service of his daughter; £100 to George Alfred Stainton, if associated with him as clerk or partner; £50 to be divided between the staff of Robertson, Ambrose, and Kermack; and £100 to the Stock Exchange Benevolent Fund.

MRS. LAURA CHARLOTTE PIERSON, of Grosvenor-crescent, St. Leonards-on-Sea, who died on March 9, widow of Major W. H. Pierson, R.E., left £21,356, with net personalty £19,433. She left:—

£1,000 in trust for the poor of the parish of Hollingbourne, Kent; and £50 each to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, the Church Army, St. Andrew's Waterside Mission, and Lord Roberts's Memorial Fund.

Other latest wills include the following:—

| | Gross value |
|---|---|
| ADAMS, Mr. Alfred John (84), of Priory-road, West Hill, Hastings, retired lace merchant (net personalty £9,778) | £10,563 |
| DICK, Mr. Mathew, M.A., LL.B., of Lincluden, Colinton, Edinburgh, formerly of the Bank of Scotland, Campbeltown, solicitor (personal estate) | 10,780 |
| DUNCAN, Mr. Andrew, of Willowbank-avenue, Edinburgh, chartered accountant (personal estate) | 9,208 |
| EDGSOW, Mr. William, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of Ferncroft-avenue, Hampstead, N.W. (net personalty £3,797) | 3,967 |
| GRIGSON, Canon William Shuckforth, M.A., of North-street, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, Canon Emeritus of Truro Cathedral (net personalty £600) | 1,084 |
| HARRIS, Mr. Harry Leonard (63), of The Downs, Altrincham, Cheshire, solicitor, for some years principal of Messrs. Nicholls, Lindsell, and Harris (net personalty £13,367) | 13,337 |
| JACKSON, Mrs. Mary, of the Fortfield Hotel, Sidmouth, widow of J. B. Jackson, J.P. (net personalty £28,203) | 28,583 |
| JUDD, Mr. Walter (77), of Queen's-gate, S.W., late of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company (net personalty £13,257) | 15,575 |
| MOORE, Mr. Charles Herbert, of Wellfield, Hartley Wintney, Hants, Emeritus Professor of Arts at Harvard University, an hon. associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and author of works on Gothic and Renaissance architecture and the medieval church architecture of England (in this country) | £70 |
| WILKINSON, Mr. Thomas (81), of North-street, Brighton, and York-avenue, Hove, auctioneer and estate agent (net personalty £3,732) | 34,314 |

## ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

### CONTROL OF NEIGHBOURING BASEMENTS

At yesterday's meeting of the City of London Corporation a letter was read from Canon Alexander, Treasurer of St. Paul's Cathedral, forwarding a resolution of the representative committee to the effect that the Corporation should be approached with a view to ascertain if definite steps could be taken to control the construction of basements near the Cathedral, which might be a source of danger to the building.

SIR ERNEST LAMB, while sympathizing with the suggestion, said the matter was not as simple as it looked. The level of the lowest floor of a building was determined by the Corporation. The penalty for infringing the regulation was drastic—namely, the demolition of the building. The Corporation had no control over the foundations, and the builders must, of course, go down low enough to secure the safety of the superstructure. The London County Council had certain responsibilities. If the Corporation could help the Cathedral authorities in any way they would assuredly do so.

The matter was referred to the Special Committee, with power to confer with the Representative Committee of St. Paul's, the London County Council, and the Streets Committee of the City.

## ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

Royal Commission on Licensing.

Mr. Lloyd George at annual dinner of the Parliamentary Press Gallery, House of Commons, 7.

London County Council: Meeting of Public Control Committee, 3.

Classical Association: Annual general meeting, University College, Hull.

Mr. Graham at Kettering.

Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Amery at Birmingham.

Lord Beaverbrook at Nottingham.

Sir Kingsley Wood at Sherrard Hall, Eltham, 8.

Institute of Brewing: Annual dinner, Hotel Victoria, 7.30.

Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution: Festival dinner, Salters' Hall, 7.

Over-Seas League: Sir Nigel Playfair at luncheon, Criterion Restaurant, 12.45.

National Birthday Trust Fund: Mrs. Baldwin at Mrs. Edmund Tennyson-d'Eyncourt's At Home, 10, Rutland-gate, S.W.7, 4.30.

Open Door Council: meeting, Caxton Hall, 8.

Mary Ward Settlement: Mr. J. Middleton Murry on "A Modern Religion," 8.15.

Leighton House Society: Sir Arthur Somervell on "Purcell," 5.

Near and Middle East Association: Commendatory Luigi Villari on "Italy's Problems in the Near East," 93, Portland-place, W., 8.45.

Imperial Institute: Mr. Percival Wilberby on "The British Empire, what it is and what it stands for," 9.30.

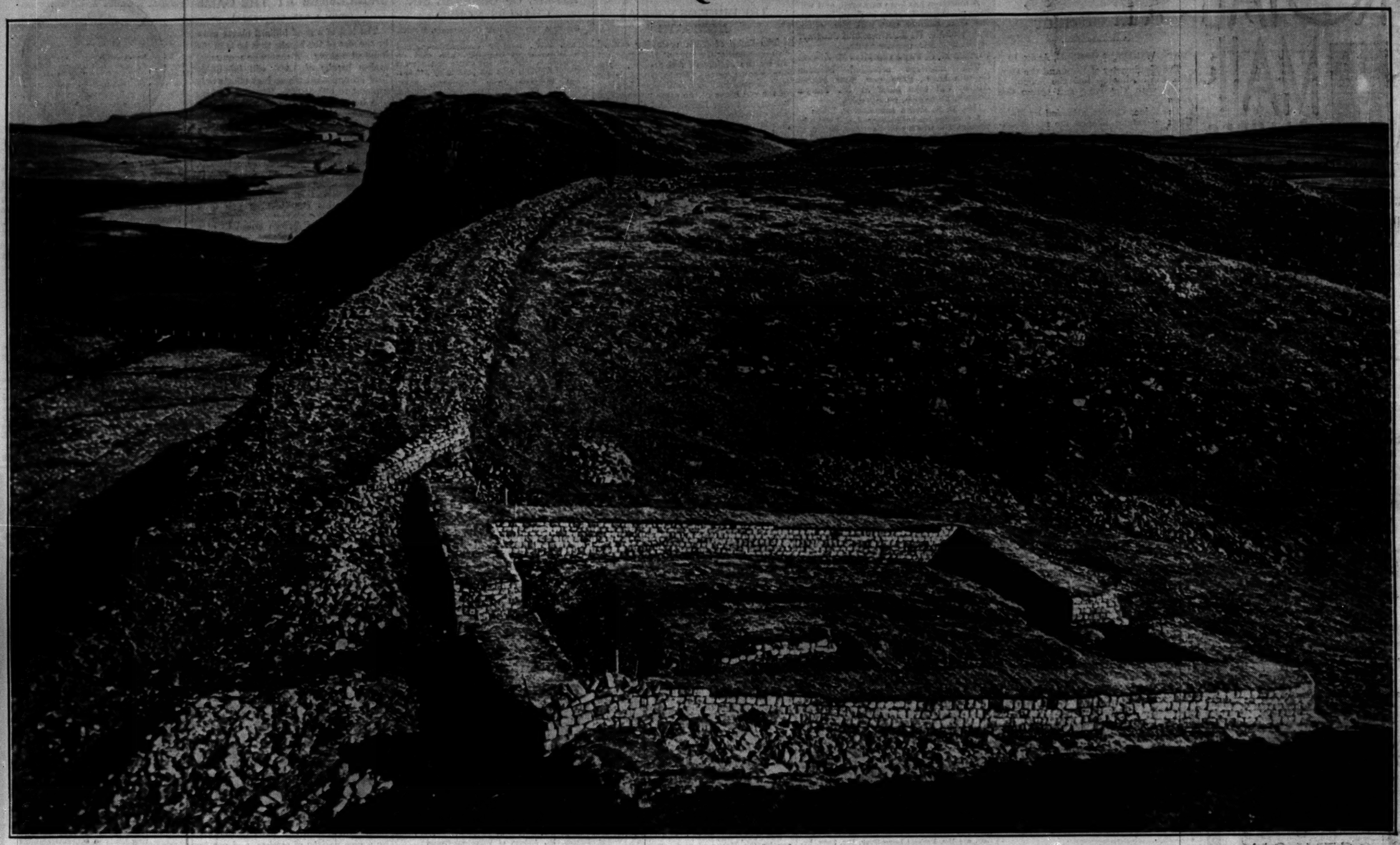
Beautiful England Campaign: Mr. J. M. Kennedy on "Modern Civilization in the Countryside," Guildhouse, Eccleston-square, 5.

Borough Polytechnic Institute: annual exhibition of students' work, 6.

Royal Sanitary Institute: sectional meeting, Town Hall, Chatham, 4.30.

All Hallows, Barking

# HADRIAN'S WALL: PROPOSED QUARRYING NEAR HOUSESTEADS



CASTLE NICK, LOOKING TOWARDS CRAG LOUGH.—A company is being formed to quarry the whinsill dike in the neighbourhood of Shield-on-the-Wall, Peel Crag, and Housesteads (Borcovicus), in Northumberland, and opposition is being expressed on the grounds that the landscape around Hadrian's Wall will be disfigured and the Wall itself left standing on the edge of a high cliff inaccessible from the south. As explained in an article on another page, although the Wall is scheduled as an ancient monument, the protection afforded by the Acts does not extend to the prevention of developments on either side. Above is a view of the Wall in the neighbourhood of Housesteads, where it is in excellent condition, showing Castle Nick mile-castle looking towards Crag Lough.

## Peaks of Donegal!

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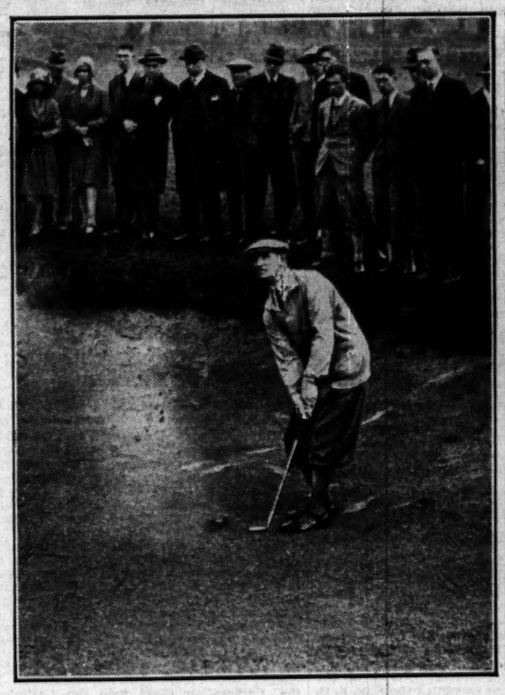

THE ROEHAMPTON TOURNAMENT.—F. Robson gained a fine victory over Abe Mitchell in the second round of the Roehampton Professional Invitation Golf Tournament yesterday by three holes up and two to play. Robson is seen playing out of a bunker during the match.

PRIZEWINNING DOGS.—Some of the prizewinners in the Kensington Championship Dog Show at the Crystal Palace yesterday. Above, Champion L'Entente Espoir, a French bulldog. Below, three King Charles Spaniels—Ashton-More Sunflower, Ashton-More Cupid, and Ashton-More Colleen.


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THE HARBOUR OF PAGO PAGO.—In her second article on white rule in Samoa on page 15 to-day Miss M. Perham discusses the American administration of the eastern islands. We give a view of the magnificent harbour of Pago Pago, which almost cuts in half the narrow island of Tutuila. A mail steamer is seen alongside the wharf.


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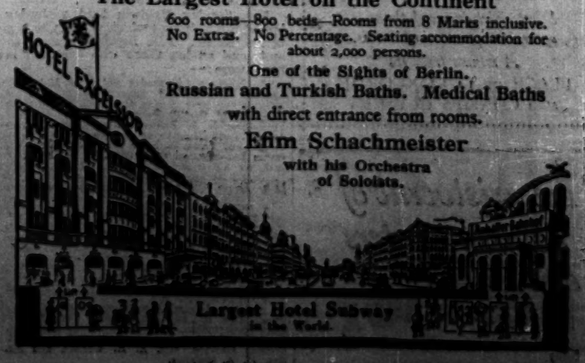


Largest Hotel Subway in the World.

# HOSPITAL AND INSTITUTION APPEALS

GENERAL HOSPITALS

**KING GEORGE HOSPITAL**
(Ilford) *for LONDON-in-ESSEX*
Under H.M.'s Patronage.
***NOW IN THE MAKING.***
". . . . this new hospital has no roots and both its creation and maintenance are full of difficulties. Let us do what we can . . . . "
H.R.H. The Prince of Wales at the Inaugural Dinner, 18/12/29.
**Become a Founder or Subscriber.**
Communications to SIR CECIL LEVITA, County Hall, S.E.1.

**ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, W.2.**
An additional annual income of £7,500
is required to maintain the New Extension, which provides 60 additional beds, a number of which are reserved wholly for cases of accident and sudden emergency.
WILL YOU PLEASE HELP?
Annual Subscriptions and Donations will be gratefully acknowledged by the Chairman.

**ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL**
700 YEARS.
**Are you aware** how long the sick and suffering poor have been cared for at St. Thomas's Hospital, Lambeth? New annual subscribers of 2 guineas and upwards are wanted to replace past benefactors.
WON'T YOU HELP AND SEND A CONTRIBUTION?
Treasurer—The HON. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY, G.B.E.
Secretary—A. R. F. IRWIN.

**ROYAL NORTHERN Hospital, Holloway, N.7,**
The Largest General Hospital in North London.
URGENTLY NEEDS HELP.

FOR THE SHIPWRECKED
BE THE WEATHER FOUL OR FAIR the resources of the
**SHIPWRECKED MARINERS' SOCIETY**
are daily called upon for help not only to shipwrecked men but to many widows and orphans of fishermen and sailors and to aged and distressed seafarers. Funds needed to carry on the work. Will you help?
Patron—H.M. THE KING.
Bankers—Williams Deacon's Bank Ltd.
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50, Carlton House Terrace, London, S.W.1.

CHEST HOSPITALS
**CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL**
*For Diseases of the Heart and Lungs,*
Victoria Park, E.2.
**NEEDS £12,500**
FOR URGENT STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS,
£4,000
ADDITIONAL ANNUAL INCOME,
£20,000
to re-open THE CONVALESCENT HOME, closed for lack of funds.

**HELP THE ROYAL CHEST HOSPITAL**
CITY ROAD, E.C.1.
The Oldest Hospital of its kind in the World.

CANCER
Please send an EASTER GIFT to
**THE CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE).**
FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.3.
Devoted both to Treatment and to Research.
A certain number of beds are provided for Incurable cases, who are kept entirely free from pain.
*AN URGENT APPEAL IS MADE FOR*
**£150,000**
for a new Radiological block and other extensions which will add 80 beds.
*AND ALSO FOR RADIUM.*

**IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND**
(Under the direction of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England.)
The scope of the work embraces detailed investigation of Cancer as it occurs in the human race and in the vertebrate animal kingdom.
DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, 2-11, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, from whom also a Form of Bequest can be obtained.

FOR SAILORS
**Do you know** that three-quarters of the food which enters your home comes from overseas?
**Do you think** of the loyal fellows who brave hardships and danger to bring you the *necessities of life?*
**Do you help** the world-wide efforts made for the welfare of the seamen by
**BRITISH SAILORS' SOCIETY**
*The Oldest Sailors' Society*
Please send a gift TO-DAY to Sir ERNEST W. GLOVER, Bart., Hon. Treasurer, 680, Commercial Road, London, E.14. HERBERT E. BARKER, Gen. Sec.

FOR CHILDREN
**ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL**
FOUNDED 1838.
Great Portland Street, London, W.1.
Country Branch, Brockley Hill, Stanmore, Midx.
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, K.G., President.
**CURES CRIPPLED CHILDREN**
Number of Out-patients in 1929, 103,254.
470 Beds—Open-Air Wards and Sunlight Treatment.
A long list of children waiting their turn for cure.
**FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED**
Over £50,000 must be raised each year.
Please send a donation to the Secretary.

*The National Guardian of Defenceless Children:*
**The N.S.P.C.C.**
has saved over 31 million little ones from ill-treatment and neglect.
WILLIAM J. ELLIOTT, Director of the NATIONAL SOCIETY for the PREVENTION of CRUELTY to CHILDREN, Victory House, Leicester Sq., London, W.C.2.

HOSPITALS NERVOUS DISEASES
**The NATIONAL HOSPITAL**
QUEEN SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.
For the relief and cure of Diseases of the Nervous System, including Paralysis and Epilepsy.
Has the oldest and largest Hospital of its kind.
GODFREY H. HAMILTON, Secretary.

FOR WOMEN
SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL
FOR WOMEN, Marylebone Road, N.W.1.
70 BEDS. SPECIAL CANCER WARDS. Over 100 Cases of Cancer admitted annually.
HELP URGENTLY NEEDED.
(Hon. Treas., The RT. HON. LORD KENSINGTON.)

OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS
If you are contemplating a charitable gift or testament please consider the
**WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL**
**Marylebone Road**
**Insolvent 14 years ago and owing £10,000 it now possesses assets of £20,000, but is faced with the imperative need of rebuilding at a cost of £40,000.**
*Founded 1856.*
H. W. BURLEIGH, Hon. Secretary.

FOR WOMEN & CHILDREN
THE
**LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL & HOME**
**REQUIRES £30,000**
**in the 104th year of its National Work.**
Please send a special donation to the Chairman, J. F. W. Deacon, Esq., at 283, Harrow Road, London, W.9. Founded 1746.

FOR SEAMEN
**THE MISSIONS TO SEAMEN**
provides homely hospitality for Sailors in 113 Ports at Home and Abroad.
PLEASE HELP!
11, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.2

CHILDREN'S HOMES
**THE SHAFTESBURY HOMES & "ARETHUSA" TRAINING SHIP,**
164, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2.
*President:* H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
EARNESTLY APPEAL FOR HELP IN TRAINING, CLOTHING, AND FEEDING THEIR 1,100 CHILDREN.
*PLEASE SEND A GIFT.*

**DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES**
have
**24,000**
meals to prepare
to-day and every day.
Give yourself the happiness of providing 30 of them!
**10/-**
will do this.
Cheques and Orders payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes Food Fund," and crossed may be sent to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 91, Barnardo House, Stepney Causeway, London, E.1.

**SHAFTESBURY SOCIETY**
AND RAGGED SCHOOL UNION, 1844.
*Patrons: Their Majesties the King and the Queen.*
PLEASE SEND GENEROUS HELP FOR CRIPPLE AID, SEASIDE HOMES, & VARIED SERVICE IN 150 ASSOCIATED MISSIONS.
JOHN KIRK HOUSE, 32, JOHN ST., W.C.1

THREE POINTS.
1. Many unhappy little ones have lost home, health, and happiness.
2. Four thousand of these have found them again in the Children's Home.
3. Your generous help is the means of their continued security.

**NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME AND ORPHANAGE** (*Founded by Dr. Stephenson*)
Principal: REV. W. HODSON SMITH.
Treasurers: The Right Hon. LORD WAKEFIELD OF HYTHE, C.B.E., LL.D. Sir THOMAS BARLOW, Bt., M.D., F.R.S
Chief Offices: HIGHBURY PARK, LONDON, N.5.

**A WORK FOR NATION AND EMPIRE.**
**34,000 Children Given Homes, Love, and Training.**
Will you PLEASE HELP by a gift to Rev. Dr. Westcott, Secretary, Old Town Hall, Kennington, London, S.E.11 (Bankers: Barclays, Ltd.), towards the keep of the present family of 4,800 children of
**THE WAIFS & STRAYS SOCIETY?**

FOR THE POOR
**THE CHURCH ARMY**
aids
**MEN** In Labour Homes; In and out of Prison; in Employment Bureaux; in Disabled Men's Workshops, etc.
**WOMEN** In Classified Homes, Clubs, etc.
**CHILDREN** Motherless, Rescued, etc.
*YOUR support is needed. Cheques to Preb. Carlile, C.H., D.D., Hon. Chief Secy., 55, Bryanston St., London, W.1.*

HEART
*PLEASE HELP THE*
**NATIONAL HOSPITAL for DISEASES OF THE HEART**
Westmoreland Street, W.1.
*Donations and Legacies are greatly needed.*
73 years of splendid work.

EMPIRE SETTLEMENT
**FAIRBRIDGE FARM SCHOOLS**
WESTERN AUSTRALIA
*FOR DESTITUTE BOYS AND GIRLS*
From under-privileged Homes of the Homeland to a land of boundless opportunity.
SUNSHINE, EDUCATION, FARM TRAINING AND A CAREER
Chosen, etc., possible CHILD EMIGRATION SOCIETY, owned and directed Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.S.I., etc., Bonny Heath, 115, Strand, London, W.C.2, England.


## TEACHERS AND THE CLASSICS

### VIEWS ON IMPROVED POSITION

### BOARD OF EDUCATION CRITICIZED

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

HULL, APRIL 10

The second day's proceedings of the Classical Association took place at the University College here to-day. Mr. J. C. Gregory's remarks on "Aspects of Greek Science" were a brilliant *tour de force*, and were described by Professor D'Arcy Thompson, the chairman, as "so remarkable an exposition and such an astonishing torrent of delightful allusions and stories as all my life is hardly long enough to produce a parallel."

PROFESSOR H. A. ORMEROD presided at a discussion on the classics in the secondary schools.

Miss A. I. S. SMITH (Bradford) expressed general agreement with the views in the Departmental Report, and traced the recent improvement in the position of the classics in secondary schools from its lowest ebb about 1903, when the Classical Association was formed to remedy the state of affairs that had then come about through the stress on modern subjects and the upgrowth of technical education. By 1921, when the Prime Minister's Committee reported, some headway had been made, but there were still grave misgivings about the position of the classics and equally gloomy prognostications based on the abolition of compulsory Greek, but the event had shown those fears to be entirely unnecessary. After quoting the statistics as to the growth of pupils, Miss Smith said she thought a little Latin in many more schools was even more encouraging than the fresh growth where Latin had always been planted. There were more and better teachers, but a good deal depended on the attitude of the local education authorities, and this was not by any means always satisfactory, and there was some danger of increasing the supply of teachers with full specialized qualifications beyond the present willingness of authorities to provide posts for them.

The arrangements regarding Greek were still very diverse, but there too the statistics were extraordinarily cheering and the difficulties were chiefly those due to the smaller numbers of pupils and the great variety of the courses for various examinations. Latin had, however, definitely established its position and the decline of Greek had been arrested, and it was most promising to find Greek being taught in so many more schools.

Mr. G. F. FORSEY (University College, Southampton), while rejoicing at the revival of the classics in the schools, said the position really rested upon the strength of Latin in the country as a whole—that was, upon the skill, enthusiasm, and love of those engaged in teaching—and it was therefore disquieting to see how poor was the position of the teachers of Latin in the schools. If we were to maintain Latin and improve Greek we must squarely face the need for more and better qualified teachers of Latin. Instead of the mixed degree pass men and women teachers, he suggested that there should be places for teachers with honours in Latin, accompanied by a minimum of Greek.

Mr. T. E. JONES (Wallasey) said the deplorable neglect of English was the cause of the want of appreciation of the classics. Boys' ignorance of grammar was absolutely appalling. He had never been able to understand why so much time was spent on French. He considered it of little educational value in a university career. He also said the classics were suffering from a side attack on Greek, encouraged by the Board of Education, Greek being regarded as absolutely useless by some people who got on education authorities.

### THE IMPROVEMENT

Mr. MACNAUGHTON, H.M.I. and author of the Board of Education pamphlet on the subject, commented on the fact that Lancashire and Yorkshire played by far the largest part in the improved position of the classics in secondary schools and were easily ahead of the rest of the country. Genuine pleasure at the revival had been expressed by the Press generally and especially by the *Educational Supplement* of *The Times*, which made the sound point that the backbone subjects for boys and girls between 11 and 16 should be Latin and mathematics. He thought it was the girls who suffered most from the domination of modern subjects. Mr. H. G. Wells's hope to cut the *umbilicus* of the classical languages in the interest of the "new humanities," had been completely disposed of by the facts revealed in the report.

Two things were now wanted to secure the position of the classics firmly. One was a better qualified staff of teachers, and the other was a better standard for the teaching of Latin. As to the staff, there was already a surprising increase in the number of students in the honours schools of the local universities, from which the secondary schools would have to draw their supply of teachers. It would be impossible to have, however—and he had no wish to see—every teacher of Latin an honours graduate in classics. There were abundant good teachers not honours graduates, and these ought not to be disturbed. He thought it was logical to begin Latin first, but saw no objections to simultaneous French on the direct method.

### APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

In a paper on "Apollonius Rhodius and Virgil," DR. GILLIES, Director of Classical Studies at University College, Hull, who has edited Book III. of the "Argonautica," said his purpose was to place in his proper environment a poet whom Virgil saw fit to adapt, extract from, and paraphrase. He offered a new view of this author as the real official of importance at the Alexandrian Library, not Callimachus, and said he would dogmatically assert, without producing his proofs, that the traditional view was worthless, misleading, and almost entirely false. The clue to what he believed was no small part of the truth was given by the Oxyrhyncus Chrestomathy and by unexpected references in Suidas.

Apollonius Rhodius was the Chief Librarian. He and Callimachus were equal contemporaries and the cause of offence between them was not that Rhodius wrote an epic poem inferior to Homer, but was rather his introduction of a romantic plot into the framework of what Callimachus considered to be a sacred, untouchable, and unalterable epic. As a whole the "Argonautica" was a failure, devoid of human interest, written by a man with the instincts of a pedant. His 8,000-line poem ended with what surely was the worst epilogue ever written to an epic. But the third book of the "Argonautica" stood by itself, one of the great achievements and one of the principal puzzles of classical literature. Its main flaw was technical, that it was the third of a series of four books, but in spirit it was a self-contained entity. In it the problem of the "Argonautica" lay, and if he could be assured that his interpretation was correct he would have in his hands the master key with which to unlock the relations of Apollonius to Homer, to Alexandrine literature, and to Virgil.

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Dr. Gillies outlined the contents of Book III. and pointed out that the parallel with the "Aeneid" was obvious. As a romantic poet its author was head and shoulders above Virgil, while as an epic poet he must take a very secondary place indeed, but the student of Alexandrine literature would find the treatment of the character of Medea unparalleled in Rhodius's own time or before it, and it was one of the strangest innovations in literary history for the scholar to puzzle out.

### BOOK III.

Virgil slavishly adapted his Alexandrine original to his altered purposes. The third book of the "Argonautica" remained one of the wonders of ancient literature, Romantic epic was invented by the Librarian of the Alexandria Museum, and his acknowledged imitator, the "Poet Laureate of Rome," was so far from improving on his treatment that he actually distorted the process. By neglecting Rhodius we did ourselves an ultimate injury. An age which built a university for scholars of three races and that a university for teachers, and which, though it killed tragedy and perverted comedy, invented the pastoral and the romantic epic and the mime, was well worthy of attention, and teachers of the classics were failing in their duty if they passed it over. Virgil thought of his model so highly that he copied him so accurately that Rhodius's text could be restored from its imitation in the "Aeneid."

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Edward Arthur Jones, 43, a labourer, of no fixed home, was remanded at Bow-street Police-court yesterday on a charge of attempting to commit suicide at Whitehall last Friday. It was stated that just before midday a constable saw him in the act of cutting his forearm with a penknife. He had since been detained in the infirmary.

## Obituary

### COLONEL MAY

#### THE ARTISTS RIFLES

Colonel Henry Allan Roughton May, C.B., V.D., late 28th Battalion, The London Regiment (Artists Rifles), died yesterday at his home at Finchley, in his sixty-seventh year.

May was a solicitor, a member of the firm of Minet, May and Co., but the great interest of his life lay in the Artists' Rifles. For many years, as company commander, as second-in-command, and as C.O., he played an important part in building up the reputation of that fine Territorial battalion, and his last service to it was his production of "Memories of the Artists Rifles," which was reviewed in *The Times Literary Supplement* on March 6 last. This is a lively and detailed account of the greater part of the Artists history, and is illustrated with a wonderful collection of drawings and caricatures, for though the membership is no longer restricted as it was in the early days when Lord Leighton was its commanding officer, it has never entirely lost its close connexion with the fine arts.

Colonel May commanded the Artists from 1912 to 1916, and again from 1919 to 1920, having in the interval been Commandant of the Officers' School of Instruction at Tidworth. This was the training school for Australians, by whom, as well as by the thousands of men who passed through the Artists, he was greatly admired, and, indeed, beloved. It will never be forgotten how the Artists rose to the occasion on the outbreak of the War. Though opportunities for distinguishing themselves as a battalion in the line were largely denied them, they supplied over 10,000 officers to other regiments. Colonel May married, in 1889, Fanny Rose, daughter of Mr. Thomas Allen, Markshall, near Norwich.

The funeral service will be at All Saints', Durham-road, East Finchley, on Monday, at 2.30.

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### THE REV. C. W. ABEL

Robert Louis Stevenson described that great New Guinea missionary, James Chalmers, as "an heroic card." The same description might well be applied to a colleague of Chalmers before the latter's murder by the Goaribari natives in 1901, the Rev. C. W. Abel, who died in Woolwich War Memorial Hospital yesterday at the age of 67. He was knocked down by a motor-car at Leatherhead last week.

Charles William Abel was born in London on September 15, 1862. From his father, who was one of the pioneers of the tonic sol fa system, he inherited a taste for music. After living in New Zealand, he returned to England to study at Cheshunt College, and went out to New Guinea in 1890. The following year he settled at Kwato, in the South-East of Papua, and it is with this spot with which his name is associated among a wide circle in this country and in America. From the first Abel believed that industrial work should form an integral part of the educational activity of missions among primitive people. In 1917 he established, after consultation with the Directors of the London Missionary Society, the Kwato Extension Association for the instruction of the natives in useful handicrafts and agriculture. This has since been carried on independently of the L.M.S. and, while largely self-supporting, receives assistance from committees in England and the United States.

A typical athletic Englishman (who, while at college, slipped off on an examination day to play in a county cricket match), Abel was the practical man through and through. His first job at Kwato was the engineering feat of draining a piece of marshy land at the mission station. He believed not only in the gospel of work for the natives, whose evangelization was his first charge, but also in the gospel of play. He turned marshland into cricket and football fields, and trained teams which often beat white opponents drawn from traders and the crews of warships which visited Kwato. Nevertheless, he was essentially an evangelist. He built up a strong Christian community, and for their use translated the Gospel of St. Luke and the Epistles to the Romans, Ephesians, and Philippians into the local tongue.

In 1893 he married Miss Elizabeth Beatrice Emma Moxon, of Woolahra, Sydney, N.S.W., who remained at Kwato when her husband returned to England for a visit, *via* the United States, early this year. She shared fully in her husband's work, and also in his adventures. She insisted on accompanying him when, in their early days in Papua, he was invited by James Chalmers to go with him on a pioneering expedition to the Aivai River. Their arrival was greeted by a warlike display by the natives, but eventually, won over for the time being by the presence of the white woman, allowed them to land. As they left, however, fighting broke out among the Papuans, as some resented the fact that the visitors had been allowed to escape. They passed a trying night only a few miles away owing to a temporary breakdown of their craft.

On many other occasions they had narrow escapes together. On one of these Mrs. Abel undoubtedly saved her husband's life when they were sitting on a fallen log surrounded by hostile natives by going to a native hut and taking up and fondling a new-born baby. The warriors threw down their spears, and a little later the missionaries were hardly able to stagger back to their boats under the load of presents showered upon them.

A daughter and two sons are now at Kwato with their mother carrying on their father's work.

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### LADY CHARLES PRATT

Lady Charles Pratt died at her residence, Old Bank House, Tonbridge, Kent, yesterday, at the age of 82. She was Florence Maria, daughter of Major G. R. Stevenson, 7th Dragoon Guards, and she had lived at Tonbridge since the death in 1905 of her husband, Lord Charles Pratt, a son of the second Marquess Camden. She leaves one daughter, Miss Sybil Pratt, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., and two twin sons, the Rev. Ronald Pratt, vicar of St. John's, Long Eaton, Nottingham, and the Rev. Cecil Pratt, vicar of Earsdon, Newcastle-on-Tyne. A service at Tonbridge Parish Church to-morrow at 3 o'clock will be followed by the interment at Seal, near Sevenoaks.

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### MR. S. F. HULTON

Mr. Samuel Fletcher Hulton, of 10, King's Bench-walk, Temple, died suddenly on Tuesday at the age of 67. The seventh son of the late Rev. Campbell Hulton, rector of Emberton, Bucks, he was a scholar of Charterhouse (Girdlestonites) and afterwards a scholar of New College, Oxford, where he took his M.A. degree. Called to the Bar, he did not practise, but devoted himself to literature. His longest book, "The Clerk of Oxford in Fiction," as also his "Rixae Oxonienses" and "The Primacy of England," involving much research, were favourably received. Mr. Hulton was a keen sportsman, a member of the Epée Club for many years, and a traveller and archaeologist. He was unmarried, and had lived in the same chambers in King's Bench-walk for more than 30 years. He was a member of a well-known and ancient Lancashire family.

### MR. S. H. GOLDSMID

Mr. Sidney Hoffnung Goldsmid, who died suddenly at the St. James's Club on Tuesday last at the age of 67, was one of the oldest members of that club, having joined in 1886.

From early days he had been associated with diplomatic circles, having acted for some time as Hawaiian Chargé d'Affaires in London. He was born in Sydney, Australia, in 1863, and when barely 21 performed the duties of private secretary to Lord Rosebery during his tour in that country. In 1889 he married Violet, eldest daughter of Sir Julian Goldsmid, Bt., M.P., and she and three sons survive him. He lived in London, where he occupied a prominent position on the board of the Australian merchants, S. Hoffnung and Co., of which his father was the founder.

After a City career of nearly a quarter of a century, he turned to political activities. In 1910 he made two determined onslaughts on the Liberal stronghold in North Camberwell, where his sound business experience and personal ability won for him many friends and supporters. He reduced the majority of his opponent, Dr. Macnamara, from 3,000 to 900. He was preparing to contest South-West Bethnal Green in the Conservative interest when the War intervened. He received the 1914 Star for services rendered in France to the British Red Cross Society, being chiefly responsible for the financial rehabilitation of the Duchess of Westminster's Hospital at Le Touquet. As a free-lance in the War area in the first months of the War, he had scope for the exercise of one of his most lovable qualities, that of doing kindnesses for others. Many were the home comforts that his capacious touring-car brought to his friends, resting for a short time, not far behind the line. It was a fact, unrecorded in the official history of the War, that he made two journeys to a cavalry regiment during the winter of 1914-15 with half a pack of hounds. At work at the base, his genial smile and helping hand will long be remembered by the medical staff of "No. 1 Red Cross."

After the exigencies of the campaign made his excursions into the War area less welcome to the authorities, he turned to work at home. During the last two years of the War he was Assistant Administrator to the Ministry of Munitions, and secretary to the advisory council on artificial limbs, Ministry of Pensions. At the same time he did regular duty with the Special Constabulary. His interests and work were not confined to charitable institutions springing from the War. He was hon. treasurer of the Land Union from its foundation in 1910, and hon. treasurer to the Chelsea Hospital for Women from 1912 until his death, having served on the council since 1896. He was also hon. treasurer of the National Society of Day Nurseries from 1912 to 1925.

Mr. Goldsmid was widely travelled and a man of great charm. Kindness, sympathy, and broadmindedness were characteristics that all who knew him will agree that he possessed; gentleness also, consideration for others, and, above all, a simplicity and youthfulness which lasted till the day of his death.

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### MR. PAKENHAM BEATTY

The death is announced of Mr. Pakenham Thomas Beatty, scholar and poet, of County Louth, Ireland, at the age of 74. The eldest son of Mr. Pakenham William Beatty, of Mount Pleasant, Dundalk, he was born at Maranham, Brazil, on June 23, 1855, and went to Harrow (Druries) in 1869. He was the author of three volumes of scholarly verse—"To My Lady," "Three Women of the People," and "Spretae Carmina Musae"—and was also known for his enthusiastic work in the cause of Greek freedom. He possessed many lovable qualities, and though on account of his delicate health he retired from social life 20 years ago, he will be greatly mourned by his many friends. He had known many distinguished men of his generation, including William Morris, Walter O'Shaughnessy, Hengist Horne, G. W. E. Russell, George Moore, and Bernard Shaw, of whom he had many anecdotes.

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### MRS. R. E. VERNÈDE.

A correspondent writes:—

Very numerous friends, both here and in America, will have read with a deep sense of loss the recent announcement in *The Times* of the death of Mrs. R. E. Vernède, widow of the poet and novelist who was killed in action in April, 1917. Her life was broken in two by her husband's death, for its chief motive had been the inspiration and enabling of his work; but she set herself with fine courage to give form to what remained. She edited in 1917 his "War Poems," one of the best-known volumes of its kind and date, and his "Letters to his Wife," and at intervals worked upon the reissue of his earlier writings. She herself made her Hertfordshire home, with the beautiful garden which they had created, a centre of wide-spread and varied friendships, and at the same time became identified with almost every kind of public work in her neighbourhood, discovering a real gift for efficient organization in rare and happy alliance with her truly catholic friendliness. The character of the congregation which filled Standon Church at her funeral was a testimony to her achievement.

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### MME. ROSE CARON

Our Paris Correspondent telegraphs:—

Mme. Rose Caron, a famous operatic soprano, has died of pneumonia at the age of 72. Mme. Caron (*née* Mounier) was born at Monerville (Seine et Oise). She obtained the first prize at the Paris Conservatoire, when she was already married, and her first engagement was at the Théâtre de la Monnaie, in Brussels, where she created the part of Brunehilde in Reyer's *Sigurd*. She afterwards entered the Paris Opera, where she again appeared in *Sigurd* and in Reyers' *Salammbô*. She also sang at the Opéra Comique. Mme. Caron was a member of the Committee of Directors at the Conservatoire, and an officer of the Legion of Honour.

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The Hon. Elizabeth Arkwright, widow of the Rev. George Arkwright, rector of Pencombe, Hereford, died on Tuesday at Bracknell at the age of 92. Her father, the third Lord Kenyon, was born 125 years ago and died in 1869. Her husband died in 1877.

## KENSINGTON DOG SHOW

### INCREASE OF ENTRIES

The annual championship show of the Kensington Canine Society was held at the Crystal Palace yesterday, and was in many ways an improvement on the shows of previous years. The entries numbered 4,551, as compared with 4,461 last year, and the number of dogs shown was 1,752, as compared with 1,672. Great Danes, which seem to be more popular, were the most numerous; there were 279 of them. Cocker Spaniels numbered 275, Pekingese 271, and Alsatians 235. The gun-dog section showed an increase; and among other entries were Finsk Spitz dogs and Lhasa terriers. The Prince of Wales exhibited his Alsatian Wolf dog Claus of Seale and Prince George a Great Dane Ch. Midas of Send.

The following were the winners of challenge certificates given by the Kennel Club:—

ELKHOUNDS.—Dog, Mr. W. F. Holmes's Ch. Rusy av Glitre; bitch, Mr. W. F. Holmes's Rosa of the Holm.
DALMATIANS.—Dog, Mrs. J. Williams's Adrian of Medway; bitch, Mr. W. Proctor's Ch. Hannah of the Highway.
RETRIEVERS (FLAT-COATED).—Dog, Mr. H. R. Cooke's Duck of Riverside; bitch, Mr. R. H. Upton's Tosca British Maid.
RETRIEVERS (GOLDEN).—Dog, Mr. R. Lawrence Kirk's Ch. Michael of Moreton; bitch, Mrs. W. M. Charlesworth's Noranby Jeptha.
RETRIEVERS (LABRADOR).—Dog, Lorna Countess Howe's Banchory Danilo; bitch, Mr. T. H. Moorby's Tansy of Whitmore.
AIREDALE TERRIERS.—Dog, Miss B. Gifford's Ch. Footprint; bitch, Mr. J. P. Rodovanachi's Wagtail Queen.
FOX TERRIERS (SMOOTH).—Dog, Mr. J. R. Hunt's Dunsmarvel; bitch, Mr. J. R. Hunt's Ch. Delmere Daisy.
FOX TERRIERS (WIRE).—Dog, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Bondy's Beau of Wildoaks; bitch, Captain H. B. Phipps's Talavera Priscilla.
IRISH TERRIERS.—Dog, Mr. D. S. Starring's Ascon Avenger; bitch, Mr. W. S. Green's Ch. Goldface.
SCOTTISH TERRIERS.—Dog, Mr. R. Lloyd's Sandheys Sentry; bitch, Mr. A. G. Cowley's Albourne Lucky Day.
DACHSHUNDS (SMOOTH-HAIRED).—Dog, Mrs. E. B. Ruggins's Firpem; bitch, Mrs. M. A. Gilligan's Judushka.
FRENCH BULLDOGS.—Dog, Mesdames H. Roberts and R. A. Hopwood's Ch. L'Entente Esprit; bitch, Mrs. H. L. Cochrane's Ch. Bonhams Close Thisbe.
SHETLAND SHEEPDOGS.—Dog, Mrs. J. C. Ramsay's Downfield Olaf; bitch, Miss E. Peabody Montgomery's Peabody Persica.
WHIPPETS.—Dog, the Misses S. and V. Bramwell's Ch. Sandboy; bitch, Mr. T. H. Moorby's Rustic Rocket.
BLACK-AND-TAN TERRIERS (MINIATURE).—Dog, Miss R. Hannan's Ch. Final Choice of Harford; bitch, Mr. M. Green's Quick Silver.
POMERANIANS.—Dog, Mr. H. Young's Erimus Little Jock; bitch, Miss G. Bonar's Ch. Redhouse Venus.
PUGS.—Dog, Mrs. H. Lake's Captain of Nobbs; bitch, Mrs. Curtis's Penelope's Girl of Inver.
ALSATIAN WOLF DOGS.—Dog, Mrs. and Miss Workman's Adalo of Gears; bitch, Captain F. C. Wake's Donna von Allerhielsentor of Thistlewood.
OLD ENGLISH SHEEPDOGS.—Dog, Miss A. Tiveman's Tommy Tittlemouse of Pastorale; bitch, Mrs. M. F. Sheffield's Hillgarth Blue Countess.
CHOW-CHOWS.—Dog, Mr. D. Reid's Ch. Rosbow Dragoon; bitch, Mr. W. Scriven's Mulira Zoia.
POODLES (OVER 15 INCHES).—Dog, Mrs. G. Lowry's Paul of Woodborough; bitch, Miss H. C. Thorowgood's Gondoletta.
POODLES, MINIATURE (UNDER 15 INCHES).—Dog, Sir Harry Mocrhouse's Cheveley Chivy; bitch, Mrs. A. Hudson's Blue Blossom.
IRISH SETTERS.—Dog, Mr. F. W. Pocle's Crimsian O'Kilsey; bitch, Mr. D. McL. V. Turnbull's Beechwood Norah.
SPANIELS (COCKER).—Dog, Mr. H. S. Lloyd's Lucky Star of Ware; bitch, Mrs. J. Higgins's Falconers Carawav.
SPANIELS (SPRINGER, ENGLISH).—Dog, Mr. D. McDonald's Ch. Lile Fiction; bitch, Mr. R. Grierson's Fellow Through of Kelwar.
CAIRN TERRIERS.—Dog, Mrs. Nosey Fleming's Seaworthy Out of the West; bitch, Mrs. M. A. MacNeill's Colleen of the Blarney Stone.
SEALYHAM TERRIERS.—Dog, Mrs. A. Barlow's Borie of Rosslyn; bitch, Colonel A. F. Nicholson's Cunside Regalia.
GREAT DANES.—Dog, Prince George, with Ch. Midas of Send; bitch, Mr. Gordon Stewart's Ch. Mavis of Send.
GRIFFONS BRUXELLOIS.—Dog, Mesdames Parker-Rhodes and Pepper's Ch. Partridge Hill Piccolo; bitch, the Misses P. K. and F. L. Pinsent's Castlehaven Pixie.
KING CHARLES SPANIELS.—Dog, Mrs. Henderson Kincaid's Ch. Rudolf of Zenda; bitch, Mr. A. Thompson's Ch. Farsley Gill.
PEKINGESE.—Dog, Mrs. C. Ashton Cross's Mang of Allerbourne; bitch, Mrs. M. Weaver's Trixie of Ashcroft.
YORKSHIRE TERRIERS.—Dog, Mr. J. Hazlenut's Ch. Teddy Boy; bitch, Mrs. M. A. Wockridge's Totsie Smart of Glenfiras.

## UNIVERSITY NEWS

LONDON, APRIL 10

The annual dinner of the Fellows of University College, London, will be held at the College on April 30, at 7.15 for 7.30. Professor Sir John Rose Bradford, F.R.S., will preside.

The following College scholarships are announced:—

LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Open Entrance Scholarships (value £100 each).—H. J. Rainer (Exeter College, Oxford); H. B. Tyzack (Christ's College, Cambridge).

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The successful candidate for the "Charles R. E. Bell Fund" Junior Scholarship of £80, offered by the London Chamber of Commerce on the results of the Winter (February) Examination, 1930, was F. V. Lay (Tollington Park L.C.C. Central School, Marriott-road, London, N.4).

## MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL

### CO-ORDINATION UNDER THE NEW ACT

Prince Arthur of Connaught, presiding yesterday over the annual meeting of the Court of Governors of the Middlesex Hospital, W.1, spoke of the re-arrangement and reorganization of institutional relief as one of the greatest reforms initiated under the new Local Government Act. For the poor law the test of treatment had always been the fact of destitution, not the nature or treatment of disease; but the best modern medical practice was based on specialization.

The Government had now transferred the infirmaries and asylums of the poor law to the local authorities, and the medical departments of those authorities had developed from advisory and supervisory into executive and administrative services. To the board of the Middlesex Hospital this seemed undoubtedly a wise policy. It removed the waste and friction of the old dual system, and it promised a uniform and progressive management of the municipal hospital system.

The result of this transfer to the local authorities of institutional treatment, which was no longer confined to the destitute, meant the inauguration of a national hospital service, Prince Arthur continued. Clearly, in the absence of mutually acceptable cooperation, there was real danger of competition between rate-supported and voluntary hospitals and an extravagant and inevitably inefficient overlapping of functions. The Act laid down that in making provision for hospital accommodation each authority should first consult some body representing the voluntary hospitals in its area. The Middlesex Hospital was ready and eager to assist in such a co-ordination of activities and to cooperate in providing for all classes the finest medical service in the world. The wider and more progressive the development of national health services the greater would be the need of the voluntary hospital services, and in particular of the great general hospitals with their teaching schools.

Turning to the work of the Middlesex Hospital in 1929, the chairman recalled that it had given a lead in opening a number of beds specially for the radiological treatment of cancer. The hospital had also started a new system of allowing patients to sleep until 7 a.m., instead of waking them as early as 5 or even 4.30 a.m. Over 100 other hospitals at home and oversea had written to ask how the new system was arranged, and many of them were following suit. More than two-thirds of the hospital's gigantic work of reconstruction was now completed. Half the patients were already back from the annexe and housed in the new west wing. The annexe itself was well on its way to conversion for its ultimate purpose as a great out-patient department. The first section of the new nurses' home was occupied, and the construction of the second section nearing completion. The new neurological and other wards would be finished in the early summer, and the new residents' house was nearly ready for occ

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This book grew out of a visit Mr. Holmes made to Palestine last year, just before the August riots. He studies the origins and growth of the Zionist Movement, its ideas and ideals, and the dangers and difficulties that beset it to-day. 10s.

**IN DEFENCE OF CAPITALISM**

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*Translated by H. J. Stenning.*

"An invaluable arsenal of arguments against the socialism of doctrinaire and demagogue alike."—*Morning Post.* 4s. 6d.

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# Books of the Week

## FRANCIS JOSEPH

### A STUDY

THE REIGN OF THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH. By KARL TSCHUPPIK. Translated by C. J. S. SPRIGGE. With an Introduction by R. W. SETON-WATSON. (G. Bell and Sons. 21s. net.)

"God grants me this long life," said the old Emperor Francis Joseph, "in order that the end of this ancient Empire may be delayed a while. After my death it is bound to come." It was bound to come because it was a venerable anachronism—the last of the great territorial sovereignties, patched together in the course of the ages by a series of happy chances and, above all, by judicious marriages.

The Emperor's aim was traditional—to preserve intact the inheritance of his House. His methods were opportunist, and his reign witnessed a series of constitutional experiments, none of which succeeded in solving the fundamental problems presented by race antagonisms. The establishment in 1867 of the Dual Monarchy, under which the Germans were dominant in Austria and the Magyars in Hungary, threw the Southern Slavs—the main props of the Monarchy during the revolution of 1848—into opposition. The favours shown to the Poles of Galicia caused the Ruthenes to look to the Ukraine for support for their national aspirations. The attempt made in the nineties to conciliate the Czechs of Bohemia led to a furious agitation among the Germans in favour of union with Germany. In the end there were, to all appearance, but two things that held that loosely knit Monarchy together: respect and a certain affection for the venerable Emperor, and the existence of the Army as a unitary force owing him direct allegiance. The death of Francis Joseph in 1916 removed the first of these bonds. The second was hopelessly shattered during the final stages of the World War.

It may be doubted whether the Monarchy would have long survived the old Emperor, even had this collapse not occurred. Perhaps the most interesting part of Herr Tschuppik's book is that in which he describes the character and activities of the heir to the throne, the luckless Archduke Francis Ferdinand, in whom the blood of the Hapsburgs was mingled with that of Mantuan d'Estes and Neapolitan Bourbons. In him there was little of Francis Joseph's spirit of caution and accommodation, and it is to his establishment of the General Staff as a "Shadow Government" in opposition to the Emperor that Herr Tschuppik ascribes the chief blame for the aggressive policy that led to the World War.

Herr Tschuppik writes with the authority, not of a historian, but of an experienced journalist long resident in Vienna. His work, therefore, has not the same weight as that of Dr. Redlich. His judgments are, however, in general sound and his descriptions of men and things vivid. Even those who find political history a dull and unprofitable study will be interested in the chapters which he devotes to the tragic figure of the Empress Elizabeth and to the romance of the Crown Prince Rudolph and its tragic ending. For this ending Herr Tschuppik lays the primary responsibility on the Emperor's strait-laced notions of Court etiquette, and he is at pains to defend Rudolph against the charge of being a man of unbalanced mind; he merely shared, he says, the Liberal sentiments of the young men of his generation, which led him to revolt against the hide-bound traditions of the Court. Yet it is surely no sign of a well-balanced mind that he spent his leisure in supplying the Press with witty anonymous articles in criticism of his father's Ministers! His attitude, indeed, is reminiscent of that of the young Alexander I. of Russia, and—as Herr Tschuppik suggests—it is quite possible that he would, like Alexander, have discarded his Liberalism as Emperor.

Mr. Sprigge's translation is in general accurate and readable, though the English is not always perfect.

### ENGLISH FREEMASONRY

ENGLISH-SPEAKING FREEMASONRY. By Sir ALFRED ROBBINS. (Ernest Benn. 10s. 6d. net.)

Much has been written about Freemasonry of late, and several writers in attacking the Craft as a whole, as if it were still an undivided obedience, have included English-speaking Freemasonry in strictures levelled, often not unjustly, at the proceedings of some of those Lodges which have taken delight in disobeying the ancient precept against meddling in politics. Sir Alfred Robbins, who, as a distinguished administrator in the Craft, writes with a great wealth of experience upon which to draw, explains how it arose that the Grand Lodge of England came to sever relations with those bodies which have incurred, and in some cases deserved, the displeasure of the hostile critics of the Craft, who are often unaware of the existence of the fundamental difference between the disowner and the disowned. He describes with interesting detail those forms of beneficence and brotherly love in which English-speaking Freemasonry is active, and, without in any way appearing to be taking the trouble to do so, effectively meets many of the arguments brought against it by writers who are acquainted chiefly with that part of the Craft which is outside the scope of his book.

Sir Alfred, after making a polite reference, as in duty bound, to King Solomon, comes almost directly to a consideration of the history of Freemasonry after it had become chiefly speculative in this country, and thus finds all the more room to describe the schism which, even in this country, vexed the eighteenth-century Brethren, a schism so grave that it was not until the Royal Family came to the rescue that it could be healed. He also finds room to refer to a very minor and unimportant, but not uninteresting, nineteenth-century schism, which was kept alive at Wigan until just before the War. The most interesting chapter is perhaps that which deals with the perplexities in which the War plunged Freemasonry. In another very interesting chapter Sir Alfred describes how the late King Edward, when Prince of Wales, came to be made a Mason, and how strict proof of his Swedish initiation at the hands of King Charles XV., "Vicar Solomon" of that Kingdom, and of his Senior Grand Warden, the Prince who afterwards became King Oscar II., and subsequent elevation to the degree of Master Mason was required of his Royal Highness before his mother's subjects would admit their future Grand Master and Sovereign to their Lodges. After sketching the history of the Craft in Scotland and Ireland, and touching upon some of the interesting differences in matters of ritual and detail which characterize Lodges in the United States, Sir Alfred concludes with a survey of the educational and beneficent results of masonic work within the English Jurisdiction, and an inspiring final chapter entitled "A League of Masons."

## SHORTER NOTICES

### HISTORY, TOPOGRAPHY, LITERATURE

By translating and editing under the title JAHANGIR AND THE JESUITS (Routledge, 12s. 6d. net) portions of the "Relations" of Father Fernao Guerreiro, S.J., the little-known missionary archivist who "flourished" in Portugal *circa* A.D. 1600-1617, Mr. C. H. Payne has made a fascinating addition to the "Broadway Travellers" series. The book is divided into three unrelated parts. The first part, which deals with the Jesuits at the Court of Jahangir, is interesting as showing the strange shortsightedness of the Portuguese Fathers, who would admit neither good nor truth in any creed save their own. The second part tells of the marvellous journey of Brother Benedict Goes in search of the kingdom of Prester John. No modern traveller would venture on the long road which led Goes from Lahore to Suchou by way of Kabul, the Pamir plateau, and Yarkand. At Suchou Goes died, worn out by six years of hardship; but Isaac the Armenian, his servant, survived to carry the tattered fragments of his master's diary to Father Ricci at Peking; and on Ricci's reconstruction of these fragments Guerreiro has based his narration. The third part is the story of Philip de Brito's short-lived reign at Syriam. It exhibits the reckless daring of the Portuguese adventurers, and suggests the reason for the collapse of the Portuguese Empire in the East. For it is perfectly clear that the purpose of de Brito, and of those who supported him from home, was but the levy of blackmail on peaceful traders using the Bay of Bengal.

The life of Franklin, the great Arctic explorer, had its early romance, and in a series of letters bound together by brief narrative introductions, Mrs. Gell has told (SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S BRIDE Murray, 15s. net) the simple story of the courtship, the too brief married life, and the tragic end to the love of two remarkable people. During his first Arctic voyage, Franklin began to correspond with the talented young woman he had met, and it is an amusing study in manners to read their grave and formal letters. The young woman who was to be John Franklin's bride was of some literary talents, a prolific writer of verse, a diligent and not uncritical student of contemporary literature, of Scott and Southey, Byron, Coleridge, and Wordsworth. Franklin was of more serious tastes, almost morbidly religious in the Evangelical fashion, no great admirer of literature as such, and thinking chiefly of the orthodoxy and moral tone of the writer. After a fair amount of trouble Miss Porden and Captain Franklin were married, and though the old grounds of difference, chiefly owing to religious difficulties, did not altogether disappear, there was a happy interlude of a little more than a year; they had one child, a daughter, and then came the dread discovery of tuberculosis in the wife, the hopelessness of cure, and the tragic necessity of duty that sent Franklin off on his second Arctic voyage, leaving his wife to die and his child to be orphaned.

Sixteen episodes in history which have excited and still excite controversy are described and discussed by Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Whitton in SERVICE TRIALS AND TRAGEDIES (Hutchinson, 18s. net). The book is a scholarly report on some human tragedies which have too often attracted the attention of unenlightening book compilers rather than the judicious examination to which they are here submitted. Among the cases of which the author writes are those of Captain Benbow, Admiral Byng, Lord George Sackville and Minden, Lord Cardigan, the disaster to H.M.S. Captain in 1870, Captain Dreyfus, and of Nurse Cavell.

Forty-six episodes—curious, mysterious, or gruesome—of nineteenth-century history and its by-ways are collected by Mr. Osbert Sitwell and Miss Margaret Barton in SORER TRUTH (Duckworth, 12s. 6d. net). They include incidents of such historic importance as The entry of Louis XVIII. into Paris, the coronation of George IV., Napoleon III.'s escape from his prison at Ham, and the career of Lola Montez; crimes like those of Burke and Hare, "Jack the Ripper," and the Road Hill Murder (confessed by Constance Kent); explosions of religious fanaticism like the claim of Joanna Southcott and the Mormon polygamy of Brigham Young; prodigies like Tom Thumb, the midget, the Siamese Twins, and the alleged appearance of mermaids and the sea-serpent. They are in places rather drably and jejunely related from contemporary documents; but Mr. Sitwell's sparkling introductory essay on the nineteenth century has the colour and wit—as well as the spice of paradox—that is to be expected in any book he edits.

The Rev. James Wall, who is Sacrist of Durham Cathedral, has written a book of quiet distinction, DURHAM CATHEDRAL (Dent, 2s. 6d. net), in which he recounts the history and describes the architecture of the building. It is the result of long and close research, but it is written *con amore* and is alive with intimate histories of many who have been connected with the cathedral from the days of St. Cuthbert, for whom Durham Abbey was intended as a funeral monument.

In ENGLISH SEAMEN AND THE COLONIZATION OF AMERICA (Arrowsmith, 12s. 6d. net) Mr. E. Keble Chatterton endeavours to show how the development of American independence was the natural outcome of the ideas of liberty and of breaking from tradition with which the English seamen of the sixteenth century first crossed the Atlantic towards uncharted coasts. The theme is well sustained, but the accounts of the seamen and their adventures are more likely to focus the attention of the reader. It is an oft-written story, but Mr. Chatterton tells it with fresh vigour.

Mr. Peter F. Anson's FISHING BOATS AND FISHER FOLK ON THE EAST COAST OF SCOTLAND (Dent, 12s. 6d. net) has a double value: it is a book of delightful pictures reproduced from his clever line drawings and a book of delightful writing. Mr. Anson describes many fishing villages, but in no facile guidebook manner. He is much too interested in people, fishing-boats, and customs. He writes of the various methods of fishing, types of boats, types of people, religion, superstition, and of every fishing centre between Berwick-on-Tweed and the Pentland Firth. He is a scientist in his search for facts, but he presents them with grace.

Mr. Stephen Potter has written a study of D. H. LAWRENCE (Cape, 5s. net). The book was in proof before Lawrence died, and the author had not the advantage of personal knowledge of his subject. Yet it is an "intimate" study, for Mr. Potter has dealt mainly with the autobiographical side of Lawrence's work. Perhaps he has read too much into the "Lawrence man" of the novels, but in any case his guesses are interesting. It happens, too, that they can be compared with an "Autobiographical Sketch," which appears in ASSORTED ARTICLES, by D. H. Lawrence (Secker, 6s. net), a collection of contributions to periodicals which their author prepared for publication shortly before his death.

(Continued in next column)

## CAMERA STUDIES OF ELEPHANTS

### A BOOK OF PICTURES FROM "THE TIMES"

Mr. Marcuswell Maxwell's animal photographs are acknowledged without reserve as unsurpassed in hunting photography, and the success which was won by his book of big game pictures, published by *The Times* last autumn, has encouraged the preparation of another volume of fine camera studies of wild animals in their own haunts in Africa.

"Elephants and other Big Game Photographs," which is now on sale, is a collection of the pictures which attracted so much attention when they appeared recently in *The Times*. Lions were the predominant feature of the earlier volume; elephants are the chief subjects of the present work, which contains as many as 28 studies reproduced in photogravure. Among the other animals depicted are rhinos—the massive bulk of one is shown on the move—water buck, hunting dogs, herds of impalla, eland, zebra, giraffe, and a gathering of vultures at their task of scavenging.

The elephant studies are both picturesque and amusing. We see family groups at water holes drinking and washing, herds moving leisurely but watchfully over the plain or in the bush, a mother annoyed at the inquisitive photographer, huge bulls scraping at the salt dust, a cow elephant about to charge, and other exciting and intimate incidents.

Mr. Maxwell, who considers elephant photography the most fascinating of the hunting offered by the animals of Africa, explains in an introduction that this series of pictures was secured during two short *safaris* in Kenya.

This volume is uniform with its predecessor—10in. by 12in., bound in full cloth and lettered in gold, price 5s. net (postage inland and abroad, 9d.). It is obtainable by order from all booksellers, bookstalls, and newsagents, or direct from the Publisher, *The Times*, Printing House-square, E.C.4.

## From The Times of 1830

MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1830. Price 7d.

At one time he [John Marsden, whose will was the ground of an action at York Assizes] got an old woman to protect him past a pig. (Laughter.) At another time he ran into a carpenter's shop to escape from the jaws of a sheep. (Loud laughter.) . . . He was used to talk to himself as he walked on the high road, but having been told that he let out all his secrets by so doing, he employed a carpenter to make a wooden stopper for his mouth. On another occasion he was greatly pleased at hearing a carpenter file the teeth of his saw, and inquired what instrument it was. (Great laughter, in which the bench joined.) Tommy Toxon, a silly man of the village, was his companion. On one occasion Tommy and the testator amused themselves by dragging a dead rat across a field. Mr. Marsden beating the rat on the way with a stick.—*The Attorney-General, Sir J. Scarlett, in his Address to the Jury.*

* * * *

The Committees of Vauxhall, Waterloo, and Southwark Bridges have determined on giving the New Police free passage through their respective toll-bars.

3 per Cent. Cons. 93¾ to ¼.

## SOME NEW BOOKS

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Mr. Lawrence's last book is published to-day. Its title is "Assorted Articles" (6s). To-day are also published his poems "Pansies" in a cheap edition (3s 6d), and new editions of "Fantasia of the Unconscious" (essays), "Mornings in Mexico" (travel) and "David" (drama) in the New Adelphi library (3s 6d). Fifteen volumes of Mr. Lawrence's fiction are obtainable in the Uniform Pocket edition (3s 6d).

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# Broadcasting

## THE PROGRAMMES

### MUSIC AND DRAMA

To-night, at 9.40, the National station will broadcast a performance of *The Flowers are not for you to Pick*, a play written for broadcasting by Mr. Tyrone Guthrie. The cast will include Mr. Harold Scott, Miss Flora Robson, Mr. Wilfred Shine, and Mr. Charles Hawtrey. Later in the evening Mr. Frederick Dawson will give a pianoforte recital consisting of Couperin's Passacaile, Schumann's Papillons, Baines's Study in F sharp minor, and Palmgreen's "The Dragonfly." Items in the London and Midland Regional programmes include a violin recital by Mr. Samuel Dushkin, and orchestral concert, to be conducted by Mr. Joseph Lewis, with Mr. Ashmoor Burch (baritone) as the soloist.

## PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, April 11, are as follows :—

**NATIONAL PROGRAMME (1,148kc.) (261.3m.) (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).**

10.15 a.m. :—Service. 10.30 :—Time Signal from Greenwich ; Weather. 10.45 :—The Townswoman's Day. 11—Country Excursions, by Sister Raymond. 11-11.30 (261.3m. only) :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision).

12 :—Amina Lucchesi (violin) ; Margery Cunningham (pianoforte). 12.30 :—Organ Recital, by Leonard Foster, relayed from St. Mary-le-Bow ; Anna Filipova (soprano). 1.30-2.30 :—Gramophone Records. 4 :—Orchestra, from the May Fair Hotel.

5.15 :—Children : Moonshine—a Play for Children, written for broadcasting by Carey Grey. 6 :—Garden Work for the Easter Holidays, by Professor V. H. Mottram. 6.15 :—Weather ; News. 6.40 :—Schubert's Song sung by Mark Raphael (baritone). 7-7.30 :—B.B.C. Music Critic, by Mr. Ernest Newman. 7.25 :—Some Modern Dramas and how to appreciate them—6, The Value of Realism on the Stage, by Mr. Desmond MacCarthy.

7.45 :—The Wireless Military Band, conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell ; Robert Easton (bass). 9 :—Weather ; News ; London and New York Stock Exchange Report : Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (1,554.4m. only). 9.25 :—People and Things, by Mr. Harold Nicolson. 9.40 :—The Flowers are not for You to Pick, a Play for the Microphone, written and produced by Tyrone Guthrie, with Harold Scott, Flora Robson, Wilfred Shine, Mary O'Farrell, Ethel Lewis, Florence Marks, Arthur Malcolm, Charlotte Tedlie, Kitty Murphy, Doris Arnold, Harold Reese, and Charles Hawtrey. 10.30 :—A Pianoforte Recital, by Frederick Dawson. 11 (1,554.4m. only) :—Band, from Ciro's Club. 11.15 (1,554.4m. only) :—Dance Music from the Hotel Splendide. 12-12.30 (261.4m. only) :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision).

**LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).**

11-11.30 a.m. :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound). 12 :—See Midland Regional programme. 1.15 :—Orchestra, from the May Fair Hotel. 2.15-3 :—Organ Recital, by J. Edgar Humphries, relayed from St. Mary-le-Bow. 5.15 :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 6.15 :—Weather ; News. 6.40 :—The Victor Olof Sextet ; Alice Lilley (soprano) ; Nellie Walker (contralto). 8 :—A Violin Recital, by Samuel Dushkin ; Max Pirani (accompanist). 8.30 :—Seventeenth Century Poetry, 8—Dryden, by Mr. T. S. Eliot. 9 :—Regional News. 9.5 :—See Midland Regional programme. 10.15 :—Weather News. 10.30 :—Band, from Ciro's Club. 11.15 :—Dance Music from the Hotel Splendide. 12-12.30 :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

**MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—6.34kc. (479.2m.).**

12 :—The Midland Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell ; Margaret Wilkinson (soprano). 1.15 :—See London Regional programme. 5.15 :—Children : The Queen who had to be different, a story by Mona Pearce ; Arthur Lindsay will entertain ; Now that April's here, by J. E. Cowper ; Songs by Margaret Wilkinson (soprano). 6 :—See London Regional programme. 6.15 :—Weather ; News. 6.40 :—See London Regional programme. 8 :—Organ Recital, by Fred Dunnill. 8.30 :—See London Regional programme. 9 :—Midland News. 9.5 :—The Midland Wireless Augmented Orchestra (Leader, Frank Cantell), conducted by Joseph Lewis ; Ashmoor Burch (baritone). 10.15 :—Weather ; News. 10.30-11 :—See London Regional programme.

**ABERDEEN—(995kc.) (301.5m.).**

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 3.30 :—See Glasgow. 5-5.10 :—See Glasgow. 6.15 :—National programme. 7.45 :—See Glasgow. 9 :—National programme. 9.15 :—Scottish News Bulletin. 9.20-11 :—National programme.

**BELFAST—(1,238kc.) (242.3m.).**

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 12 :—Organ Recital. 12.30 :—Gramophone Records. 4 :—The Orchestra ; Eileen Mason (soprano) ; Albert Fitzgerald (violin). 5.15 :—Children. 6 :—National programme. 7.45 :—The Melody Five (three voices, two piano) ; Jack Rooney of Belfast. Giovanni Morell (accordion) ; Ralph Cowgill (in Irish song and story). 8.30 :—Dance Music. 9.11 :—National programme.

**BOURNEMOUTH—(1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 4-11 :—National programme.

**CARDIFF—(968kc.) (309.9m.).**

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 12-2.30 :—National programme. 3 :—A Concert arranged by the Bristol Children's Concert Society ; the Bristol Amateur Orchestra, conducted by Maurice Alexander ; Olive Franks (soprano), relayed from the Centre Hall, Bristol. 4.15 :—National programme. 5.15 :—Children. 6 :—The Rhos Weeni : A Reading of his own poems. 6.15 :—National programme. 7.45 :—A Concert by the Welsh University Inter-Collegiate Eisteddfod, Bangor, 1930—the Cardiff College String Quartet, Arthur Beckett (violin), Sybil E. Lewis (viola), Nesta F. Williams (viola), Hardin (), Vaughan (violoncello), Megan Jones (soprano), Idris Warrington Stephens (pianoforte), William Henry Reaver (baritone), J. W. Phillips (tenor), J. Idris Evans (bass), Dilys Jones (pianoforte accompanist), T. M. James (harpist). 9 :—National programme. 9.15 :—West Regional News. 9.20-11 :—National programme.

**DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.**

12 noon :—Time, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Concert. 2 :—Gramophone Records. 6.15 :—Children. 7 :—Gramophone Records. 7.30 :—News. 7.50 :—Time and Gardening Talk. 7.45 :—Recitations. 8 :—Concert—Trio (Cameron Pipe (pianist) ; the station Orchestra with Leslie Jones and May Busby in Operatic Selections ; the Station Orchestra in Operatic Numbers ; Florence Howley (contralto) ; Daphne Garrett (violinist). 9 :—Hall Call from Margaret Pigott and Company in Variety ; the Station Orchestra. 10.30 :—Time, News, and Weather.

**DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

**EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 3.30 :—See Glasgow. 5-5.10 :—See Glasgow. 6.10 :—See Glasgow. 6.15 :—National programme. 7.45 :—See Glasgow. 9 :—National programme. 9.15 :—Scottish News Bulletin. 9.20-11 :—National programme.

**GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).**

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 3.30 :—Orchestra. 4 :—The Octet ; Nan Snaillie (contralto) ; Winning Roach (Reciter) ; Wynnefred Sinclair (reciter). 5.15 :—Children. 6.57 :—Weather Farmers. 6 :—Lieut.-Col. J. M. Mitchell :—A Hobby which never Grows Old, from Edinburgh. 6.10 :—Bulletin of Juvenile Organizations. 6.15 :—National programme. 7.45 :—Isobel Mayne (violoncellist) ; David Stephen (pianoforte), from Edinburgh. 8 :—My Programme—4, Dr. James Devon, from Edinburgh. 9 :—National programme. 9.15 :—Scottish News Bulletin. 9.20-11 :—National programme.

**MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).**

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 3.15 :—Opening of the Exhibition of British Art which marks the 50th Anniversary of the Founding of the Art Gallery in Bradford. 4 :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra, Stanley Hopwood (baritone). 5.15 :—Children. 6 :—Mr. J. Wardle—Reading of Northern Poetry ; Francis Thompson. 6.15 :—National programme. 7.45 :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra, conducted by T. H. Morrison ; Hazel Sullivan (soprano). 9 :—National programme. 9.15 :—North Regional News. 9.20 :—National programme. 10.30-11 :—Eddie Robinson (entertainer) ; Jack Mason (xylophone solos) ; Ray Raymond (songs with ukulele and guitar).

**PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 4 :—National programme. 5.15 :—Children. 6 :—National programme. 6.15 :—Forthcoming Events ; Local News. 9.20-11 :—National programme.

**SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 4 :—National programme. 5.15 :—See Cardiff. 6 :—National programme. 7.45 :—See Cardiff programme. 9 :—National programme. 9.15 :—West Regional News. 9.20-11 :—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 3.15 :—See Manchester. 5 :—National programme. 5.40 :—See Manchester. 9 :—National programme. 9.15 :—North Regional News. 9.20-11 :—National programme.

**FOREIGN STATIONS**

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated :—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ (349m.). 2kw. 4 :—International Market Prices and Exchange Quotations. 4.30 :—Talk for Women. 5.30 :—News and Time Signals. 6.30 :—Planetarium ; French Lesson, Chimes, Weather and Exchange Quotations. 9.3 :—Orchestral Music. 9.45 :—Literary Selections. 10 :—News. 10.15 :—London Concert Selections. 11.15 Orchestral Music from the Cafe Espanol, followed by Pavement Exhibition Music.

BELGRADE (429m.), 2.5kw.—4.30 :—German Language Lesson. 7 :—Concert of Chamber Music. 8 :—Concert of Jugoslavian Opera Music. 9 :—Time and News. 9.15 :—Concert of National Music.

BERLIN (Sonderprogramm) (1,635m.), 2kw.—3.50 :—See Leipzig. 4.30 :—Talk on Music. 4.35 :—Report on the Tariff Truce Conference. 5.20 :—Talk. 5.40 :—Address by Eugen Lemcke. 6.5 :—Talk. 6.55 :—Weather for Farmers. 7 :—Programme from Hamburg. 8.30 :—Reading, followed by News and Cast Game from Berlin (Wilhelm). 9 :—Talk (Wirtzbeck).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 5kw.—5 :—Song Dances. 5.30 :—Talk. 6.35 :—Labour Market Report. 7 :—Wind Instrument Concert of Spring Music, followed by Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes. 9.30 :—Lesson in Card Games—Bridge. 10 :—Concert relayed from Rudolstadt.

BERNE (539m.), 1.5kw.—5.20 :—Time and Weather. 6.30 :—Musical Talk. 7 :—Pianoforte Recital. 7.30 :—Orchestral Selections. 8 :—French Songs. 8.30 :—Orchestral Concert from the Kursaal Schandl. 9 :—News and Weather. 9.15 :—Orchestral Selections.

BRATISLAVA (Pressburg) (348m.), 4.5 :—Programme from Moravska Ostrava. 9 :—See Prague. 9.15 :—Programme Announcements. 9.20 :—See Prague.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw. and GLEIWITZ (253m.), 4.5 :—Gramophone Concert. 7 :—Weather. 7.2 :—Talk. 7.30 :—Vocal Quartet Music. 8 :—Concert by the Silesian Philharmonic Society—1812 Overture (Tchaikovsky) ; Pianoforte Concerto in B flat major (Bortkiewicz) ; Suite Op. 17 (Reuter). 9.15 :—News. 9.30 :—Shorthand Speed Dictation.

BRUNN (342m.), 2.6kw.—4.45 :—The message delicat. comedy in one act (Schnitzler). 5.30 :—Talk. 6.30 :—Talk by the Comenius School for Girls, relayed from the Stadion. 8 :—See Prague. 9.15 :—News and Theatre Review. 9.30 :—See Prague.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—5 :—Concert of Chamber Music. 6 :—Readings. 6.15 :—Talk. 6.30 :—Colonial Report. 6.35 :—Gramophone Concert. 7.30 :—Le Journal parle. 8.15 :—Gramophone Records. 8.30 :—Talk. 8.45 :—Concert directed by M. Jerhaud Quinet, relayed from Charleroi—Les chevaux de bois (Quinet) ; Selections from Le Voyage dans la Lune (Pierne). 9.40 :—Dance Music. 10.15 :—Forces Talk and News.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 20kw.—5.35 :—Hungarian Song Recital. 6.30 :—Faust, opera (Gounod), relayed from the Royal Hungarian Opera House. 9.45 :—Tziganie Music from the Hotel Hungaria.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 7.5kw.—3 :—Weather. 3.30 :—Time Signal. 4.30 :—Talk. 5 :—Town Hall Chimes ; Oriental Case ; Hans Norland, play in two acts (Otto Rung). 9 :—Relay of Concert in the Christian Listeners' Society. 9.30 :—Relay of Foreign Stations. 11 :—Close.

CRACOW (31.3m.), 1kw.—5.10 :—Agricultural Report. 6.25 :—The Letter Box. 6.40 :—Time Signal. 7 :—Bugle Call from St. Mary's Church. 7.5 :—Talk. Concert, and News from Warsaw, followed by Relay of Foreign Stations. 11 :—Bugle Call from St. Mary's Church.

FRANKFURT (390.9m., and CASSEL (246m.).—4.5 :—See Stuttgart. 9.15 :—Relay of the Scheveling Boxing Match from the Festhalle. 9.45 :—News. 10.10 :—See Stuttgart. 11.30 :—Concert—Octet for Two Violins, Viola, Cello, Double Bass, Clarinet, Horn, and Bassoon, op. 166 (Schubert).

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 2kw., and BREMEN (319m.), 1.7kw. PYRMONT (1,293m.), HANNOVER (346m.), 4.2kw. 6.40 :—Advanced English Lesson. 7 :—Talks. 6.50 :—Frankfurt Exchanges, Hamburg Labour Market Prices, and Weather. 7 :—Beethoven Recital—Orchestral Concert—First Symphony in C major, op. 21 ; Concerto for Pianoforte in E flat major, with Orchestral accompaniment, Interval, Symphony No. 5, in C minor, op. 67. 9.30 :—North German Dialect Lesson. 9.30 :—Talks, Weather, Political and Miscellaneous Announcements, Sports Notes, and News. 9.50 :—Café Music.

HILVERSUM (2000m.), 8kw. After 5.40 p.m. on 1,071m. 10 a.m. :—Time and Daily Service. 11.40 :—Police Announcements. 11.55 :—Quintet Concert. 1.45 :—Programme for Schools. 2.20 :—Gramophone Records. 4.40 :—Talk. 4.10 :—Gramophone Records. 4.40 :—Talk. 5.10 :—Orchestral Concert relayed from the Café Moderne, Amsterdam. 6.40 :—Time Signal. 6.10 :—Gramophone Records. 6.35 :—Spanish Language Lesson. 6.55 :—Talk. 7.25 :—Police Announcements. 7.40 :—Time Signal. 7.41 :—Concert of Violin, Cello, and Pianoforte Music by Beethoven. 8.40 :—Trio, op. 70, No. 1 (Saint-Saëns) ; Trio, op. 100 (Schubert). 9.10 :—News. 9.20 :—Talk. 9.55 :—Gramophone Records. 10 :—News. 10.20 :—Talk. 10.40 :—Pianoforte Recital—Taschingschwank aus Wien (Rob. Schumann) ; Four Märchenbilder, op. 3 (Kornauld). 8.30 :—Talk. 8.40 :—Pianoforte Recital—Selections (Albeniz)—(a) Cadiz, (b) Evocation ; Suite Iberia (Albeniz) (Debussy). 9.20 :—Reading. 10 :—Pianoforte Recital.

LAHTI (1,800m.), 60kw., and HELSINGFORS (221m.), 1.5kw.—Concert given in Swedish. 4.5 :—Recitations. 4.30 :—Orchestral Concert. 7.45 :—News in Finnish and Swedish.

LANGENBERG (473m.), 15kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (463m.), COLOGNE (277m.), MUNSTER (234m.).—4 :—Report of Economics, Weather, and Sports Notes. 4.15 :—English Conversation. 4.40 :—Technical Talk. 5 :—Children's Hour. 6 :—Concert of Chamber Music by the Hafner Serenade (Mozart) ; Concerto in A major for Pianoforte and Orchestra (Mozart) ; Ballet Music (Gretry-Motti) ; The Clock Symphony in D major (Haydn) ; Selection for Male Voice Choir, Mezzosoffin und Frischlins Fahrt (Beethoven), followed by News, Sports and Miscellaneous Notices—Concert and Dance Music.

LEIPZIG (1,229m.), 2kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—2.30 :—Chamber Music. 4.35 :—Economic Report. 5.5 : Talk. 5.30 :—Weather and Time. 5.40 :—See Konigswusterhausen. 6.35 :—Orchestral Concert. 7.30 :—Reading. 8.10 :—The German Symphony—Romantic Period : The Fourth Symphony (the Italian), op. 90, in A major (Mendelssohn-Bartholdy) ; The Fourth Symphony in D minor, op. 120 (Schumann), followed by Topical Programme. 9.30 :—Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes and Dance Music.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EAJ (424m.), 3kw.—7 :—Chimes, Exchange Quotations, and Dance Music. 8.25 :—News. 10 :—Chimes, Time, Exchange Quotations, Athletic Notes, and Gramophone Concert of typical Spanish music. 12 (midnight) :—Chimes, News, Programme Announcements, and Dance Music from the Palacio de Bellas Artes.

MILAN—Call MI (501m.), 7kw.—6.15 :—Concert. 7 :—Announcements ; Weather. 7.10 :—News. 7.30 :—Theatre Notes. 7.35 :—Time Signal. 7.32 :—Concert—Overture, La finta semplice (Mozart) ; Three Preludes to Oedipus Rex (Pizzetti) ; Prelude, Naxos (Riva) ; Concerto in A minor for Pianoforte and Orchestra (Grieg) ; Interlude from The King's Daughter (Lualdi) ; Fire Magic from The Valkyrie (Wagner). 10.20 :—News. 10.40 :—Concert.

MUNICH (533m.), 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (540m.) KAISERSLAUTERN (276m.), NUREMBERG (239m.).—6 :—Review of Art. 6.30 :—Concert. 7.30 :—Louis—Queen, (Chansonnier). 9.5 :—Weekly Sports Review. 9.30 :—News ; Snow Report.

NAPLES—Call INA (331.4m.), 1.5kw.—7.30 :—Sports Notes, News, Government Report, Announcements, and Harbour Notes. 8 :—Time Signal. 8.2 :—Programme from Rome. In the Interval : Sports Notes. 9.50 :—News, Calendar, and Programme Announcements.

OSLO (Fredriksstad)—Call FREDRIKSTAD (385m.), 1.5kw. HAMAR (570m.), NOTODDEN (945m.), PORSGRUND (453m.), RJUKAN (445m.).—6.15 :—Weather and News. 6.30 :—English Language Lesson. 7 :—Time Signal. 7.2 :—St. John Passion (Bach), from St. Saviour's Church. 8.35 :—Weather and News. 8.55 :—Topical Talk.

PARIS (Eiffel Tower)—Call FL (1,445m.), 12kw.—7.56 a.m. :—Time Signal (32.5m.). 5.45 :—Le Journal parle. 7.10 :—Meteorological Report. 7.20 :—Concert. 9 :—Half-Hour Variety Programme, followed by Concert.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 12kw.—12.30 :—Gramophone Concert. In the Intervals at 1 :—Exchange Quotations and News, and at 1.30 :—Exchange Quotations. 2 :—Exchange : Market Prices. 3.30 :—Stock Exchange Quotations. 3.45 :—Concert—Orchestral Selection ; Air de Ballet (Fourdrain) ; Movements 3 and 4 from the Pathetic (Lalo) ; Orchestral Selection ; Fantasie ; An Old Spanish Song (Aubert-Branga) ; French Suite for Piano (Bach) ; Orchestral Selection ; Nocturne (Vervier-Lalo) ; Sonata for Violin (Grieg) ; Orchestral Selection ; Miniature Suite (Coppola-Morton). 4.35 :—News and Exchange Quotations. 5.30 :—New York Exchange Rates. 5.35 :—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. 7.1 :—Talk. 7.30 :—Advanced English Lesson. 7.45 :—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes and News. 8 :—Talk. 8.30 :—Sports Review. 8.45 :—Concert—Concerto in E Flat for Two Pianos and Orchestra (Mozart). 9.15 :—Press Review, News, and Time Signal. 9.30 :—Concert—Perseus and Andromeda—Opera (Ibert).

PRAGUE (487m.), 5kw. 9 :—Time and Chimes. 5.5 :—Popular Music. 5.45 :—Programme from Brünn. 7 :—Orchestral Concert. 8 :—Gramophone Records. 9 :—Time, News, and Sports Notes. 9.15 :—Announcements, Theatre Review, and Programme Announcements. 9.30 :—Concert of Contemporary Czechoslovakian Music.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m.), 50kw. 7.15 :—Giornale parlato ; Announcements ; Sports Notes. 7.30 :—Exchange, Weather, News, and Notes. 8 :—Time Signal. 8.2 :—Countess Maritza—Operetta in Three Acts (Kalman) ; Il Radio Travaso and Topical Review in the Intervals. News after the Programme

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (430m.), 1.5kw., and MOTALA (1,345m.), 30kw. BODEN (1,389m.), GOTEBORG (322m.), HORBY (257m.), OSTERSUND (770m.), SUNDSVALL (545m.).—5.15 :—Talk on the Departmental Concert. 5.40 :—Road Report from the Royal Automobile Club. 5.45 :—Elementary French Lesson, relayed from Malmö. 9.15 :—'Cello Recital.

STUTTGART (360m.), 4kw., and FREIBURG (570m.).—6 :—Time and Review of the Principal Events of the Coming Week in Esperanto. 6.5 :—Talk. 6.30 :—Relay from the National Theatre, Mannheim—Manon Lescaut, opera in four acts (Puccini). 9.15 :—Programme from Frankfurt. 9.45 :—News, Sports Notes. 10.10 :—Dance Music.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (381m.), 8kw.—6 :—Dance Music. 6.15 :—Talk on History. 6.35 :—Selections by an Argentine Orchestra. 6.50 :—Exchange Quotations. 7 :—Recital of Songs. 7.15 :—News. 7.30 :—Recital of Chansonnettes. 8 :—Exchange Quotations. 8.15 :—Picture Transmission. 8.25 :—Songs from Orders-Comique—Selections from Lakmé (Delibes). Résurrection (Alfano), and Romeo and Juliet (Gounod). 9 :—Orchestral Concert. In the Interval, Vocal Tango Recital.

TURIN—Call ITO (391m.), 7kw.—4.15 :—Concert. 7 :—Announcements : Weather. 7.10 :—News. 7.30 :—Theatre Notes. 7.35 :—Time Signal. 7.32 :—Programme from Milan. 10 :—Concert. 10.30 (in the interval) :—News.

VIENNA (516.3m.), 15kw., and GRAZ (352.5m.), INNSBRUCK (283.5m.), KLAGENFURT (453.2m.), and LINZ (348.9m.).—5 :—Talk. 6.30 :—Italian Language Lesson. 7 :—Time and Weather. 7 :—Chamber Music. 8.15 :—Viennese Dance Music.

**OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS**

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes, beginning at the times stated :—

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 10kw.—10.58 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m.), 2kw.—7.30 a.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (468m.), 1.5kw.—6.45 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (286m.), 1.5kw.—12 (noon).
PITTSBURGH, PA.—Call KDKA (309m.), 25kw., 1 p.m. Programme relayed at intervals on 63m. and 25m. from 11 a.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 30kw.—11.45 a.m. Relayed by 2XAD on 19.56m. from 11 p.m.
WARSAW (1,411m.), 10kw.—10.58 a.m.
ZAGREB (267m.), 0.7kw.—11.30 a.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.65kw.—11.30 a.m.

### P.O. STAFF SUGGESTIONS

Suggestions from the Post Office staffs for the improvement of material or the increased efficiency of Post Office services are dealt with by an Awards Committee, and a list of 131 awards covering a period of three months and amounting in the aggregate to £294 has been published. The awards range from £1 to £10, the great majority being for £1, £2, or £3. Two awards for £10 each were made for improvements in the forms used in Post Office administration suggested by members of the grade of sorting clerk and telegraphist. There were also four awards of £5 each, including awards to a cleaner for "economy in cleaning, &c.," and to a workman in the Engineering Department for designs for posters. The increase in the number of awards is noteworthy, the numbers for the previous four quarters being only 40, 76, 51, and 74.

# NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

## FLEET STAFF CHANGES

A number of changes in the Atlantic and Mediterranean Fleet Staffs, connected with the appointment of new Commanders-in-Chief, are announced by the Admiralty this morning. Rear-Admiral W. M. James, C.B., Chief of Staff in the Atlantic Fleet, will accompany Admiral Sir Ernle Chatfield from the NELSON to the QUEEN ELIZABETH when Sir Ernle takes command of the Mediterranean Fleet on May 17. Rear-Admiral James will succeed Rear-Admiral J. K. im Thurn, C.M.G., C.B.E., who has been Chief of Staff in the Mediterranean for two years with Admiral Sir Frederick Field. The new Chief of Staff, Atlantic Fleet, with Admiral Sir Michael Hodges will be Rear-Admiral R. M. Colvin, C.B.E., who was promoted last year. He was Assistant Director of Plans during the late War, and in 1924-26 was Flag-Captain to Admiral Oliver in the Atlantic Fleet.

Captain F. Burges Watson, D.S.O., hitherto Naval Assistant to Admiral Hodges as Second Sea Lord, will accompany him to the NELSON as Flag-Captain, in succession to Captain T. H. Binney, D.S.O. Captain A. E. Evans, O.B.E., now Deputy Director of Naval Intelligence, will become Captain of the Fleet on the Staff of Admiral Hodges in the NELSON, in succession to Captain R. C. Davenport. The latter officer goes with Admiral Chatfield into the QUEEN ELIZABETH, as Flag Captain, in succession to Captain W. A. Egerton, C.M.G. Captain G. C. Harrison, Flag-Captain and Chief of Staff in the Reserve Fleet, is appointed to the Admiralty to succeed Captain Evans, and will assume duty as Deputy Director of Naval Intelligence on April 26.

### CRUISE OF THE EMERALD

H.M.S. EMERALD, Captain H. P. Boxer, which spent last week-end at Colombo, has resumed her cruise to Indian ports. Her programme is :—Tuticorin, April 9-12 ; Androth, April 14-16 ; Minikoi, April 16-18 ; Male Atoll, April 19-21 ; returning to Colombo on April 23. She will remain there until the beginning of July. The ERNESTINE, Captain H. D. Pridham-Wippell, C.V.O., in which the Commander-in-Chief's flag is flying during the absence in England of the ERRINGHAM, will remain at Colombo until May 1, and will then proceed to meet the ERRINGHAM at Seychelles.

### MISSION TO RUMANIA

Rear-Admiral R. G. H. Henderson, C.B., who as already announced in *The Times* has been invited by the Rumanian Government to advise about the construction of a naval base, is the son of the late Commander John Hannam Henderson, R.N., and nephew of Admirals Sir William Hannam Henderson, K.B.E., and Sir Reginald F. Hannam Henderson, G.C.B. He has been 35 years in the Navy, and was promoted to flag rank last year. As a lieutenant he specialized in gunnery, and after promotion to commander in 1913 he was on the staff of the British Naval Mission to Greece. At Jutland he was commander of H.M.S. ERIN, and later in the War was specially concerned in the organization built up for the convoy of trade, for which service he was promoted captain and appointed C.B. Since the War he has been Chief of Staff in China, on the staff of the War College, and in command of the aircraft-carrier FURIOUS.

### INDUSTRIAL DISEASES AFLOAT

All cases and suspected cases of occupational disease or industrial poisoning which occur in his Majesty's ships or establishments, including Admiralty civil establishments, in commands where a naval health officer is borne, are to be notified to that officer on Form M.75 by the medical officer of the ship or establishment concerned. A list of such diseases was issued in Fleet Orders last year. When notifying each case the medical officer of the ship or establishment is to indicate whether he desires the technical advice of the naval health officer in investigating the conditions under which the case occurred. If this is required an application for the services of the naval health officer, approved by the commanding officer of the ship or establishment, is to accompany Form M.75 when it is forwarded to the senior medical officer of the port.

### AN ORDER FOR KENYA

It has been decided to mechanize still another regiment of the Army—the King's African Rifles. The Crown Agents for the Colonies have placed a first order with a British firm for four 20-h.p. six-wheeled vehicles. They are to be used in Kenya, and are capable of travelling over practically any kind of ground, and have been fitted with trailers carrying tanks to hold extra supplies of petrol, oil, and water. They will thus be able to make long journeys regardless of the position of fuel dumps.

### MILITARY COLLEGE OF SCIENCE

The following officers have passed an Advanced Mechanical Course at the Military College of Science and will be distinguished by the symbol "z" after their names in the Army List :—

Captains J. D. Edge, M.C., R.A., G. M. Churcher, M.C., R.A., J. H. Smith, M.C., R.A., K. A. Holmes-Tarn, R.A., K. A. Lindsay, R.E., H. F. B. Garrett, M.C., R.T.C., A. S. Wilkins, M.C., R.A., and E. Bader, R.E. Lieutenant G. A. C. Peter, M.C., R.A.

### ARMY SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

The results of the Short Course for regimental officers held at the Army School of Education, Shorncliffe, in January and February, 1930, are as follows (the list is arranged in regimental order) :—

Lieutenants J. E. King, The Buffs, H. F. Walling, The Norfolk Regt., P. M. Watson, The Royal Scots Fusiliers, J. B. Verbi, The Border Regt., and M. E. W. Thackeray, The South Staffordshire Regt. ; Second Lieutenant A. C. Vaughan, The Welch Regt. ; Lieutenants G. S. E. Denyer, M.C., The King's Shropshire Light Infantry, and S. E. Wilson, The York and Lancaster Regt.

### MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

COLOMBO, April 8.—Emerald left.
GARELOCH, April 8.—Poseidon left for Barrow.
GIBRALTAR, April 8.—Dragon arrived.
HENJAM, April 8.—Ormonde left for survey.
ICOLMO, April 8.—Tern arrived.
ISMAILIA, April 9.—Clematis left.
KONAKRI, April 8.—Daffodil left for Sierra Leone.
PORT-AU-PRINCE, April 8.—Durban arrived.
PORTLAND, April 9.—Submarine H 44 arrived.
PORTSMOUTH, April 8.—Dauntless left for Bermuda.
PORT SAID, April 9.—Clematis arrived.
SEVILLE, April 8.—Tourmaline and Splendid arrived.
SIERRA LEONE, April 8.—Daffodil arrived.
WOOSUNG, April 9.—Suffolk arrived and left for Nanking.

## NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday :—

REAR-ADMIRALS.—R. M. COLVIN, O.B.E., to Nelson, as Chief of Staff to ADMIRAL SIR M. HODGES (May 27) ; and W. M. JAMES, C.B., to Queen Elizabeth, as Chief of Staff to ADMIRAL SIR E. M. CHATFIELD (May 27).

CAPTS.—G. C. HARRISON, to President, for duty inside Admiralty (April 22), and as D.D.N.I. (April 26) ; A. E. EVANS, O.B.E., to Nelson, as Capt. of the Fleet to ADMIRAL SIR A. E. M. CHATFIELD (April 26), and to Nelson, as Capt. of the Fleet to ADMIRAL SIR M. HODGES ; F. B. WATSON, D.S.O., to Nelson, in command (May 26), and as Flag Capt. to ADMIRAL SIR M. HODGES (May 27) ; S. D. TILLARD, to Queen Elizabeth, as Capt. of the Fleet to ADMIRAL SIR A. E. M. CHATFIELD (May 27) ; and R. C. DAVENPORT, to Queen Elizabeth, in command (May 27), and as Flag Capt. to ADMIRAL SIR A. E. M. CHATFIELD.

LIEUT.-COMMRS.—G. C. P. MENZIES, to S/M L 53 (April 1) ; H. G. NORMAN, to Barham (April 12) ; C. J. CARR, to Centaur ; and C. P. CLARKE, to Queen Elizabeth (May 5) ; G. C. H. CLAYTON, to Nelson, as Flag Lieut.-Commr. to ADMIRAL SIR M. HODGES (May 27) ; A. G. RODGER, to Courageous ; and L. G. E. ROBINSON, to Furious.

LIEUTS.—R. J. H. RYAN, to Vernon (April 9) ; J. F. SHEPPERD, to Danae ; J. H. CARLESS, to Lucia ; J. R. BRYANS, to Pigmy ; and H. N. A. RICHARDSON, to S/M Parthian (April 15) ; A. B. USHER and M. H. C. YOUNG, to President (April 22) ; R. B. S. TENNANT, to Arrow (on commg. for service) ; and J. D. H. MANLY, E. E. DYMOTT, and A. N. C. BINGLEY, to Furious.

SUB-LIEUT.—P. J. KNOWLING, to Westcott (April 12).

INSPR. CHEMISTS.—D. LEVER, B.A., B.Sc., to Vivid, for R.N. Engineering College, Keyham ; A. H. SAUNDERS, B.A., to Erebus ; and A. J. LOW, M.A., to Nelson (April 27).

INSTR. LIEUT.-COMMRS.—G. R. BUCK, B.A., to Rodney (on recommg.), and to Vivid, for R.N. Engineering College, Keyham (May 1) ; C. R. BENSTEAD, M.C., B.A., to Rodney (April 27) ; T. WILKINSON, M.Sc., to Vivid, for R.N. Engineering College, Keyham (May 7) ; and G. K. MCARTHUR, B.A., to York (on commg.).

PAYMR. COMMRS.—F. N. L. OLIVER, to Pegasus (April 12) ; and W. M. HAWKES, to Vivid (April 29).

DUNNER (T.).—E. GEE, lent to Royal Canadian Navy for two years (April 15).

PROMOTIONS

SUB-LIEUTS.—J. MOWLAM and L. H. F. P. GIPPS, to rank of Lieut. (senr), April 1).

SUB-LIEUT. (E.).—G. S. P. WOOD, to rank of Lieut. (E.) (senr), April 1).

PAYM. LIEUT.-COMMR.—C. A. BOWEN, to rank of PAYMR. COMMDR. (senr). April 7).

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN NAVY

LIEUT.—V. E. KENNEDY, to Glorious.

ROYAL MARINES

CD. R.M. GUNNERS.—H. PEARCY, to Queen Elizabeth ; W. F. WINGFIELD, to Revolution, and on recommg. ; G. SEYD, to Ramillies ; and C. B. PEARY, to Repulse.

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

SUB.-LIEUT.—D. PARSONS, promoted to Lieut. (senr, Feb. 7).

PAYMR. LIEUT.—J. O. HERRINSLEY, to Queen Elizabeth, for training (April 26).

PAYMR. SUB-LIEUT.—C. D. MICHELMORE, to Furious, for training (April 26).

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE

PAYMR. LIEUT. (C.).—G. H. NEALE, to Argus, for training (April 12).

SURG. ROBR.—G. A. JEZZARD, M.B.E., to Barham, for training (April

# Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
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## CITY NOTES

### MORE NEW ISSUE SUCCESSES

### KREUGER AND TOLL REPORT

In their report for 1929, which was published in full in our columns yesterday, the directors of Kreuger and Toll provided some instructive comments upon the course of international financing during the past year. Figures are given which lead to the conclusion that the total of foreign long-term loans granted by all creditor nations during 1929 amounts to less than half of the average for the years 1926, 1927, and 1928. The two principal reasons for the breakdown of the foreign loan market during the past year are considered to be, first, the fact that France, in spite of having an enormous foreign surplus, had not yet resumed its position as a lending nation on a large scale and, secondly, the peculiar market conditions in the United States, which prevented sufficient foreign borrowing in that country. The decline in British foreign lending is attributed largely to the recall by France of expatriated capital, the use of which during the years following the War is regarded as having during that period given a liberal stimulus to the issue in London of loans to foreign borrowers. Even more interesting than the causes of the decline in international financing are the directors' views upon its effects.

"It is evident," they argue, "that in the United States the insufficient foreign lending has tended to overfill the New York market with short-term funds, at the same time causing a constant drain on the money markets of London and certain other European financial centres. The effect must necessarily be to inflate American stock market values and to depress the European ones. The establishment of radically different price levels for stock exchange values in America and in Europe must necessarily involve the danger of a collapse of the market with the higher price level, and it can hardly be doubted that one of the major causes of the last stock market crisis in New York was the restriction of foreign lending during the time preceding the crisis. It is also certain that the depression in the price level of the most important farm products, cotton, and similar articles having an international market is to a large extent the result of insufficient lending by the United States."

This presents an aspect of the fall in certain primary products which has probably been overlooked by many commentators. It certainly gives point to the directors' view, which is correct, that violent fluctuations in foreign lending are harmful both to creditor and debtor nations, and that a problem of paramount importance to all countries is to restore the foreign loan market to its position before the War, when any country with sound finances could rely upon getting an adverse trade balance converted into a long-term loan on reasonable terms.

#### The Company's Progress

Examination of the accounts of Kreuger and Toll, which it is this time possible to carry out more intelligently through the provision of a consolidated income account and consolidated balance-sheet, conveys a vivid impression of the vitality of this undertaking, which, while domiciled in Sweden, embraces an organization of world-wide scope. Consolidated earnings for 1929 were 108,563,918kr., an increase of 38 per cent. over 1928. Two additions to the capital were made during the year; the average amount ranking, inclusive of debentures, is calculated at 150,000,000kr., and on this capital the earnings correspond to approximately 72 per cent. Of the total net profits, approximately 53,000,000kr., or more than 35 per cent. of the average nominal capital, may, according to the board, be regarded as of a recurring nature—*i.e.*, principally interest and dividends on bond and share holdings, and the remaining amount as profits obtained from trading operations. In announcing a dividend of 30 per cent. for the old shares (against 25 per cent.) the directors state that it is the policy of the company to limit the dividend payments to such an amount that the dividends on shares and interest on the participating debentures can be paid out of the recurring profits. For the current year it is anticipated that the profits of this nature will be not less than 75,000,000kr., and there is every probability in the opinion of the board that even if no new assets are acquired the recurring profits will in the future show a constant increase.

#### Barnsley Loan Over-subscribed

The application lists for the £1,000,000 Barnsley Corporation Five per Cent. loan were closed at 10.45 yesterday morning owing to over-subscription. By 1 o'clock allotment letters were posted, the credit for this promptitude belonging to the National Provincial Bank, which handled the issue. It is understood in the market that the larger applicants have received about 70 per cent. of the amount applied for and the smaller applicants allotment in full.

#### Dublin Loan Success

Messrs. Guinness, Mahon, and Co. announce that the subscription lists for both London and Dublin in connexion with the Dublin Corporation Five per Cent. loan of £800,000, which were opened yesterday morning, were closed at 11.5 owing to over-subscription. Country applications received by first post to-day will receive consideration. The Scottish Power Company's issue of 650,000 Ordinary shares was also a marked success, for the lists were closed at 9.45 yesterday morning; applications from shareholders of the company received in London by the first post on Saturday morning will receive consideration.

#### Board of the Shipbuilders' Company

Names are announced to-day of the directors of the National Shipbuilders Security, Limited. It will be remembered that this company was registered in February last, at the instance of the majority of the British shipbuilding interests, with a small capital but large borrowing powers, its main object being to eliminate redundant capacity and to secure a reduction in costs by the resultant concentration of production. The chairman is Sir James Lithgow, who has a wide commercial and industrial experience apart from shipbuilding. He is a member of the Central Electricity Board and a past president of the National Confederation of Employers' Organizations. Other members of the board are Mr. A. L. Ayre, chairman and joint managing director of the Burntisland Shipbuilding Company; Mr. John Barr, formerly commercial manager and special director of Messrs. Vickers at Barrow; Commander Craven, director of Vickers-Armstrongs and Vickers; Mr. J. W. Kempster, director of Harland and Wolff; Sir Alexander M. Kennedy, chairman and managing director of the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company; Mr. F. C. Pyman, managing director of Messrs. Wm. Gray and Co.; Mr. A. M. Stephen, director of Alex. Stephen and Sons; Mr. T. E. Thirlaway, chairman of Messrs. Swan, Hunter, and Wigham Richardson; and Mr. R. Norman Thompson, director of Messrs. J. L. Thompson and Sons. A large board was necessary to secure representation for all types of shipbuilding work and all the shipbuilding districts. The board will be the real working executive of the company, which is now in a position to begin its task.

#### The Monthly Bank Figures

The monthly statement of the 10 London Clearing Banks shows a considerable contraction in deposits, the total falling during the month from £1,751,132,000 to £1,719,314,000. The decrease this year, however, is less than the decline in the same period of last year, in spite of the fact that the floating debt has been considerably reduced not only by heavy revenue surpluses but also by funding operations. These operations are clearly revealed in the large decrease shown in bills discounted, which on the month have fallen from £220,416,000 to £183,565,000, this decrease being actually greater than the decrease in deposits. Investments show a decrease on the month, but advances are slightly higher; probably the effect on the latter of the repayment of certain bank loans out of the proceeds of corporation and other issues has been offset by borrowing for tax purposes.

#### Lower Electricity Costs and Charges

It is usually the case that a reduction in the selling price of an article stimulates the consumption thereof, and the experience of the Brompton and Kensington Electricity Supply Company in the past year forms a striking illustration of this fact. Mr. H. R. Beeton, who presided at yesterday's meeting of the company, showed that the average price charged was 3.04d. per unit, as against 3.95d., a reduction of more than 20 per cent. At the same time the sales of electricity rose from 8,646,000 units in 1928 to 10,393,000 units in 1929, an increase of over 20 per cent. Receipts declined from £142,300 to £131,700, but the company was able to buy its current so much cheaper than it had been able to generate current that little loss of profit was suffered. This was one of the benefits derived from partnership in the London Power Company, the combined figures of whose four generating stations at present in operation showed a saving in cost per unit of about 12½ per cent. over the previous year, thanks mainly to reduced coal consumption and greater overall thermal efficiency.

#### The Tea Restriction Plan

The announcement of the successful conclusion of the negotiations for a tea restriction arrangement had little effect on the tea share market, which had already discounted the event. How widely the plan has been accepted by tea growers is shown by the fact that assents by Northern Indian growers represent about 93 per cent. of the membership of the association. Evidently Dutch planters were finally persuaded to give wider support to the scheme than at one time seemed likely, for it is known that the contribution of the Dutch planters to the reduction is not far short of the 10,000,000lb. suggested by the British associations. The total reduction in output which it is hoped to obtain by the arrangement is in the neighbourhood of 57,000,000lb.

#### An Australian Dividend Passed

Further evidence of the manner in which Australia's trade and exchange problem is affecting commercial enterprises is provided by the announcement that no interim dividend is to be paid on the Ordinary shares of Goode Durrant and Co., Australian merchants, on account of the year ending July 20. A year ago the directors reduced the interim distribution from 5 to 4 per cent., while the final payment for 1928-29 was only 2½ per cent., against 5 per cent. The decision to pass the interim dividend has been reached "in view of the difficult and uncertain conditions prevailing in Australia at the present time." The interim dividend on the Preference shares is to be paid.

#### Accounts of The Marine

Accounts of The Marine Insurance Company are presented this year in a form which enables the precise results of the underwriting to be disclosed. Hitherto a statement has been issued from which only the approximate results for individual underwriting years could be discovered by experts, and but for the standing of the company the form might have been subject to criticism. The company is one of a very few which keeps its underwriting accounts open for three years, and so the account now closed is that for 1927, which, presumably, would have included the heaviest part of the settlement in the case of the fire in the Europa. The premiums for that year were £849,812, and an underwriting balance of £118,423 is transferred to profit and loss. The net premiums for 1928 were £867,505, and £281,518 is carried forward to meet outstanding claims. Doubtless there should be a substantial margin of profit to be realized on this account a year hence. Premiums last year were £828,776 and net claims amounted to £154,734, representing 18.67 per cent., and, after charging expenses there remains to be carried forward £628,325. Net interest receipts last year were £119,386. The balance at the credit of profit and loss is £539,270, out of which it is proposed to pay a final dividend of £2 per share, less tax, making with the interim dividend already paid, a total distribution for the year of £4 per share, less tax, and leaving £475,270. The financial position is obviously strong, and, including a reserve fund of £700,000, the assets, after deduction of the dividend to be paid, amount to about £2,949,000. Generally, the accounts are among those which show that, although the marine insurance markets of the world have been suffering from severe depression during the last few years, it is possible for particular offices, through the exercise of great care, to earn substantial profits.

#### University Life Valuation

Owing to an alteration in the date of accountancy a valuation of the business of the University Life Assurance Society is for a period of four years and eight months—from May 1, 1925, to December 31, 1929—instead of for five years. The surplus amounts to £186,615, including interim bonuses paid, and the directors have now decided to divide £119,527, of which the policyholders are entitled to £107,472, and the proprietors to £12,055. Every policy participating fully in profits is allotted a bonus at the high rate of £2 10s. per cent. per annum of the sum assured, which, in the case of policies on which five premiums have been paid during the period, is really equivalent to a distribution of nearly 54s. for five years, and the sum of £67,088 remains undivided. These rates compare with 30s. per cent. per annum guaranteed for the first 10 years, and 35s. thereafter. The directors point out that the members enjoy the advantages of the limitation of the business to a select class of lives and the absence of commission on new assurances. The strength of the office is emphasized by the consideration that most of the shares are held by the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

## STOCK EXCHANGE

### QUIET AND STEADY

### RISE IN INDIA LOANS

Markets yesterday maintained a good tone on a rather thin substratum of business. The news that no change had been made in the Bank rate checked an early rise in gilt-edged and other investment securities, but in the absence of selling the reaction did not go far. In the Miscellaneous market strength was shown by Kreuger and Toll and Swedish Match on the report of the first-named company, and there were rises in Celanese shares, Lautaro Nitrate, Gaumont-British, International Tea, and Brewery shares. The passing of the interim dividend on the Preferred Ordinary shares was responsible for weakness in Borax Consolidated.

A further rise of ¼ to 91¼ took place in the Four per Cent. Funding Loan. The Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan closed ¼ lower at 78½, other British Government stocks showing scarcely any change. A further recovery occurred in India stocks, the Three-and-a-Half per Cents. (65) and Three per Cents. (56) showing rises of ¼ and 1 respectively. Birmingham Corporation scrip rose at one time to ¼ premium bid, closing ¼ higher on the day at ¼ premium. In the HOME RAILWAY market further inquiry was reported for Southern Deferred, the stock rising ¼ to 31¼. The Heavy lines were dull, small declines being shown in L.M.S. (52½) and North Eastern Second Preference (57½).

In the FOREIGN market Chinese bonds continued firm, the rest of the market being steady. Chinese 1898 Four-and-a-Half per Cents. hardened to 82½ and the 1913 Five per Cents. to 65, while there was a further advance, to 48½, in the 1912 loan. Leading ARGENTINE RAILWAY stocks were easier in tone, but there was renewed support for Argentine North-Eastern, which touched 34 bid and closed at 32½, or slightly higher than on Wednesday. Cordoba Central stock was also firmer at 17½, and others in demand included Costa Rica, Great Western of Brazil Preferred, and Paraguay Central "D" Debenture, the two last-named rising to 6¼ and 41 respectively.

OIL shares opened firm, but became easier, and closed with only minor changes. Burmah and Anglo-Persian both declined to 4½. Lobitos were better again at 2½.

Rubber Trust opened lower on the reduced dividend; the shares were offered at 37s. 7½d. and later declined to 37s. 6d. offered, at which they showed a fall of about 1s. The market generally was idle, the tone being heavy. TEA shares were firm on the whole, inquiry coming for Lebong, Nuwara Eliya, Dooars, Assam Frontier, Jokai, and several others.

#### FALL IN BORAX SHARES

Business in the INDUSTRIAL market was quiet, and the tone, while remaining fairly good, was less firm in the afternoon. Courtaulds were quoted at 2 23-32 in the morning, but closed unchanged at 2 11-16, while Imperial Chemical rose to 27s. 4½d. and fell to 26s. 10½d. British Celanese were better at about 18s. Dunlop Rubber hardened to 14s. 6d. bid before showing a slight reaction. Kreuger and Toll advanced further, the report having a good effect; the "B" shares rose ½ to 33½, while the participating Debentures rose to 35½, and the Five per Cent. bonds were a point higher at 104. Swedish Match hardened also, the "A" to 17½ and the "B" to 17 7-16. There was support for Dennis Brothers, which were bid for at 48s. 9d., and other shares in demand included International Tea, which reached 27s., and the brewery group, which showed a general advance. Bass Ratcliff rose 1s. 6d. to 66s. 6d. and Ind Coope 1s. 6d. to 64s. 6d., while Watney Combe Reid hardened to 57s. 6d. and Guinness to 103s. Borax Consolidated were flat on the passing of the Preferred dividend, which took the market by surprise; the Deferred £1 shares fell 3s. 7½d. to 11s. 10½d., while the Preferred £5 shares were lowered ½ to 2½-3½, business taking place at 3. Carreras were dull, the shares falling to 9 3-16. Dollar shares opened with further rises, but became rather easier after showing a firm tone. Hydro-Electric Securities touched $56 and eased to $55½, while International Holding rose to $8 9-16. Brazilian Traction touched $54 and closed at $53½ (a rise of $2), while Nickel showed little movement, and closed at $44. Columbia Graphophone and Lautaro issues were higher.

SOUTH AFRICAN shares were firm, though business was very limited. Central Mining, Rand Mines, Crown, Gold Fields, Union Corporation, De Beers, and several others were higher. In the Rhodesian group Chartered and Loangwa were slightly better, and there was renewed support for Tanganyika Concessions. Tin showed a small rise, but the share market remained inactive, the tone being irregular. Northern Tavoy were supported.

## THE AUSTRALIAN 6% LOAN

### £40,000,000 OF CONVERSIONS

The Australian Treasurer (Mr. Theodore) yesterday announced the results of the conversion offer for loans maturing on March 15 and December 15, 1930. The new terms offered were 6 per cent. for seven years. The amount of the March loan outstanding was £10,277,000; the amount converted was £6,279,000, and the cash subscriptions were £7,725,000, the total being £14,004,000, provided by 33,700 persons. The March loan was thus over-subscribed by £3,727,000, which is being used to pay off holders of the December loan.

Of the £60,000,000 December loan £34,000,000 was converted by over 30,000 holders. This amount, added to redemptions from sinking fund of nearly £5,000,000 and redemptions from over-subscriptions of the March loan, will leave only approximately £18,000,000 of the December loan to be arranged on maturity.

## BRITISH SURETY INSURANCE

### REORGANIZATION OF CAPITAL

Resolutions will be submitted to an extraordinary general meeting of the British Surety Insurance Company, to be held on April 14, for reducing the capital of the company from £500,000, divided into 500,000 Ordinary shares of £1, to £6,606 divided into 132,120 Ordinary shares of 1s. each. It is proposed to effect this reduction by cancelling paid-up capital which has been lost or is unrepresented by available assets to the extent of 19s. a share in respect of each of the 101,512 issued Ordinary shares which are outstanding and fully paid, by reducing the 30,608 Ordinary shares of £1 each which have been issued and subsequently forfeited for non-payment of calls and not reissued, from £1 to 1s., and by cancelling the 367,880 Ordinary shares of £1 each which have never been issued. Should this reduction of capital become effective, it is proposed then to increase the capital to £500,000 by the creation of 483,394 new Participating Preference shares of £1 each and 200,000 new "A" Ordinary shares of 1s. each. To these new shares are attached certain rights and privileges which are set out in the resolutions to be submitted.

## NATIVE RUBBER IN DUTCH EAST INDIES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

THE HAGUE, APRIL 10

The Department of Agriculture at Batavia, Dutch East Indies, in reviewing the native rubber production, expressed the opinion that the prevailing low prices form no ground for fear of a sharp increase in rubber production in the near future. Should, however, any material advance in prices occur a large part of the area at present untapped will then be brought into production, and in that case a notable increase may be expected. These conclusions show that the only course for western estate owners to follow is to reduce production costs.

The Department estimates the potential production of 1930 at 150,000 tons; in 1929 exports amounted to 108,000 tons. It is stated that the untapped area is two or three times as great as the area now being exploited.

## SAO PAULO COFFEE LOAN

NEW YORK, April 10.—Messrs. Speyer and Co. have announced that they are heading a syndicate offering in the United States a substantial portion of a loan of undetermined amount which the State of Sao Paulo has negotiated in order to consummate a plan to abandon the coffee valorisation scheme. The loan will be specifically secured on coffee currently valued at over $300,000,000. Of the balance of the loan a large portion will be offered in London by Messrs. Baring Brothers, Messrs. Rothschild and Sons, Messrs. J. Henry Schroder and Co., and the remainder by leading banks in Switzerland, Holland, Italy, and other countries.—*Exchange Telegraph Company.*

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

### SHARP ADVANCES

### DEMAND FOR MOTOR STOCKS

NEW YORK, April 10.—Heavy trading on the Stock Exchange to-day was accompanied by sharp advances as a result of several favourable developments, including the continuance of easy money conditions. Sales were returned at 5,672,000 shares.

The opening was active and firm. The new high level for the current movement reached yesterday in the industrial and public utility stock averages stimulated the belief that the market position was fundamentally sound. There was a good accumulation of overnight buying orders, and large blocks of recent favourites, notably industrials and utilities, were taken on a rising scale. There was a short-lived reaction afterwards under liberal realizing sales, but these were rapidly absorbed, the market gathering fresh strength owing to the continuance of active buying and bear covering. Oil stocks were prominently firm as a result of increasing consumption of gasolene and reports of an advance of 10 cents per barrel in Texas crude oil prices, which was taken as a forerunner of an advance in the price of mid-Continent crude oil. A feature was the strength of Radio Corporation on reports that both the General Electric and the Westinghouse Electric were arranging an increase in their holdings of Radio Corporation.

Outstanding features in the afternoon were a rise in Steel Common owing to the unexpected increase in the unfilled orders and an aggressive demand for motor stocks, particularly General Motors, owing to reports of a general though gradual improvement in the motor industry. Allied Chemical and Dye was also singled out for special attention owing to rumours of important internal developments. Realizing checked the upward movement in the last hour, and although some stocks continued to receive support the market finished with an irregular tendency.

| Exchange | Method of Quoting | Parity | April 10 | April 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MONTREAL on— | | $ | $ | $ |
| London, cables | £1 | 4.86⅔ | 4.86⅝ | 4.86½ |
| NEW YORK on— | | | | |
| London, sight | £1 | — | 4.86⅝₁₆ | 4.86⅝₁₆ |
| Cables | £1 | 4.86⅔ | 4.86⅝₁₆ | 4.86⅞₁₆ |
| 60 days' sight | £1 | — | 4.83⅛₁₆ | 4.83⅞ |
| Grain bills, sight | £1 | — | 4.86 | 4.86 |
| Seven days | £1 | — | 4.85⅞₁₆ | 4.85⅞₁₆ |
| Paris, short sight | 100f. | 3.91¼ | 3.91⅝ | 3.91⅝ |
| Rome, cables | 100l. | 5.26 | 5.24¼ | 5.24¼ |
| Amsterdam, short sight | 100fl. | 40.20 | 40.12⅝ | 40.11⅝ |
| Oslo, cables | 100kr. | 26.80 | 26.78½ | 26.77½ |
| Stockholm, cables | 100kr. | 26.80 | 26.89 | 26.88 |
| Copenh'g'n, cables | 100kr. | 26.80 | 26.79 | 26.78 |
| Prague, cheques | 100kr. | — | 2.96⅝ | 2.96⅝ |
| Berlin, short sight | 100mk. | 23.80 | 23.87¼ | 23.87 |
| Brussels, cables | 100bel. | 13.90 | 13.96 | 13.95½ |
| Berne, cables | 100f. | 19.30 | 19.38⅛ | 19.37½ |
| Madrid, cables | 100ps. | 19.30 | 12.47½ | 12.51½ |
| Vienna, cables | 100sch. | 14.07 | 14.01¼ | 14.01¼ |
| Budapest, cables | 100pen | 17.49 | 17.47¼ | 17.47¼ |
| Belgrade, cables | 100din. | 19.50 | 1.77¼ | 1.77 |
| Athens, cables | 100dr. | 1.30 | 1.29⅞ | 1.29⅞ |
| | | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| B. Aires | 1 peso | 42.54 | 39.55 | 39.72 |
| Rio, cables | 1 mil. | 32.45 | 11.80 | 11.75 |

**RAILWAYS**

| | Closing Prices | | | Closing Prices | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Apl. 10 | April 9 | | Apl. 10 | April 9 |
| Atchison | 236⅜ | 236 | Int.C.Amer | 27¼ | 27¼ |
| Atl. Coast | 171½ | 171 | KansasCity | 81 | 80¾ |
| B. & O. | 120 | 119¾ | Louisville | 137 | 137 |
| Can. Pac. | 211½ | 213 | Minn.St.P.&SM | 32¼ | 32½ |
| Brooklyn | 70½ | 70⅝ | Miss. Pac. | 92 | 95 |
| M. T.&T. | 280¼ | 282 | Do., Pref. | 138¼ | 139 |
| Cent. N.J. | 232 | 232½ | N.Mex.I.P. | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| Ches. & O. | 157⅜ | 156 | Do., 2 Pf. | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| Ch. G.W. | 47⅞ | 47⅞ | N.Y. Cent. | 185½ | 186 |
| Do., Pref. | 85 | 85½ | Nflk. & W. | 257 | 257½ |
| Ch.N.W. | 237⅛ | 233⅛ | N. Pacific | 92½ | 94 |
| Ch.Mil.St.P. | 25⅞ | 25⅞ | Pennsylv'a | 82¾ | 83½ |
| Ch.R.Isl. | 120½ | 120½ | Reading | 126¾ | 125 |
| Del.& Hud. | 179 | 179¾ | S.L.& S.F. | 114⅜ | 113½ |
| Del., Lack. | 144 | 146 | S.L.& S.W. | 66½ | 65 |
| Erie | 58⅝ | 58⅜ | S. Pacific | 122⅜ | 122 |
| Do.,1st Pf. | 64⅛ | 64⅛ | Southern | 127 | 127 |
| G.N., Pref. | 98 | 98½ | Do., Pref. | 99 | 99⅛ |
| Ill. Cent. | 129½ | 129⅞ | U. Pacific | 235 | 232½ |
| Interboro' Rapid Tr. | 35 | 34½ | Do., Pref. | 84 | 85 |
| | | | Wabash | 62 | 62 |
| | | | Do., Pf., A | 88 | 88 |

**INDUSTRIALS**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Air Reduct. | 146 | 149 | Int. Match | 84 | 82¼ |
| AlliedChem | 311 | 308 | Int. Nickel | 42⅛ | 43 |
| Am. Agric. Ch., Pref. | 35 | 35½ | Int. Paper | 29¼ | 28½ |
| Am. & F. Pwr. | 92¾ | 93¾ | Int. Tele. | 70⅝ | 68¾ |
| Am. Can. | 151¼ | 151⅝ | Kennecott | 53⅝ | 54⅞ |
| Am. Loco. | 79¼ | 82½ | Kresge S.S. | 32⅛ | 32⅛ |
| Am. Rolling Mills | 92½ | 92⅛ | K'ger, 5% | 35¼ | 34⅝ |
| Am. Smelt. | 74 | 75¾ | Liggett&M. | 110 | 111 |
| Am. Sug. R. | 67 | 67 | Loose Wiles | 65½ | 66½ |
| Am. Tel. | 270 | 273⅝ | MackTrcks. | 85 | 85¾ |
| Am. Tob. | 231 | 232 | Montg'y W. | 42⅝ | 43¼ |
| Am.Wool'n | 14⅛ | 14 | Nash M'trs | 52¾ | 50¾ |
| Anaconda | 73⅞ | 75⅛ | Nat. Bisct. | 88¼ | 87⅝ |
| Armour D. | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | Nat.Cash R. | 65 | 65 |
| As.DryGds. | 48¾ | 50¼ | Nat. Dairy | 54¾ | 55 |
| Atl'tic Ref. | 49⅜ | 50 | N. Amer. | 129⅞ | 128½ |
| Baldwin | 34½ | 34⅝ | Packard | 22 | 22 |
| Barnsdall A | 31⅞ | 31¾ | Pan.A.Pet. | 58¼ | 58½ |
| Beth. Steel | 106¾ | 107⅜ | Pub. Ser., N.J. | 119¾ | 117⅜ |
| C.de Pascoe | 59½ | 62½ | Pullman | 83 | 83 |
| Chile Copp. | 55¼ | 60 | RadioCorp. | 60⅜ | 57⅜ |
| Chrysler | 42⅞ | 41⅝ | Reo M'r Co. | 9½ | 9¾ |
| Col. Fuel | 75 | 73⅜ | Royal Dutch | 55¼ | 55 |
| Colum. Gas | 86 | 86 | Sears R'b'k | 92½ | 92¼ |
| Col. Graph. | 30¼ | 30⅝ | Shell Trans | 46½ | 46½ |
| Cons. Gas | 131⅞ | 131⅝ | Shell Un. | 24¾ | 24⅝ |
| Cont. Can. | 68⅜ | 68¾ | Sloss S. Stl. | 44 | 44 |
| Cont. Oil | 29 | 29⅜ | Std. Brands | 26⅜ | 25½ |
| Corn. Prod. | 107⅛ | 107 | Std. Gas | 121 | 119 |
| Crucible | 88½ | 89 | Std. Oil of Cal. | 71¾ | 71¾ |
| DavisonCh. | 39¼ | 39¼ | Do., N.J. | 71⅞ | 78⅞ |
| Drug. Inc. | 82⅛ | 82 | Do., N.Y. | 37⅛ | 37¾ |
| Du Pont | 145¼ | 142¾ | Studebaker | 42½ | 42¼ |
| EastmanK. | 236 | 239 | TexasCorp. | 59¼ | 59 |
| Elec.P.& L. | 93⅛ | 94⅛ | Tex. G. Sul. | 64⅞ | 62⅝ |
| Electric Storage | 75¼ | 75⅛ | Tidewater | 17 | 16⅞ |
| Fox Films | 46 | 47¼ | Un.Carbide | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| Gen. Elec. | 92⅜ | 93¾ | Un. Fruit | 96 | 98 |
| Gen. Foods | 53¼ | 51½ | United Gas | 48¼ | 46⅞ |
| General Motors | 53½ | 52⅝ | U.S. L'ther | 13⅞ | 13⅜ |
| Gillette | 90 | 89¼ | U.S. Rbr. | 34⅞ | 33 |
| Goodrich | 53 | 53¼ | U.S. Steel | 195⅜ | 194 |
| Goodyear | 92½ | 91⅛ | Do., Pref. | 145¼ | 144¼ |
| Hou.OilTx. | 105 | 101½ | W. Un. Tel. | 187½ | 188½ |
| Hud. Mtrs. | 55½ | 56⅛ | Whse. Mfg. | 192⅜ | 189¾ |
| Ind. Rayon | 112½ | 113 | Woolworth | 644¾ | 65⅛ |
| Int. Harv'r | 106¼ | 104⅞ | Worth'n Pump | 137 | 140 |
| | | | Youngst'n Sheet | 143 | 147 |

**KERB STOCKS**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| An.-Am.Oil | 13 | 13 | Mid. West Utilities | 37¼ | 36⅞ |
| Assoc. Gas | 42 | 41⅞ | Pennroad | 15⅛ | 15⅛ |
| Brit.-Amer. Tobacco | 27⅝ | 28 | Silica Gel. | 30 | 30 |
| Celanese | 27¼ | 27½ | Stand. Oil of Indiana | 58¼ | 58⅞ |
| Elec. Bond | 111 | 111 | Swift Int. | 32½ | 33 |
| Gulf Oil | 158⅛ | 155¼ | Tri-ContCp | — | 19⅛ |
| Hydro.Elec | 54¼ | 52¾ | VacuumOil | 93⅛ | 93½ |
| Int. Pet. | 25½ | 25⅜ | | | |

**BONDS**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Libty. Ln., 3½% | 100¹⁷₃₂ | 100¹³₃₂ | Find., 6%, 1945 | 97¼ | 97¼ |
| Do., 4¼% | 101³³₃₂ | 101³²₃₂ | Fren.,7½% 1941 | 123 | 122⅞ |
| Do. (4th), 4¼% | 101³⁰₃₂ | 101²¹₃₂ | Do., 7,'49 | 118 | 117⅝ |
| U.K.5½%, 1937 | 104½ | 104½ | Ger.7%,'49 | 108⅝ | 108⅜ |
| Do., 4% 1960-90 | 88¼ | 88⅝ | Greek,7%, 1964 | 101 | 101 |
| Arg., 6% 1959 | 99⅛ | 99¼ | Hamb'g, 6, 1946 | 97 | 97 |
| Aust., 5% 1957 | 91¼ | 91⅛ | Hungary, 7½%,'44 | 102 | 102 |
| Austria, 7% 1943 | 106 | 106¼ | Ital., 7%, 1951 | 99⅝ | 99¾ |
| Belg., 6% 1955 | 102½ | 102½ | Jap.,6½% 1954 | 104¼ | 104⅝ |
| Do., 7% 1955 | 112½ | 112½ | Nord Rly. 6½%,'50 | 103¾ | 104¼ |
| Bordeaux, 6% '34 | 103⅝ | 103⅝ | Norway6% 1952 | 102 | 102 |
| Brazil, 7½, 1952 | 102 | 102 | P.L.M.,6% 1958 | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| Bulg.7, 67 | 82½ | 83 | Do., 7% 1958 | 105⅛ | 105 |
| Canada, 5, 1931 | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | Poland,7% 1947 | 86 | 86 |
| Chile,7,'42 | 100⅝ | 100¼ | Do., 8% 1950 | 96 | 96¼ |
| Do.,6,'60 | 92½ | 92⅝ | Rio do Sul., 8%, '46 | 99⅝ | 100 |
| Czech.8% 1951 | 110¾ | 110½ | San P.,8% 1950 | 99 | 99 |
| Denm'k6% 1942 | 104½ | 104½ | Seine, 7% 1942 | 108 | 107½ |
| Dutch E.I., 6%, '62 | 102 | 102 | Swed.5½% 1954 | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| Do.,5½% 1953 | 102⅛ | 102⅝ | Tokio City, 5½%,'61 | 93 | 93 |
| Est. Rly., 7%,'54 | 105¾ | 105¼ | | | |

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

| | April 10 | April 9 |
|---|---|---|
| Atchison, Pref. | 105 | 105 |
| Lehigh Valley | 80 | 81½ |
| Missouri, Kansas and Texas | 64 | 65⅜ |
| New York, Ontario and Western | 15½ | 15⅜ |
| Reading, 1st Predd. | 47 | 47 |
| Texas and Pacific | 132 | 132½ |
| National Lead | 170 | 169 |

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend.

The money market continued easy, with 4 per cent. the ruling and highest and 3½ per cent. the lowest and last rate paid. Commercial Paper remained at 3½ to 4½ per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were unchanged at 3 to 2½ per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 3½ to 3½ per cent. for six-months bills.

Sterling exchange was firm and ½c. higher for cable transfers at 4.86 9-16.

Silver advanced ½c. to 42½c., for foreign bullion.

The week's gold imports totalled $23,000. There were no exports, and earmarked stock of gold is unchanged.

The weekly report of the New York Federal Reserve Bank shows that brokers' loans increased $36,000,000 in the past week to

(Continued at foot of next column)

## AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, April 10.—WHEAT.—The cash market closed steady and 1½c. to ½c. higher. No. 2 red winter, 131½c.; No. 2 amber durum, unquoted; No. 2 hard winter, 118½c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 134½c. MAIZE barely steady at ½c. decline. No. 2 mixed, 94½c., f.o.b. New York. OATS steady and unchanged. White clipped, 53½c., f.o.b. New York. RYE barely steady, ½c. lower. No. 2 Western, 75½c., f.o.b. New York. BARLEY nominal with No. 2 malting unquoted.

FLOUR was steady and unchanged.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (THOUSANDS)

| | To-day | Same day last yr. | This week | This season | Last season |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat (bushels)— | | | | | |
| Receipts, Western | 395 | 541 | 1,757 | 378,437 | 480,396 |
| Do., Atlantic | 86 | 275 | 670 | 71,084 | 104,571 |
| *Exports, ditto | 369 | 326 | 1,468 | 65,974 | 88,323 |
| Maize (bushels)— | | | | | |
| Receipts, Western | 837 | 439 | 4,023 | 202,808 | 240,818 |
| Do., Atlantic | 11 | 24 | 45 | 3,911 | 20,095 |
| *Exports, ditto | — | 40 | — | 9 | 17,062 |
| Flour (barrels)— | | | | | |
| Shipments, Weste. | 93 | 68 | 402 | 21,066 | 21,721 |
| Receipts, Atlantic | 59 | 59 | 283 | 16,785 | 18,920 |
| *Exports, ditto | 17 | 11 | 77 | 3,221 | 4,434 |
| Oats (bushels)— | | | | | |
| Receipts, Western | 309 | 327 | 1,580 | 113,427 | 112,008 |
| Do., Atlantic | 13 | 59 | 58 | 5,099 | 10,594 |
| *Exports, ditto | — | — | 20 | 159 | 3,965 |

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans.

LARD was steady and unaltered. Prime Western steam, $10.90; Middle West, spot, $10.80 per 100lb.

COFFEE.—Rio futures closed barely steady, 2 points down to 6 points up. Sales were estimated at 23,000 bags. Closing prices:—May, 8.88; July, 8.58; Sept., 8.35; Dec., 8.20; Jan., 8.12; March, 8.08. Santos No. 4 futures closed barely steady, 4 points down to 1 point up. Sales, 32,000 bags. Closing prices:—May, 13.00; July, 12.66; Sept., 12.35; Dec., 12.07; Jan., 12.00; March, 11.86. Cash coffee barely steady. Rio No. 7, 9½c. to 10c. Santos No. 4, 14c. to 14½c.

COCOA.—Futures closed barely steady, 6 to 9 points lower. Sales, 36,000 bags. Closing prices:—April, 8.21c.; May, 8.39c.; July, 8.67c.; Sept., 8.97c.; Dec., 8.92c.; Jan., 9.02c.

SUGAR.—Raw futures closed barely steady, unchanged to 1 point down. Sales, 28,000 tons. Closing prices:—May, 1.62c.; July, 1.64c.; Sept., 1.71c.; Dec., 1.79c.; Jan., 1.81c.; March, 1.86c. No. 2 contract, duty free, July, 3.52c.; Sept., 3.61c.; Dec., 3.69c.

COTTON on the spot closed 5 points higher at 16.65c. The futures market opened with a rise of 2 to 8 points, owing to encouraging Liverpool advices, bullish cloth trade statistics for March, and continued dry weather in the south-west, but afterwards reacted under selling of near months and poor spot advices. The market rallied again in the afternoon, but closed barely steady at values ranging from 10 points advance to 2 points decline. New Orleans, spot, middling, advanced 12 points to 16.00c., and the futures market closed barely steady, though values registered net gains ranging from 14 to 3 points.

| New York Futures | Closing Range To-day | | Prev. day | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| April | 16.34 | 16.34 | 16.26 | 16.23 |
| May | 16.45 | 16.44 | 16.40 | 16.36 |
| June | 16.46 | 16.46 | 16.37 | 16.37 |
| July | 16.50 | 16.48 | 16.40 | 16.38 |
| August | 16.15 | 16.15 | 16.10 | 16.10 |
| September | 15.90 | 15.90 | 15.90 | 15.90 |
| October | 15.72 | 15.69 | 15.70 | 15.66 |
| November | 15.74 | 15.74 | 15.72 | 15.72 |
| December | 15.80 | 15.78 | 15.80 | 15.80 |
| January | 15.87 | 15.87 | 15.88 | 15.86 |
| | New Contract | | | |
| October | 15.45 | 15.45 | 15.42 | 15.40 |
| November | 15.49 | 15.49 | 15.47 | 15.47 |
| December | 15.57 | 15.57 | 15.52 | 15.52 |
| January | 15.54 | 15.54 | 15.58 | 15.58 |
| February | 15.74 | 15.74 | 15.80

# MONEY MARKET

## NEW YORK EXCHANGE HIGHER

### RISE IN SILVER

The maintenance of the Bank rate at 3½ per cent. had little effect on money or discount rates in Lombard-street yesterday. In the afternoon the undertone of the discount market was slightly firmer than in the morning, but rates were unaltered, leading brokers quoting 2½ per cent. for three months fine bank bills, but frequently having to concede 1/32 per cent. in competition. There was a fair outlet for short bills, certain of the clearing banks purchasing May and June (mainly the latter) maturities at 2⅛ per cent. For some weeks the Continent has conspicuously abstained from buying bills in this market. Money was in fairly plentiful supply, 2½ per cent. being the general charge for fresh accommodation, though balances were obtainable at 2 per cent. in the afternoon. Old loans carried at variable rates were usually renewed at 2½ per cent. The more favourable tendency of the New York exchange, which closed at $4.86⁹/₁₆, appeared to have little connexion with the absence of change in Bank rate, dollars being offered on London account from the start.

The Bank rate is 3½ per cent., to which it was reduced from 4 per cent. on March 20. The banks' deposit rate is 1½ per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1½ per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

| Loans (per cent.) | Discount (Bank Bills) (per cent.) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day to day | For short periods | 60 days | 3 months | 4 months | 6 months |
| 2 – 2½ | 2 | 2⅛ – 2⅛ | 2⅛ – 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |

| Discount (Treasury Bills) | | | (Fine Trade Bills) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 mths. | 3 mths. | 3 months | 4 months | 6 months |
| ⅝ | ⅝ | 2⅛ – 2⅛ | 2⅛ – 2⅛ | 2⅛ – 2⅛ |

### BANK OF FRANCE

(000's omitted)

| — | April 3 | Inc. or Dec. |
|---|---|---|
| ASSETS | Francs | Francs |
| Reserve:— | | |
| Gold coin and ingots | 42,357,643 | + 199,211 |
| Silver and copper coin | 288,508 | + 4,498 |
| Current postal accounts | 481,694 | + 76,331 |
| Available at sight abroad | 6,913,223 | + 7,113 |
| Advances on gold coin | Nil | Unchanged |
| Commercial bills discounted | 5,044,402 | – 1,293,511 |
| Negotiable bills bought abroad | 18,773,150 | + 7,054 |
| Advances on securities | 2,697,241 | + 162,446 |
| Negotiable bonds of the sinking fund debt | 5,394,858 | – 687 |
| Loans to the State without interest | 3,200,000 | Unchanged |
| Demonetised silver coin for melting | Nil | Unchanged |
| Various assets | 1,823,282 | + 77,080 |
| LIABILITIES | | |
| Notes in circulation | 71,575,902 | + 750,945 |
| Treasury current account | 3,517,802 | – 193,479 |
| Sinking fund current account | 3,007,185 | – 83,847 |
| Current and deposit account | 6,469,708 | – 1,790,823 |
| Other sight liabilities | 925,744 | + 190,196 |
| Various liabilities | 1,956,712 | + 274,282 |
| Total liabilities | 84,899,345 | – 1,447,294 |
| Proportion of gold reserve to sight liabilities, 49.89 per cent. (previous week, 49.29 per cent.).—*Reuter.* | | |

### FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York exchange showed a tendency to move upward quite early in the day, and the rate touched $4.86²¹/₃₂, closing at $4.86⁹/₁₆, compared with $4.86¹³/₃₂ on Wednesday. The discount on forward dollars was narrower at 1/32c., one month, and ⅛c. three months. At $4.86⅛ the Montreal rate was higher in sympathy with the New York-London rate. On the whole, the Continental exchanges were slightly more favourable to sterling. The Paris rate rose 1⅛c. to 124.22½f., and the Swiss (25.10f.) and German (20.38m.) exchanges were higher. On the other hand, the Belgian rate continued to move against London, and closed at 34.84½b. Spanish currency came on offer, the Madrid rate being finally 39.01½p., compared with 38.89p. Among the South American exchanges the Argentine rate moved within a narrower range, and closed ⅛d. lower on balance at 44⅝d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

| Place | Method of quoting | Par of Exchan'e | April 10 | April 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | $ to £ | 4.867 | 4.86⅛–86²¹/₃₂ | 4.86⅛–⅛ |
| Montreal | $ to £ | 4.867 | 4.86⅛–86⅛ | 4.86⅛–11/32 |
| Paris | Fr. to £ | 124.21 | 124.19–124.24 | 124.17–124.22 |
| Brussels | Bel. to £ | 35.00 | 34.84–34.85 | 34.84–34.85¼ |
| Milan | Lire to £ | 92.46 | 92.78–92.81 | 92.78–92.81 |
| Zurich | Fr. to £ | 25.2215 | 25.09½–10¾ | 25.09¼–10½ |
| | Dr. to £ | 375 | 374¼–375¼ | 374¼–375¼ |
| Stockholm | M. to £ | 18.23 | 193.05–193.25 | 193-193.20 |
| Madrid | Pts. to £ | 25.2215 | 38.83–39.10 | 38.80–38.95 |
| Lisbon | Escu. to £ | — | 108⅛–108⅝ | 108⅛–108⅜ |
| Amsterd'm | Fl. to £ | 12.107 | 12.10⅝–11¼ | 12.10⅝–11¼ |
| Berlin | M. to £ | 20.43 | 20.37½–38¼ | 20.37½–20.38 |
| Vienna | Sch. to £ | 34.583 | 34.51–34.53 | 34.49–34.53 |
| Budapest | Pen. to £ | 27.82 | 27.85–27.88 | 27.85–27.88 |
| Prague | Kr. to £ | 164.25 | 164.15–164.25 | 164.15–164.25 |
| Warsaw | Zloty to£ | 43.38 | 43.37–43.42 | 43.36–43.41 |
| Riga | Lats to £ | 25.2215 | 25.21–25.27 | 25.21–25.27 |
| Bucharest | Lei to £ | 813.6 | 817–819 | 817–819 |
| Constan'le | Pst. to £ | 110 | 1.025† | 1.025† |
| Belgrade | Din. to £ | 25.2215 | 274¼–275¼ | 274½–275¼ |
| Kovno | Lit. to £ | 48.66 | 48⅛–48⅞ | 48⅛–48⅞ |
| Sofia | Lev. to £ | 673.659 | 668–673 | 668–673 |
| Reval | E.Kr.to£ | 18.159 | 18.16–18.17 | 18.16–18.17 |
| Oslo | Kr. to £ | 18.159 | 18.09–18.10 | 18.09–18.10 |
| Stockholm | Kr. to £ | 18.159 | 18.16–18.17 | 18.16–18.17 |
| Copenh'gen | Kr. to £ | 18.159 | 97⅞–97¹⁵/₁₆ | 97⅞–97¹⁵/₁₆ |
| Alexandria | Pst. to £ | 97½ | 1.57⅜–1.57⅝ | 1.57⅜–1.57⅝ |
| Bombay | Per rup. | 18d. | 1.57⅜–1.57⅝ | 1.57⅜–1.57⅝ |
| Calcutta | Per rup. | 18d. | 1.57⅜–1.57⅝ | 1.57⅜–1.57⅝ |
| Madras | Per rup. | 18d. | 1.57⅜–1.57⅝ | 1.57⅜–1.57⅝ |
| Hong-kong | Per dol. | — | 1 6¼–1 6⅝ | 1 6¼–1 6 11/32 |
| Kobe | Per yen | 24.58d. | 2 0¹¹/₃₂–13/32 | 2 0¹¹/₃₂–13/32 |
| Shanghai | Per tael | — | 2 2¹⁵/₃₂–19/32 | 2 2¹⁵/₃₂–19/32 |
| Singapore | Per dol. | 2/4 | 12.09½–10⅜ | 12.09½–10⅜ |
| Batavia | Fl. to £ | 12.107 | 12.09½–10⅜ | 2 0⅛ |
| Manila | Per dol. | 24.9864 | 2 0⅛ | 58¹⁵/₃₂–54⅝ |
| Rio de Jan. | Per mil. | 5.8990 | 58¹⁵/₃₂–54⅝ | 44⅛–45/32 |
| B. Aires | Per dol. | 47.577d. | 44⅛–44⅜ | 39.89 |
| Montevideo | $ to £ | 40 | 39.91 | 43⅛–46 |
| M'video | Per dol. | 51d. | 46⅛–46⅞ | 12.45† |
| Lima† | Soles to £ | 12.240 | 12.45† | 10.15–10.35 |
| Mexico | Pesos to £ | 9.76 | 10.15–10.35 | |

* 90 days. † Based on legal stabilization at 82.90-3.03 to 100kr. ‡ Nominal.

### EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

| — | Buying Rates per £100 | | | | Selling Rates per £100 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Demand | 30 days' sight | 60 days' sight | 90 days' sight | Demand | 30 days' sight | 60 days' sight | 90 days' sight |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| On | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Australia | 92 12 | 6 02 1 | 3 01 10 | 0 00 18 | 9 | 6 03 | 3 02 15 | 0 02 13 |
| New Zealand | 93 17 | 6 03 6 | 3 02 15 | 0 02 13 | 9 | 6 04 | 3 03 12 | 0 03 11 |
| Africa & Rhodesia | 98 15 | 0 08 2 | 6 07 10 | 0 06 17 | 6 | 0 09 | 6 08 5 | 0 07 4 |

### SELLING RATES

| — | Cable Transfers | Demand |
|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| On | — | — |
| Australia | 93 17 6 | 93 0 0 |
| New Zealand | 95 7 6 | 95 0 0 |
| South Africa | 99 15 0 | 99 12 6 |
| Rhodesia | 99 16 3 | 99 13 9 |

### SOUTH AMERICAN EXCHANGE RATES

| Country | Method of Quoting | Parity | Latest rate sight | Previous rate sight |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ecuador | Sucres to £ | 24.3325 | 24.60 | 24.66 |
| Venezuela | Bolivares to £ | 25.25 | 25.60 | 25.50 |
| Colombia (Bogota) | Pesos to £ | 5.00 | 5.06 | 5.04 |
| Nicaragua | Cordobas to £ | 4.87 | 4.92 | 4.92 |
| Salvador | Colones to £ | 9.73 | 9.83 | 9.87 |
| Bolivia | Pence to Boliviano | 18d. | 18d.† | 18d. |

† 90 days.

The Bank of England yesterday announced the receipt of £20,814 in SOVEREIGNS from abroad and the purchase of £9 in BAR GOLD. Net influx for 1930 to date, £13,486,240; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,480. From April 29, 1925 (the date of the return to the gold standard), to April 9, 1930, there has been an increase in the gold holding of the Bank of England of £5,039,414.

In the bullion market the price of Bar gold remained at 84s. 11½d. per ounce.

A sharp rise occurred in BAR SILVER, the price being fixed at 19d. per ounce for cash and 19⅛d. for forward delivery—a rise of ⅛d. in each case. Business was still on a small scale, but buyers were more ready to pay higher prices. China gave support, and there was a small covering demand on Indian account.

### INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE

| — | April 7 | March 31 |
|---|---|---|
| | Lakhs of Rs. | Lakhs of Rs. |
| Note circulation | 17,415 | 17,725 |
| The reserve against it was held in the following form:— | | |
| Silver coin & bullion in India | 11,684 | 11,694 |
| Gold coin & bullion in India | 3,227 | 3,227 |
| Securities (Govt. of India) | 2,389 | 2,389 |
| Ditto (British Govt.) | 15 | 15 |
| Total | 17,415 | 17,725 |

### BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

The Bank of England return for the week ended April 9 again reflects an expanding tendency in the note circulation, but the recent large additions to the Bank's gold stock have prevented any further reduction in the reserve, which has risen on the week by £1,671,119 to £61,531,155. The addition to coin and bullion was £3,655,986, while £1,984,867 of additional notes went into circulation. The "proportion" has risen 2½ to 52 9-16 per cent. Repayment of the loans borrowed by the market from the Bank in the previous week is reflected in a decline of £4,022,000 in the discount and advances, while "securities" have fallen by £1,643,000. On the other hand, a further increase of £1,840,000 has taken place in the Government securities. Recent dividend and other disbursements are presumably responsible for a reduction of £3,255,000 in the public deposits; the bankers' deposits show an advance of £2,417,000 at a total of £65,251,000. The figures are appended:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Notes issued— | | Govt. debt | £11,015,100 |
| In circulation | £359,250,322 | Other Govt. securities | 232,987,196 |
| In banking department | 60,578,916 | Other securities | 11,537,677 |
| | | Silver coin | 4,460,027 |
| | | Amount of fiduciary issue | £260,000,000 |
| | | Gold coin and bullion | 159,829,239 |
| | £419,829,239 | | £419,829,239 |

BANKING DEPARTMENT

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital | £14,553,000 | Govt. securities | £55,861,909 |
| Rest | 3,113,065 | Other securities: | |
| Public deposits* | 15,167,701 | Discounts and advances | 6,288,218 |
| Other deposits— | | Securities | 11,083,311 |
| Bankers | 65,251,317 | Notes | 60,578,916 |
| Other accounts | 36,657,417 | Gold and silver coin | 982,239 |
| Seven-day and other bills | 2,093 | | |
| | £134,744,593 | | £134,744,593 |

* Including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and dividend accounts.

| — | Amount | Inc. or dec. on last week | Inc. or dec. on last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Rest | 3,113,065 | – 614,767 | + 430 |
| Public deposits | 15,167,701 | – 3,254,776 | – 2,038,018 |
| Other deposits— | | | |
| Bankers | 65,251,317 | + 2,417,420 | + 1,351,245 |
| Other accounts | 36,657,417 | + 700,709 | + 39,841 |
| Govt. securities | 55,861,909 | + 1,840,000 | + 2,585,054 |
| Other securities | | | |
| Discounts and advances | 6,288,218 | – 4,021,731 | + 6,383,524 |
| Securities | 11,083,311 | – 1,642,598 | – 5,028,894 |
| Reserve | 61,531,155 | + 1,671,119 | + 8,179,434 |
| Note circulation | 359,250,322 | + 1,984,867 | – 2,880,656 |
| Coin and bullion | 160,781,478 | + 3,655,986 | + 5,298,778 |
| Proportion | 52 9/16 % | + 2⅛ | + 7⅛ |

### CLEARING HOUSE RETURN

The London Bankers' Clearing House return for the week ended April 9 shows a total of £946,568,000, an increase of £56,647,000 compared with the corresponding week a year ago. The aggregate total for 1930 to date is £12,858,150,000, being £20,918,000 more than the total to April 10 in 1929. The usual details follow:—

| 1930 | Town Clearing | Metropolitan Clearing | Country Cheque Clearing | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apr. 3 | £197,567,000 | £9,680,000 | £13,496,000 | £220,743,000 |
| " 4 | 153,929,000 | 7,903,000 | 18,081,000 | 179,913,000 |
| " 5 | 82,905,000 | 6,499,000 | 13,016,000 | 102,420,000 |
| " 7 | 149,961,000 | 6,838,000 | 9,526,000 | 166,325,000 |
| " 8 | 116,927,000 | 5,750,000 | 9,917,000 | 132,603,000 |
| " 9 | 128,871,000 | 5,810,000 | 10,183,000 | 144,564,000 |
| Week | £830,160,000 | £42,180,000 | £74,219,000 | £946,568,000 |
| 1929 | Town Clearing | Metropolitan Clearing | Country Cheque Clearing | Total |
| Apr. 4 | £151,888,000 | £7,980,000 | £13,600,000 | £173,468,000 |
| " 5 | 139,980,000 | 7,534,000 | 15,632,000 | 163,146,000 |
| " 6 | 88,148,000 | 6,740,000 | 13,499,000 | 108,387,000 |
| " 8 | 138,520,000 | 6,621,000 | 10,950,000 | 156,091,000 |
| " 9 | 118,423,000 | 5,575,000 | 9,987,000 | 134,070,000 |
| " 10 | 159,484,000 | 5,808,000 | 9,069,000 | 154,769,000 |
| Week | £776,445,000 | £39,850,000 | £73,617,000 | £889,921,000 |

### BANK STATEMENTS FOR MARCH

The following figures, taken from the monthly statement issued by the London Bankers' Clearing House, show the average weekly balances of the 10 clearing banks during March, the percentage columns denoting the ratios of the respective items to the corresponding deposit items:—

(000's omitted)

| — | Deposits, &c. | Cash in hand and at Bank of Engl'nd | % | Cheques in Transit | Money at Call and at Notice | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | | £ | £ | |
| Barclays | 322,281 | 33,798 | 10·5 | 9,093 | 25,358 | 7·9 |
| Coutts' | 18,199 | 1,586 | 8·7 | 687 | 1,723 | 9·5 |
| Glyn Mills | 29,099 | 2,922 | 10·1 | 1,512 | 3,146 | 10·8 |
| Lloyds | 326,430 | 35,615 | 10·9 | 8,265 | 24,940 | 8·3 |
| Martins | 74,622 | 7,961 | 10·7 | 2,369 | 4,292 | 5·8 |
| Midland | 353,648 | 39,931 | 11·2 | 12,085 | 19,586 | 5·5 |
| National | 37,354 | 3,173 | 8·5 | 159 | 4,158 | 11·1 |
| Nat. Prov. | 258,899 | 28,877 | 11·1 | 7,701 | 10,435 | 7·5 |
| Westminster | 268,295 | 27,469 | 10·2 | 7,830 | 27,494 | 10·3 |
| Williams | 30,547 | 3,234 | 10·6 | 1,169 | 2,649 | 8·7 |
| Totals | 1,719,314 | 184,376 | 10·7 | 51,250 | 134,781 | 7·8 |
| Feb. totals | 1,751,132 | 184,600 | 10·5 | 50,132 | 129,623 | 7·4 |
| Mar., 1929, totals | 1,776,570 | 187,773 | 10·6 | 52,740 | 136,133 | 7·7 |

(000's omitted)

| — | Bills dis. | % | Investments | Advances | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | | £ | £ | |
| Barclays | 38,612 | 12·0 | 52,536 | 175,287 | 54·4 |
| Coutts' | 1,104 | 6·1 | 3,923 | 10,804 | 59·4 |
| Glyn Mills | 902 | 3·1 | 6,603 | 15,053 | 51·8 |
| Lloyds | 32,145 | 9·8 | 34,603 | 198,838 | 60·1 |
| Martins | 3,258 | 4·4 | 17,019 | 44,248 | 59·3 |
| Midland | 47,184 | 13·3 | 51,470 | 214,832 | 60·4 |
| National | 2,099 | 5·6 | 18,174 | 16,159 | 43·3 |
| Nat. Prov. | 23,988 | 9·3 | 34,946 | 154,484 | 59·7 |
| Westminster | 32,916 | 12·4 | 38,131 | 143,141 | 53·8 |
| Williams | 1,355 | 4·4 | 6,029 | 18,000 | 58·9 |
| Totals | 183,565 | 10·7 | 240,435 | 990,809 | 57·6 |
| Feb. totals | 220,416 | 12·6 | 244,019 | 988,348 | 56·4 |
| Mar., 1929, totals | 216,627 | 12·2 | 258,927 | 995,879 | 56·1 |

The total of acceptances, endorsements, &c., for the month is £159,286,000, as compared with £159,867,000 for February last, and with £222,118,000 for March, 1929.

LLOYDS' AND MARTINS' BALANCE-SHEETS

The average weekly statements of Lloyds Bank and Martins Bank are drawn up in the more detailed form inaugurated in the balance-sheet of Lloyds Bank of December, 1927. The policy of issuing statements drawn up on these lines has not, so far, been followed by the other London banks, and in consequence the form of the monthly statements issued by the London Bankers' Clearing House remains unchanged, Lloyds' and Martins' figures being adjusted for this purpose.

### TRANSVAAL GOLD OUTPUT

#### INCREASED LABOUR SUPPLY

The output of gold from the mines of the Transvaal during March, according to the Transvaal Chamber of Mines, amounted to 889,370 fine oz. (against 818,188 fine oz. for February), of which 37,281 fine oz. were produced in districts outside the Witwatersrand. Taking the standard price of gold at 85s. per oz., the value of last month's output is £3,779,823.

The following table shows the values of the monthly outputs since January, 1927:—

| — | 1930 | 1929 | 1928 | 1927 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Jan. | 3,751,904 | 3,724,921 | 3,586,392 | 3,569,073 |
| Feb. | 3,477,220 | 3,464,967 | 3,468,545 | 3,312,191 |
| March | 3,779,823 | 3,866,748 | 3,728,845 | 3,657,172 |
| April | — | 3,706,328 | 3,510,705 | 3,502,059 |
| May | — | 3,814,791 | 3,786,250 | 3,852,782 |
| June | — | 3,628,123 | 3,665,943 | 3,634,465 |
| July | — | 3,780,290 | 3,885,847 | 3,820,409 |
| Aug. | — | 3,780,804 | 3,790,418 | 3,860,216 |
| Sept. | — | 3,810,501 | 3,645,357 | 3,579,002 |
| Oct. | — | 3,778,982 | 3,615,310 | 3,636,908 |
| Nov. | — | 3,861,770 | 3,708,957 | 3,694,251 |
| Dec. | — | 3,917,320 | 3,653,084 | 3,617,700 |
| Totals | 11,009,026 | 44,239,780 | 44,054,023 | 43,055,173 |

The number of natives employed by members of the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association and contractors at the end of last month and the preceding month is shown below:—

| — | March | Feb. |
|---|---|---|
| Gold mines | 200,194 | 196,752 |
| Coal mines | 15,250 | 15,466 |
| Diamond mines | 7,062 | 6,564 |
| Totals | 222,506 | 218,781 |


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# COMPANY RESULTS

## LONDON AND LANCASHIRE INSURANCE

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum):—

| Company | Div. | Corresponding div. | Date payable | Total for year | Prev. year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | % | | % | % |
| Anglo-Amer.Deb. Corp. | Fin. 10 | 9 | — | 15 | 14 |
| Argentine Land and Invest. | Int. 4 | Same | May 6 | — | — |
| Assoc. Elec. Industries | 6 | 6 | — | 6 | 6 |
| Darjeeling Cons. Tea | Fin. 20 | 15 | May 31 | 20 | 25 |
| Lebong Tea | Fin. 20 | 20 | May 31 | 20 | 30 |
| Maturata Tea and Rbr. | Int. 5 | Same | May 21 | — | — |
| Pataling Rubber | 12½ | 10 | — | 12½ | 10 |
| Sepanar Selangor Rbr. | 3 | Same | — | 3 | Same |
| United Insce. (Australia) | Int. 5 | 5 | — | — | — |
| West Ldn. and Prov. Elect. and Gen. Trust | Fin. 5½ | 5½ | — | 10 | 10† |

† In addition a capital bonus of 20 per cent. was distributed.

**Acme Tea Chest.**—In addition to the half-yearly dividend on the Six per Cent. Participating Preference shares the board recommend an interim participation dividend of 2½ per cent., less tax; also an interim dividend of 2½ per cent., less tax, on the Ordinary capital.

**Lima Light, Power and Tramways.**—Dividend of 75 centavos (Peruvian) has been declared in Lima against Coupon No. 32 of the Ordinary shares. Messrs. Grace Brothers and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, will pay the above dividend on and after April 15 at the rate of exchange which has been fixed by the company—namely, 24 per cent. premium for the pound sterling—1s. 2½d. per coupon. The dividend for 1928 was the same.

**Goode, Durrant and Co.** (Wholesale Merchants, &c.).—In view of the difficult and uncertain conditions prevailing in Australia at the present time, the directors have decided not to declare an interim dividend on the Ordinary shares for the half-year ended January 20 last. The dividend on the Seven per Cent. Preference shares will be paid on April 17. A year ago the ordinary shares received an interim payment of 4 per cent.

**London and Lancashire Insurance Company.**—A further dividend, payable on May 9, of 10s. per share, less tax, making, with the interim dividend of 9s. per share, less tax, paid in November, a total for 1929 of 19s. per share, less tax. It is the intention of the directors to increase the interim dividend payable in November next by 1s. per share, less tax. The directors also propose to capitalize a part of the profit and loss account to the credit of the profit and loss account for the purpose of the extent of £1 per share for the purpose of reducing the outstanding liability on the shares. The effect of this will be to increase the amount paid up on each share of £5 from £1 to £2.

### CHERSONESE (F.M.S.) ESTATES

The Chersonese (F.M.S.) Estates, Limited, announce that the profit for 1929 amounts to £31,551, which compares with £35,135 for 1928. The directors propose to pay a dividend of 8⅓ per cent. for the year (the same), to transfer £5,000 (against £9,760) to general reserve, and to carry forward £27,740 (against £23,750). Meeting, May 8.

### KUALA PILAH RUBBER

The profit of the Kuala Pilah Rubber Estates for 1929 amounted to £6,302 (against £10,716 for 1928), and £3,927 was brought forward. A dividend of 6 per cent. is proposed (against 10 per cent.), £2,000 is to be placed to general reserve (against £2,975), and £3,790 is carried forward. The crop rose from 355,212lb. to 527,509lb., and it is stated that the cost per lb. showed a further reduction. Meeting, April 17.

### SUNGEI KINTA TIN

The accounts of the Sungei Kinta Tin Dredging, Limited, for 1929, show that the net profit amounted to £30,916 (against £11,786 for 1928), out of which £5,300 is written off sundry expenditure, preliminary expenses, &c., and £3,100 is placed to income-tax reserve. As previously announced, the total dividend for the year is 12½ per cent. (against nil). This requires £20,000, and the carry-forward is increased from £3,474 to £5,400. The dredge treated 1,398,100 yards, which yielded 477 tons of tin ore. Running costs were equal to 3.98d. per yard. Meeting, April 15.

### GEEVOR TIN

The financial year of the Geevor Tin Mines closed on March 31, and, pending the completion of the annual reports and accounts, the board has issued preliminary details of results. The tonnage crushed increased by 7,947 tons, compared with 1928-29, to 57,867 tons; the yield of black tin increased by 79 tons to 818 tons, and the amount realised declined by £3,835 to £94,540. The average price obtained was lower by £17 10s. 11d. per ton. An interim dividend of 5 per cent. has been paid in respect of the year under review. Available cash and liquid assets at the end of the year were up-wards of £37,900. The company has become a member of the Tin Producers' Association, and accordingly, since the opening of the new year, some curtailment of production is taking place.

### NEW ENGLAND BREWERIES

The accounts of the New England Brewing Company, of (which owns the New England Brewing Company, of New Jersey, U.S.A.), show a net profit for 1929, after reserving £2,000 for income-tax, of £16,617 (against £6,807 for 1928). It is proposed to pay a dividend of 20 per cent., free of tax (against 10 per cent., free of tax), to place £8,269 (against £3,000) to general reserve, and to increase the carry-forward from £3,890 to £3,607. The general reserve will now be £11,269, and by the issue of one bonus share in five. Subscriptions will be invited for a further 400 shares so as to bring the issued capital up to £50,000. A resolution is also to be submitted to shareholders authorizing the increase of the capital to £100,000. Meeting, May 5.

### AGRICULTURAL BANK OF EGYPT

The profit figures of the Agricultural Bank of Egypt for the year ended January 31 were published in our issue of April 1. The profit amounted to £E597,380 (against £E550,089). The full report, now available, states that the increase in profits is entirely due to the special bonus distribution encashed on the bank's holding of Mortgage Company of Egypt shares. But for this, the profits would have shown a decrease, as a natural result of the smaller amounts now outstanding both as loans and as arrears. The amount available for distribution as dividend on the Ordinary and Deferred shares is £E359,526 (against £E316,667). Dividends are the same as for the past five years—namely, 10 per cent. on the Ordinary shares and £55 per share on the Deferred shares. The amount carried forward to the credit of Ordinary shareholders is £E99,806 (against £E96,565), and to the credit of Deferred shareholders £E70,096 (against £E55,272).

### ALBION MOTOR CAR

The net profit of the Albion Motor Car Company for 1929 amounted to £64,061 (against £60,477 for 1928), to which is added £25,453 brought forward and also £1,809 transferred from share premium account. Out of the total of £91,324 the directors have transferred £1,000 to benevolent fund, while the Preference dividend takes £8,032. A dividend of 12½ per cent. is proposed on the Ordinary shares for the third successive year, requiring £50,000, and the balance of £30,870 is carried forward. Nothing is this time placed to reserve fund (against £30,000). The directors state that while the trading results of the past year have been somewhat disappointing, they have carried out considerable re-organization in the works and look forward to get the benefit of this during the current year. In May last year 46,004 Ordinary shares were issued at £414,500, increasing the Ordinary share capital to £414,500. As a result of the issue £43,466 now stands to the credit of share premium account. Meeting, April 16.

### TRANSVAAL CONSOLIDATED LAND

The accounts of the Transvaal Consolidated Land and Exploration Company show that the realised profit amounted to £64,419 (against £63,405 for 1928). This, together with the balance of £165,142 brought forward and £344 in respect of forfeited dividends, gives a total to be dealt with of £229,905. Taxation absorbs £6,741, and the dividend of 12½ per cent. (the same) paid in February last absorbed £58,140, leaving a balance of £164,924 to be carried forward. The total area of farms land sold was 39,514 acres (against 43,451 acres), the average price realized being 12s. 9d. per acre (against 15s. 5d.). The company resumed possession of five farms totalling 20,863 acres, and purchased farms totalling 91,673 acres. The past year was the third in succession in which the rainfall has been sub-normal, resulting in partial crop failure at most centres in the Transvaal. In the central and western areas of the province crops were reduced to about a quarter of the normal yield. The company has retained the participations in the associations formed to prospect for platinum in the Lydenburg and Rustenburg districts. Meeting, May 22, in Johannesburg.

### BRITISH EQUITABLE ASSURANCE

The report of the British Equitable Assurance Company for 1929 states that the net new sums assured amounted to £516,225. The new net annual premiums were £16,483, and the net single premiums were £11,579. Claims for the year arising by death amounted to £77,275. Notwithstanding the increase in payments as compared with 1928, the profit from mortality was greater, owing to the longer average duration of the policies upon which the claims occurred. The high rates of bonus declared at December 31, 1928, have greatly increased the claims by the maturity of those policies which matured by the application of bonuses. The life fund, after discharging over £100,000 of the liabilities for matured claims alone, stands at £1,858,250. The average net rate of interest on the life fund was £4 12s., being 1s. 5d. more than in the previous year.

Net fire premiums amounted to £140,757, and the losses absorbed £91,408. After deducting expenses and commission and making the usual provision of 40 per cent. for risks unexpired at the close of the year, the surplus of £1,000 is carried to the credit of profit and loss.

In the accident and general department net premiums amounted to £33,835, and the losses absorbed £16,066. After deducting expenses and commission and making the usual provision of 40 per cent. for risks unexpired at the close of the year, the surplus of £3,650 is carried to the credit of profit and loss.

All liability under the marine account having been discharged, the balance of the fund—namely, £3,375—is transferred to profit and loss.

After charging expenses, the balance of the profit and loss account shows an increase from £61,306 to £71,846 which sum it is recommended be carried forward.

A branch of the National Provincial Bank is now open at 9, Market-place, Hampstead Garden Suburb, N.W.11.

# COMPANY MEETINGS

## JOSEPH TRAVERS & SONS

### SATISFACTORY RESULTS IN DIFFICULT CONDITIONS

### THE FALL IN COMMODITY PRICES

### INCREASE IN SALES OF "SIGNAL" BRAND EMPIRE PRODUCE

### MR. E. T. DOTTRIDGE'S SPEECH

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Joseph Travers and Sons, Limited, was held yesterday at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C.

Mr. E. T. DOTTRIDGE, C.B.E. (chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. E. C. Watson) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—Before moving the adoption of the directors' report and statement of accounts, I will ask you to grant me the privilege of regarding the report as read. (Agreed.)

You will observe that our trading profit for the past year was £35,005, as against £58,979 in the previous year, while the net profit comes out at £26,540, compared with £31,502, and I think you will agree with me that our figures should give rise to a reasonable degree of satisfaction in a year in which commodity values have fallen in a manner which has been referred to by an eminent economist as unparalleled in modern history.

In a business such as yours, where stocks sufficient to provide for customers' ordinary requirements amount in the aggregate to an important figure, it is impossible to escape depreciation in a period of such difficulty. Until the late autumn, we had reason to believe that we should be in the happy position of showing a satisfactory increase on our previous year's figures, but an unprecedented and generally unexpected falling off in the customary demand for Christmas trade disappointed our hopes. Though, fortunately, we had anticipated our requirements conservatively, nevertheless we had to write down our stock rather heavily, in order to commence the current financial year on the usual satisfactory basis.

In these circumstances it is not unsatisfactory that we are able to maintain our dividend on the Ordinary shares at 10 per cent. out of the year's profits, and we feel justified in encroaching on the carry-forward for part of the allocation of £1,000 to the staff provident reserve account. I feel sure these allocations will meet with your approval. They will leave £7,075 to be carried forward, as against £7,785 brought in.

#### BALANCE-SHEET ITEMS

Turning to the balance-sheet, it will be observed that there are some minor alterations in the wording and grouping of the items, and these alterations have been made in order to comply with the new Companies Act. I shall now, with your permission, run through the figures.

On the liabilities side there is little change. The share and loan capital accounts remain unaltered. The debts due by the company, including bankers' loans and bills payable, total £464,874, as against £465,898. The staff provident reserve account, after making the addition of £1,000 already referred to, stands at £12,073.

#### THE DEVELOPMENT RESERVE

You will observe that we have created, by transferring £20,000 from general reserve, a new item which we choose to call development reserve, and I will explain our reasons for this departure.

When opportunities present themselves for developing the business on lines which follow the tradition of our house we are not slow to make the most of them, whenever possible, but occasions have arisen in the past when the lack of a suitable fund for such contingencies has caused us to hesitate. In this connexion I should like to remind you that the margin of profit in your business is so narrow that any unusual expenditure not immediately revenue-producing, if provided out of profit, might be reflected in the dividend, and we have not, in consequence, felt justified in sanctioning any important expenditure which did not appear to have the required prospect of becoming revenue-earning immediately.

On the other hand, the transference of such a comparatively small sum as £20,000 from our very substantial general reserves, which, together with the development reserve, exceed in amount the combined Preference and Ordinary capital, cannot be regarded as a sign of weakness when it is allocated for such a purpose, and I wish to make it clear that this appropriation is not being made to meet any expenditure or commitment of the past, but is entirely free for the future development of your business. Under the circumstances I think the desirability of having such a fund at our disposal will be readily admitted.

In referring to our large reserves I should like to point out that although your business has been in existence more than 260 years there is no mention of goodwill in your balance-sheet. In some cases the value of large reserves is lessened by a contra-entry for goodwill.

#### THE ASSETS

On the assets side, the premises, plant and motors account for £119,174, compared with £125,314 a year ago. An addition of some importance during the year has been the installation of a coffee-roasting plant at St. Katherine's Dock, designed to give still better service to the increasing *clientèle* of our coffee department. Proper and adequate depreciations have been made on our premises, plant and motors, and we are satisfied that their combined book value of £119,174 is a conservative figure.

The decrease in book debts from £606,993 to £589,939, and the increase in stocks from £433,473 to £454,818, are partly the outcome of the disappointing trade at the end of the year. Although the stock is higher, it may perhaps be recalled that the stock a year ago was the lowest stock since 1919, and the figure in the balance-sheet now before you is the second lowest. No change of note has occurred in the remaining items on the assets side of the balance-sheet, which undoubtedly reveals a very strong and sound position.

#### ABSORPTION OF GAME AND SON, LIMITED

An interesting feature of the year was our absorption in June last of the old-established and well-known firm of Messrs. Game and Son, Limited, and we are satisfied with our acquisition. It would not have been surprising in the nature of things if an important part of Messrs. Game's connexion had been lost in the fusion, owing to duplication of accounts and other obvious reasons. However, I am glad to be able to tell you that we are well content in this respect also.

Messrs. Game and Son had a very considerable business, and their stock at the date of the fusion was by no means unimportant, but I can say that we have digested this stock quite conveniently. It was fortunate that an important part of Messrs. Game's business was devoted to the sale of spices and ground almonds, for, with the modern machinery at our mills and being actual grinders of these commodities, we were placed in a most advantageous position to supply their former customers' requirements both in quality and in price. In this connexion, may I be permitted to remind you that our spice mills and almond grinding plant at Wapping, occupying an area of about 43,000 square feet, are per

# BROMPTON & KENSINGTON ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

## LARGE SAVING TO CONSUMERS FROM REDUCED CHARGES

## RECORD GROWTH OF BUSINESS

### MR. BEETON'S REVIEW OF THE COMPANY'S OPERATIONS

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Brompton and Kensington Electricity Supply Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the offices of the company, 254, Earl's Court-road, London, S.W.

Mr. HENRY RAMÉ BEETON (the chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Thos. J. Owens, F.C.I.S.) read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—This is the fortieth successive year in which it has devolved upon me to account to you for the stewardship of our undertaking in the conditions in which it has pleased Parliament to call us, and it is the first complete year in which we have been able to enjoy the benefit of bulk supply under the 1925 Act.

THE OPERATION OF THE SLIDING SCALE

In reviewing the position on this occasion I make no apology for again calling attention to the mechanism of the sliding scale incorporated in this epoch-making statute, which governs all our operations and which sets up in the Metropolis an interconnected system of consolidated generation from selected stations, while still providing for the ultimate transfer of the individual undertakings involved to a central authority free of cost by means of annual sinking fund provisions. In this way Parliament is remedying as far as possible the mistakes which it made in 1889, when, in wholesome dread of monopoly and with jealous regard for public rights, it decided that a parish, if it was not too big, was the suitable area for a central station, and when incidentally it made a cheap supply of electricity impossible in Kensington, where waterside premises necessary for coal transport and steam condensation do not exist.

A CONSUMERS' CHARTER

By the ingenious provisions of this Act of Parliament, which constitutes a veritable consumers' charter, while our standard dividend is limited and will be reduced after 1931, we are precluded from distributing any additional dividend to our shareholders unless and until we have reduced our price sufficiently to confer a benefit six times greater on our consumers, and this only after providing for all sinking fund payments and contingencies.

This being so, it cannot be too widely known that under our extended tenure we are constituted, under strict control, as much for the benefit of consumers as of shareholders, and that our proceedings merit the consideration as much of the one as of the other.

"CONSUMERS' BOUQUETS; SHAREHOLDERS' BRICKBATS"

To formulate a successful tariff policy under such conditions is no easy matter, because when we venture, as we did last year, on a too generous reduction in price we have to wait in some uncertainty for a restoration of equilibrium. At such time the directors must look to bouquets from consumers to compensate them for brickbats from shareholders.

There is one thing, however, for which your board has reason to be grateful. It is that consumers' complaints of charges for current must in future be sent to another address, remembering always that about a farthing in the price of every unit of electricity is due to rates.

With these preliminary observations I will proceed to deal with some of the figures revealed in the accounts now before you.

BIG INCREASE IN CONSUMPTION

In the first place, it is encouraging to note that, although we have been in occupation of our area for 40 years, our business grew last year more than ever before in the same space of time. We sold 10,393,000 units in 1929, as against 8,646,000 units in 1928, which is an increase of upwards of 20 per cent., but as the average price we charged was 3.04d. per unit, as against 3.95d., which is a reduction of upwards of 20 per cent. (representing a saving to our 11,000 consumers of nearly £40,000), our receipts amounted to only £131,700, as against £142,300, or about 7½ per cent. less, and yet in spite of this we were able to buy our current so much cheaper than we had been able to generate it that we suffered little loss of profit. I dwelt last year on the signal benefit which we derive in this way, along with the other constituent companies, from partnership in the London Power Company, with which we maintain close personal association, and I am pleased to report that, owing mainly to reduced coal consumption and greater overall thermal efficiency, the combined figures of the four generating stations at present in operation show a saving in cost per unit of about 12½ per cent. over the previous year; and you may also be glad to know that, whatever may result from pending coal legislation, we have covered our coal supplies until the autumn of 1931, although our present annual consumption is over 550,000 tons.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM EXTENDED

To meet the future growth of business, on which we confidently rely, we have installed a third 6,000-k.v.a. bank of transformers at our Richmond-road station, and we have extended our distribution system by additional conduits into which upwards of nine miles of new feeder cables have been drawn. It is the provision of these extensions of mains and plants which chiefly accounts for the increase in our capital of about £60,000, which we have provided out of our available resources.

In estimating future possibilities of business, our area being almost entirely covered with residences, we look partly to the growth of customers from the substitution of "flats" for existing houses, but mainly to the growth of custom from the use of electricity for domestic conveniences which will utilize our plant in those hours when it is insufficiently occupied.

LOW TARIFF FOR DOMESTIC POWER PURPOSES

To meet the requirements of "flats," we are extending vertical service mains in order to save the owners the expense of paying for inside cables, and in order to encourage the use of electricity by occupiers for other than lighting purposes we have instituted a scheme for the hire of cookers and radiators with a tariff of 1d. per unit and for water heaters with a still lower rate, and at the same time we are bringing to the notice of our consumers the many advantages which would accrue to them from a more extended use of such facilities and the obvious benefit, which so few of them seem to be aware of, that the more current they consume the cheaper it will be to them.

A STAFF BONUS

In virtue of our statutory powers the usual, and deserved, acknowledgment to our staff is supplemented this year by the recommendation contained in our report that in recognition of their loyal service we should make them a substantial payment of upwards of 11 per cent. on their earnings, which is the total rate of dividend distributed on the Ordinary capital of the company. This bonus, which falls entirely on the consumer, is the utmost we are allowed to pay under a scheme of co-partnership benefit adopted by the great majority of the companies included in the Act—though I am sorry to say not by all—which provides approximately equal benefit for the same services to their respective employees, and is limited to a scale calculated to avoid aggravating the difficulties under which other great national industries labour from the establishment of higher wages than the trade of the country can support, especially at a time when such industries depend increasingly upon a cheap and abundant supply of electricity.

I cannot sit down without referring to the death of our late works engineer, Mr. Whitie, who, after serving us with great ability and exemplary devotion for more than 40 years, left us when our generating station closed down and passed away a few months after, and without at the same time testifying on behalf of my colleagues and the entire staff to the respect and affection which we all felt for him.

I now beg to move:—"That the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929, as submitted by the directors, be received and adopted, and that the dividends recommended therein be declared and paid forthwith."

COLONEL W. F. LEESE, V.D., seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

THE WORK OF THE CHAIRMAN

Mr. W. R. DAVIES, J.P., then proposed the re-election of the chairman as a director of the company. He said that the great knowledge and ability of the chairman was recognised by all the shareholders. Mr. Beeton had appeared before them as a director for 40 years, and they would be wise to re-elect him. (Hear, hear.)

COLONEL LEESE, who seconded, said he had been a colleague of the chairman's for nearly 40 years, and there were few people better qualified than he was to acknowledge the great services which Mr. Beeton had rendered to the company.

The motion was carried unanimously.

On the proposition of Mr. J. S. HIGHFIELD, seconded by Mr. RANDALL, the auditors (Messrs. Hartleys, Wilkins, Avery and Flew) were reappointed.

Mr. HIGHFIELD next proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman.

Mr. L. C. GLEAVES seconded, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN briefly replied, and the proceedings then terminated.

# NUNDYDROOG MINES

## SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS

## LABOUR TROUBLE ON THE GOLDFIELD

The NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Nundydroog Mines, Limited, was held yesterday at Cannon Street Hotel, E.C.

Mr. V. HERBERT SMITH (the chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. C. H. D. Garland, F.I.C.S.), having read the notice calling the meeting and the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said that the total production during last year of 80,120 ounces of gold showed an increase of 4,693 ounces, and the realized value of the returns was £19,100 greater than that of the previous year. The average assay value of the ore milled was 15 grains per ton higher, which largely accounted for the improved returns. The profit of £108,081 was £14,914 more than was obtained in 1928. Working costs were 1s. per ton higher, owing to an unavoidable increase in the cost of stoping and heavier expenditure on ventilation work, but development costs were 6d. per ton less. The directors were pleased to be able to make a distribution by way of dividend amounting to 2s. 6d. per share, against 2s. in the preceding year, this distribution of 25 per cent. being the highest since 1917. A reserve fund had been started by the allocation of £10,000. The company had a balance of liquid assets of £114,446, in addition to materials and stores and goods in transit valued at £66,881.

THE JUBILEE YEAR

Shareholders would have gathered that the company had had a successful year, and it was additionally gratifying that the outlook was so promising, particularly at a time when the Nundydroog Company was celebrating its jubilee. The first dividend was paid in 1888, since when shareholders had received an unbroken succession of dividends, the total cash distributed amounting to nearly £3,000,000, and there was every reason to anticipate that the mine would continue to reward its proprietors for many years to come.

Mr. P. C. C. FRANCIS seconded the resolution.

Mr. KENNETH B. TAYLOR said he had to refer with regret to the strike which was at present taking place on the Kolar Goldfield. The cabled information received that morning reported that all was quiet and that the position had not materially changed. Ostensibly the reason given for the strike was dissatisfaction with the regulations controlling registration of labour, but, as was so often the case, other factors were drawn into the argument and it was a little difficult and took time to find the real cause. Negotiations were proceeding for a settlement; in the meantime it was hoped that the prompt action taken by the Mysore Government in providing protective measures would prevent any further disorders and that a resumption of work would not be long delayed.

ALL-ROUND IMPROVEMENT

The result of last year's operations could, he thought, be considered satisfactory, showing, as it did, an increase in the production of gold, in the profit and the dividends, and in the tonnage of the ore reserves. Development work in Oriental section had again been very satisfactory and had contributed largely to the new ore opened up in the mine. But perhaps the most interesting development last year occurred in Kennedy's section, which for long had been tantalizing in its response to the work carried out. Not infrequently exploration in that section had given promise of better things to come, but it was only recently that such promise had borne fruit. The development footage totalled 10,334ft., and had resulted in an increase of 19,131 tons to the ore reserves, which were estimated at 265,595 tons at the close of the year.

The work carried out last year in all departments had undoubtedly been attended with satisfactory results, and he felt that they had every reason to look forward to an equally gratifying record in the current year. Oriental section continued to develop well, the new discovery in Kennedy's at the 54th level gave promise of something substantial in a part of the mine which of late years had been disappointing, and the potentialities of Taylor's section were certainly great.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

# GERMAN BANKING RESULTS

## DEUTSCHE DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT ACCOUNTS

At a meeting of the directors held in Berlin on Wednesday, the balance-sheet and profit and loss account of the Deutsche Bank und Disconto Gesellschaft for 1929 was approved. The gross profits of the institution, which represents an amalgamation of the Deutsche Bank and the Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft carried through in October, 1929, amounted to RM.229,000,000 (about £11,450,000), as against RM.213,662,189 returned by the separate banks in the previous year. A sum of RM.985,000, as against RM.318,084, has been set aside for sundry amortizations; the staff welfare fund receives RM.1,500,000, as against RM.1,583,019. The net profit, according to a Reuter telegram, was RM.32,184,000.

As generally anticipated, the dividend of the enlarged institution is at a rate of 10 per cent. per annum, as previously distributed by the two individual banks; it calls for RM.28,500,000, a balance of RM.2,890,000, as against RM.2,247,524 being carried forward. Last year the Deutsche Bank increased its ordinary reserve by RM.5,000,000, also setting aside for reduction of premises account RM.1,500,000. On the other hand, the Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft placed to special reserve out of its profits RM.1,000,000.

Following is a comparison of the balance-sheet figures:—

| | 1929* | 1929 |
|---|---|---|
| ASSETS | Rm. | Rm. |
| Cash | 182,772,347 | 193,000,000 |
| Balances with banks and bankers | 421,599,414 | 432,000,000 |
| Bills receivable | 1,197,070,632 | 1,249,900,000 |
| Loans and advances against securities | 611,752,741 | 699,900,000 |
| Securities held for own account | 82,294,779 | 78,600,000 |
| Permanent participations with other banks | 63,730,670 | 35,000,000 |
| Syndicates | 78,847,165 | 73,000,000 |
| Debtors in current account | 1,907,945,311 | 2,403,000,000 |
| Long term dollar advances | 104,450,000 | 104,450,000 |
| Buildings | 94,048,176 | 112,000,000 |
| LIABILITIES | | |
| Share capital | 285,000,000 | 285,000,000 |
| Reserves | 180,000,000 | 180,000,000 |
| Deposits and creditors in current account | 4,221,461,213 | 4,728,600,000 |
| Acceptances | 193,295,560 | 215,000,000 |
| Long term dollar loans | 105,000,000 | 105,000,000 |

* Combined figures of Deutsche Bank and Disconto-Gesellschaft. — Direction du

# TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

| Company | Last week* | Inc. or Dec. | Aggregate Inc. or dec. from Jan. 1* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bolivar (March) | £14,450 | — | — |
| Paraguay Centl. | £4,570 | —30 | —1,400 |
| | | | —12,760 (July 1) |
| Rosario and Santa Fe (March) | $2,270 | +254 | —980 |
| Sarawak Trdg. (March) | $143,000 | +10,000 | +167,000 (Oct. 1) |
| Sth. Indian (March 15) | Rs.13,19,979 | +74,783 | +45,65,366 (Apl. 1) |

* Unless otherwise stated.

# INDESTRUCTIBLE PAINT AND STANDARD VARNISH

## CONTINUED EXPANSION

## INCREASED BONUS

The SIXTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Indestructible Paint and Standard Varnish, Limited, was held yesterday at Cleopatra Works, Park Royal, London, N.W.

CAPTAIN A. E. C. HARRIS, M.C. (the chairman), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. L. S. Lawton, A.C.A.) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—As you were advised in the early part of February, your board received with great regret the resignation of its chairman, Mr. Gaston de Pierres, and I am sure you would like me to express to him your appreciation of his able devotion to the company. We all hope that he may enjoy a long retirement and, despite the fact that he is moving his residence abroad, continue for many years to assist us with his counsel and encouragement.

Your board has honoured me by electing me as its chairman, and I can assure you it will be my earnest endeavour to carry on the good work of my predecessor. Having no outside interests, I am in a position to devote all my time to our company and it is my intention to visit regularly the company's branches, agents, and customers both at home and abroad. I have just returned from a four months' visit to India, Burma, Ceylon, Egypt and the Sudan, and I am more than ever convinced of the necessity for principals in business visiting their agents and customers and—what is even more important—studying at first hand conditions prevailing in foreign markets.

CONDITIONS IN INDIA

As regards India, conditions there are by no means favourable at the present moment, but our company is obtaining a reasonable share of the paint and varnish business, and I am confident that our Indian business, and in the East generally, will continue to increase.

I could say a great deal more in connexion with my Eastern trip, but I do not think it would be to the interests of the shareholders for this information to be published. I shall be pleased, however, to answer any questions that any shareholder may care to raise regarding our business in the various countries I have visited.

Before dealing with the accounts in detail, I would like to point out that a great many changes have taken place in our balance-sheet; I feel sure you will agree that our general financial position to-day is stronger than it has ever been in its history, and the scope of our company considerably enlarged.

Although we took over the new Continental business as from January 1, 1929, we only assumed full control about the middle of last year, and the accounts for 1929 do not, therefore, reflect the full benefit your company will receive by its latest acquisition. Our sales on the Continent last year continued to expand, and our German company had a record year.

TWO NEW DIRECTORS

With a view to keeping in the closest possible touch with its Continental business, your directors elected, as from January 1 last, Mr. Victor Leo Malempré, our Continental business manager, to the board of the company. Mr. Malempré's work, particularly in Germany, has been of the greatest value to our company.

At the same time, your board also elected Mr. Arthur Linz a director of the company. Mr. Linz has been the technical adviser and works manager of the company for the past four years, and the services he has rendered to the company, especially on the Continent, have been extremely valuable. You will be asked at a later stage of this meeting to confirm the appointment of both these gentlemen, and I would like to take this opportunity of welcoming them both to the board.

THE HOME BUSINESS

Turning to our home business for last year, I am very glad to report that our sales show an increase upon the previous year's figures, and I consider this eminently satisfactory, as, apart from general conditions in this country not being in any way good, our decorator business was adversely affected by the extremely bad weather conditions we experienced in the early part of last year.

Taking our organization as a whole, we have spent considerable time and money on the very important technical and research side of our business, extending at the same time our sales organization, and, as a result, one of the most satisfactory features of the company's activities has been the steady development of our industrial sales. In this connexion our policy has been, and will continue to be, to train and develop young men in our own organization to fit into the positions which must necessarily present themselves with an extending and increasing business such as ours.

I will now deal with the accounts for the year, but I shall not make any comparison with last year's figures, as the basis has been considerably changed.

PROFIT AND DIVIDEND

The profit for the year was £35,349 17s. 3d., and to this must be added the profit from the sale of shares £7,442, and the amount brought forward from last year, £3,483 3s. 9d., making the amount available for distribution £46,275 1s. From this sum must be deducted the six months' dividend paid on the Preference shares, £2,100, and the 5 per cent. interim dividend on the Ordinary shares, £6,650, making £8,750 in all.

Your board recommends that the balance shall be dealt with as follows:—

1. To transfer to reserve for income-tax £3,000.

2. To write off entirely the legal expenses of the purchase contract and the expenses incurred in making the issue of Preference shares in July, 1929, amounting to £6,027 2s. 11d.

3. To transfer to depreciation reserve £2,500.

Your board has decided to create this year a reserve for the depreciation of plant and machinery, and it is intended to utilize this reserve to keep the Park Royal Factory equipped with the latest types of machinery available.

4. To transfer to reserve account the sum of £7,458, which is approximately the amount of the profit obtained from the sale of the shares.

Your directors have also decided to transfer the share premium account, amounting to £11,042, to reserve account, making the amount standing to that account £45,000 in all.

5. To provide for three months' dividend unpaid on the Preference shares to December 31, 1929, £1,050.

6. To declare a final dividend of 5 per cent. and a bonus of 5 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, £13,300, leaving £4,189 18s. 1d. to be carried to the current year.

Following the stated policy of your board in connexion with goodwill, your directors, as you will see, recommend that the whole of the cost of the Preference share issue should be written off, and have written down the goodwill of the recently purchased Continental business to a nominal figure.

OUTLOOK FOR THE CURRENT YEAR

As regards the current year, it is difficult to make any forecast owing to the existing political situation and present general trade depression, but I feel that, as the company's activities now extend over a very much larger area, we can look forward with confidence to the future, especially as we are now in a position to supply virtually every type of product dealt with in our industry at competitive prices. You will be pleased to hear that the company's sales for 1930 up to date show an improvement upon the corresponding period for the last two years, and, although it is impossible to anticipate the results over the remainder of the year, you can rest assured that your board will continue to investigate every avenue for the further expansion of your business.

In conclusion, I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the staff at home and abroad for the manner in which they have carried out their duties during the past year; we have indeed a staff of whom we may be proud.

I now beg to move: "That the report of the directors, together with the annexed statement of the company's accounts as at December 31, 1929, duly audited, be received, approved, and adopted."

MAJOR C. R. TOMS, O.B.E., seconded the resolution, and after the CHAIRMAN had replied to a few questions it was unanimously adopted.

The dividend and bonus recommended were approved.

The retiring directors, Mr. F. T. Halse, J.P., and Mr. A. L. McColl, were re-elected, and the appointment to the board of Mr. A. Linz, B.A., B.Sc., and Mr. V. L. Malempré was confirmed.

Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co. were re-appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

Mr. BULLWORTHY moved a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

The vote was unanimously accorded and the proceedings then terminated.

# CHELSEA ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

## COMPANY'S SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS

## FAIR CHARGES TO CONSUMERS

### MR. W. R. DAVIES ON THE YEAR'S RESULTS

The ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Chelsea Electricity Supply Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the offices of the company, 19, Cadogan-gardens, London, S.W.

Mr. W. R. DAVIES, J.P., chairman of the company, presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. F. J. Cluer, F.C.I.S.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—We have met to-day to review the results of the 45th year of the company's existence. As under the Act of 1925 we obtained an extension for 42 years from next year, we may consider that the company has arrived at middle age.

THE LIGHTING AND POWER RATES

Looking back over the many years I have been connected with the business, I think I may say it has made substantial progress, that it has been placed on a solid foundation, and that reasonable dividends have been earned and paid, accompanied by large decreases in the rates charged to our consumers. This you will realize when I mention that our maximum price to-day for lighting is 5d. a unit and 1½d. for power, compared with 10d., the maximum allowed under our Provisional Order. A year ago I said I hoped we might be in a position to reduce our lighting price to 4½d. and our power rate to 1d. Unfortunately this has proved impossible. I thought we might have shown a similar profit to that of 1928, notwithstanding we had reduced our prices substantially. The result, however, is that the balance carried to net revenue is only £61,594, as against £69,021 in 1928. The principal increases in our works costs are £5,569 for purchase of current from the London Power Company and £1,413 repairs to and maintenance of mains. These two increases almost equal the reduction in our profit. Two new items appear on the debit side of the revenue account (No. 4)—namely, workmen's pensions and staff pension fund. These amount to £1,037 and will be recurring items.

AN ANSWER TO CRITICS

Two of our customers have recently addressed complaints to the borough council criticizing what they consider are our high charges, and comparing our rates with those charged by neighbouring municipal undertakings. My answer to the critics is twofold. First, this is not a proper comparison, as municipal undertakings are not out to earn profits beyond sufficient to pay interest and sinking fund on their borrowed capital. Secondly, the proper comparison is with other London companies. In three cases of London companies which are favoured by exceptionally good areas, rates are lower, while in 10 which are at least as well situated as ourselves, lighting rates vary from 5d. to 5½d. and power rates, with one exception, from 1½d. to 2½d. I think these facts must satisfy the council that our charges are fair.

A PIONEER UNDERTAKING

This company was almost, if not quite, the first London company to give a public supply. Like all pioneers we suffered from early mistakes, large scrapping of inefficient plant became necessary, and for many years dividends were negligible. Now our dividends are limited by Act of Parliament we have the right to earn these dividends and we must charge rates to enable us to earn them. At the same time we are anxious to reduce our charges and shall lose no opportunity of doing so. I would further mention that the dividend of 8½ per cent. we may now pay will be reduced to 7 per cent. after 1931.

Turning to capital account (No. 3) you will see we have spent nearly £52,000, mostly on mains and transformer plant. As our business grows expenditure on these items will continue.

I do not think that the other accounts call for comment except that our investments, which at December 31 last showed a depreciation of £1,131, at the present moment show an appreciation of £1,912, a recovery therefore of £3,043.

Turning to the report, you will see that the units sold show an increase of 1,500,000, which, owing to reductions in prices charged, produced practically no increased receipts.

THE DIVIDEND RESOLUTION

After reserving the shareholders' proportion of consumers' benefit and paying the co-partners their share, the carry forward is reduced by £2,221. I now beg to move: "That the report of the directors and statement of accounts of the company for the year 1929 now before this meeting be and they are hereby adopted, and that the payment of dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the Preference share capital and 8.333 per cent. per annum on the Ordinary share capital for the year 1929 be and is hereby approved, the final dividends to be payable on and after April 12, 1930."

Mr. P. D. TUCKETT seconded the resolution, which, after the CHAIRMAN had replied to a few questions, was unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN proposed the re-election of Mr. H. R. Beeton, the retiring director.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. STANLEY BEETON and unanimously carried.

On the motion of Mr. THOMAS ASHFIELD, seconded by Sir TOM CALLENDER, the auditors (Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Co.) were re-appointed for the ensuing year, and the proceedings terminated.

# OIL AND MINING NEWS

## FURTHER CONGO BORDER DRILLING RESULTS

UNITED BRITISH OILFIELDS OF TRINIDAD.—Production for the week ended April 9 amounted to 1,055 tons.

KADUNA SYNDICATE.—Output of tin ore for March, 25½ tons.

KADUNA PROSPECTORS.—Output of tin ore for March, 21½ tons.

ANGLO-ORIENTAL MINING CORPORATION.—The total output for all the affiliated companies for March was 997½ tons of tin, compared with 1,060 tons in February.

KAY YEW (KINTA VALLEY) TIN.—Output for March, 30½ tons.

EAST POOL AND AGAR.—March return.—Tons of ore milled, 17,313; tons of black tin recovered, 82.92lb.; black tin recovered per ton of ore milled, 25.21. Development totalled 338ft. Ore reserves estimated revenue, 19,260. Kay Yew (Kinta Valley) Tin.—Output for March, 30½ tons.

EAST POOL AND AGAR.—March return.—Tons of ore milled, 17,313; tons of black tin recovered, 82.92lb.; black tin recovered per ton of ore milled, 25.21. Development totalled 338ft. Ore reserves estimated revenue, 19,260. Crushings from the Rogers lode (north branch) was extended 45ft., to a total of 432ft., in ore assaying 19.7lb. of black tin per ton over a width of 7ft. The East drive on the Moreing lode was advanced 54ft., to a total of 942ft., in values averaging 14.4lb. black tin per ton over a width of 6ft. exposed. The main north crosscut was resumed and extended 64ft., to a total of 440ft.

GREAT BOULDER PROPRIETARY GOLD.—March returns:—Treated, 10,044 tons; value, £24,535; expenditure, £23,125.

PONGKEMERANGUY PLATINUMS.—Cablegram:—"Due to fall in price of platinum and being unable to make profit, decided to cease running pilot plant at Potgietersrust section. The plant has enabled metallurgical problems to be studied to good purpose. Time arrived to either suspend operations or erect larger modern permanent plant. Modern plant would make a profit with platinum at £9 10s. per oz., but this would be merely living with cheaper operating costs. Rustenburg plant running well, with good recovery by gravity concentration section. Good results are indicated when flotation section is in commission towards the end of May."

EUROPEAN CONGO BORDER CONCESSIONS.—Diamond Drill Hole N.E.18.—Preliminary results:—Diamond entered ore (the upper or kebenkebian ore body) at 1457ft. and from 1457ft. to 1758ft. (301ft.) the core recovery averaged 68.3 per cent., and the assays averaged 3.1 per cent. Diamond Drill Hole N.E.17.—Further preliminary results:—

| | Core | | | Sludge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | Recovery | Total copper | Oxide copper | Recovery | Total copper |
| | % | % | % | % | % |
| 1,561ft. to 1,602ft. | 50 | 11·9 | — | 65 | 17·0 |
| 1,602ft. to 1,647ft. | 4 | 2·4 | — | 45 | 12·6 |
| 1,647ft. to 1,695ft. | 100 | 3·4 | — | 62 | 13·4 |
| 1,695ft. to 1,697ft. | 100 | 10·2 | — | — | — |
| 1,697ft. to 1,707ft. | 75 | 10·2 | — | — | — |
| 1,707ft. to 1,761ft. | 94 | 6·3 | — | — | — |

The deepest bottom of the hole is at 1,801ft. and is entering ore. Diamond Drill Hole N.E.19.—Drilling from 1,441ft. to 1,461ft. was given in our issue of April 8.

# STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ticket .. | April 22 | May 6 | May 20 |
| Pay-day .. | April 24 | May 8 | May 22 |

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

| Highest and Lowest, 1929 | Name of Security | Closing Prices | Rise or Fall |
|---|---|---|---|
| 56⅝ 52 | Consols, 2½% .. | 56 56¼ | .. |
| 88⅞ 81⅝ | Do., 4% .. | 88¼ 89 | .. |
| 103¼ 99⅞ | War Loan, 5% .. | 102⅛ 103⅛ | .. |
| 101⅞ 99⅛ | Do., 4% .. | 100⅛ 100⅝ | .. |
| 91¼ 82½ | Fdg. Loan, 4% .. | 100⅝ 101⅛ | .. |
| 95½ 90 | Victory, 4% .. | 91⅛ 91½ | +⅛ |
| 95⅝ 90 | Do., Sm. Bds. .. | 94⅜ 94⅝ | .. |
| 80¼ 72⅞ | Conversion, 3½% | 78⅛ 78⅜ | −⅛ |
| 100 93 | Do., 4½% .. | 99⅞ 100⅛ | .. |
| 100½ 99⅛ | Do., 5% .. | 102⅜ 102⅞ | .. |
| 101⅛ 97¾ | Treas., 5½% '30 | 100 100¼ | .. |
| 100 96½ | Do., 5% '33-35 | 101⅛ 101⅞ | .. |
| 98⅝ 94⅞ | Do., 4½% '30-32 | 100¼ 100½ | .. |
| 97½ 93⅞ | Do., 4% '31-33 | 99½ 99¾ | .. |
| 60¼ 55 | Irish Land, 2½% | 59 60 | .. |
| 66 60¼ | Do., 3% .. | 64¼ 65¼ | +¼ |
| 65⅛ 60 | Local Loans, 3% | 65⅛ 65¾ | +⅛ |
| 84⅛ 80 | T'rkish 5% '23-53 | 81 83⅝ | .. |
| 266 239 | Bank of England | 256 .. | .. |
| 82⅞ 77¼ | Egyptian, 3% .. | 81 83 | .. |
| 71⅜ 60 | India, 3½% .. | 64½ 65½ | +¼ |
| 61⅜ 50 | Do., 3% .. | 55½ 56½ | +1 |
| 51½ 44 | Do., 2½% .. | 45½ 47½ | .. |
| 101⅞ 98 | Do., 2½% .. | 101¼ 101¾ | .. |
| 92¾ 80¾ | Do., 4% '50-55 | 87⅞ 88⅛ | .. |
| 109 103⅝ | Sudan, 5½% .. | 105⅛ 106½ | +¼ |
| 66⅝ 60 | Ldn. City, 3% .. | 64¼ 65¼ | .. |
| 76¼ 70 | Do., 3% .. | 64¼ 65¼ | .. |
| 104⅝ 99¼ | Do., 5% '40-60 | 101½ 102⅛ | +⅛ |
| 104¼ 100 | Corp. of Ldn., 5% | 104 105 | .. |
| 63¼ 59 | Met. Water, "B" | 65¼ 66¼ | .. |
| 67 58¾ | Do., 3% .. | 77 79 | .. |
| 85⅛ 81 | Met. Cons., 3% .. | 65 66 | .. |
| 73½ 67½ | Do., 2½% .. | 85¾ 86¾ | .. |
| 64 58 | Port of Lond., 3% | 70⅜ 71½ | .. |
| | Do., A .. | 62 63 | .. |
| 83¼ 76¼ | Do., 4% "B" .. | 81 82 | .. |
| 100¾ 93 | Do., 4½% .. | 96 97 | .. |

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 103½ 98 | Aust., 6% '31-41 | 99¾ 100¼ | .. |
| 99¼ 90⅛ | Do., 5% '45-75 | 92¾ 93¼ | −¼ |
| 91¾ 86¼ | Can., 4% '60-90 | 93¾ 94¼ | −¼ |
| 85¼ 78⅝ | Do., 3½% '30-50 | 84½ 85 | .. |
| 95¼ 91⅛ | Cape, 4% '16-36 | 94 94½ | .. |
| 82⅝ 78¼ | Do., 3½% '29-49 | 82¼ 82⅝ | .. |
| 81½ 78¼ | Do., 3½% '33-53 | 82¼ 82⅝ | .. |
| 113¾ 108½ | G.Cst., 6% '45-70 | 109½ 110 | .. |
| 104⅛ 99 | Kenya, 5% '48-58 | 102½ 103 | .. |
| 85½ 81⅝ | N'rl'nd, 3½% '34-44 | 85½ 86 | .. |
| 76⅞ 72⅛ | Do., 3% '29-49 | 76½ 77 | .. |
| 88 83⅜ | N.S.W., 5% '45 | 86 86½ | .. |
| 77 69¼ | Do., 3½% '30-50 | 71 71½ | .. |
| 94⅛ 90½ | Do., 5% '33-53 | 82¼ 82⅝ | .. |
| 99⅛ 88¼ | Do., 4% 1933 | 94⅛ 95¼ | .. |
| 102 92 | Do., 5% '45-65 | 95¾ 94¼ | .. |
| 104 98¾ | Do., 5½% '47-57 | 95¾ 96¼ | −¼ |
| 97⅞ 91⅞ | N.Zeal., 4% '29-46 | 102¾ 103¼ | .. |
| 89½ 82⅛ | Do., 4½% '45 | 95½ 97 | .. |
| 88⅝ 84⅞ | Do., 4% '43-63 | 85¼ 86 | .. |
| 80¼ 75 | Do., 3½% '40 | 89½ 90 | .. |
| 104⅛ 98⅛ | Do., 5% 1945 | 79¼ 79¾ | +⅛ |
| 100 89 | Nig., 4% '47-57 | 101½ 102 | .. |
| 79¾ 73¾ | Qld., 5% '40-60 | 89¾ 90¼ | −⅛ |
| 104⅛ 98⅝ | Do., 4% '40-50 | 87 87½ | −¼ |
| 90 84⅛ | S.Aut., 5% '45-75 | 101½ 102 | −¼ |
| 99⅝ 89 | Do., 4% '43-63 | 85¼ 85¾ | .. |
| 102¾ 97⅞ | S.Aust., 5% '45-75 | 90¾ 91¼ | −¼ |
| 85⅞ 79½ | S.Rd., 5% '49 | 100¼ 100¾ | .. |
| 89½ 89 | Tas'n. 3½% '40 | 82⅞ 83 | .. |
| 79¼ 89 | Vict., 5% '45-75 | 90¾ 91¼ | −¼ |
| 99⅜ 91 | Do., 3½% '20-50 | 72 72½ | −¼ |
| 90½ 86 | W.Aus., 5% '45-75 | 90¾ 91¼ | −¼ |
| 81⅜ 72 | Do., 4% '42-62 | 87 87½ | −¼ |
| | Do., 4% .. | 79 79½ | −¼ |

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

| Making-up Prices Mar. 31 | Name of Security | Closing Prices | Rise or Fall |
|---|---|---|---|
| 88 | Arg., 4% Resolution | 87 88 | .. |
| 86 | Do., 4% 1900 | 83 84 | .. |
| 93 | Do., Port Cap. 5% | 93 94 | .. |
| 103¼ | Austrian, 6% .. | 103½ 103¾ | .. |
| 111 | Belgian, 7% .. | 111 112 | .. |
| 95½ | Berlin (City of), 6% | 95¼ 96½ | .. |
| 55¾ | Brazil, 5% 1889 | 53 54 | −½ |
| 61 | Do., 4% Recision | 60½ 61½ | .. |
| 69½ | Do., 5% 1912 | 67 68 | .. |
| 62¼ | Do., 5% Fdg. 1914 | 61½ 62½ | .. |
| 91¾ | Do., 6½% 1927 | 91¼ 92¼ | .. |
| 59⅜ | Buenos Aires, 3½% | 60½ 61½ | .. |
| 83 | Bulgarian, 7% .. | 82 84 | .. |
| 97¼ | Chile, 6% 1926 | 97 98 | .. |
| 105¼ | Do., 5% 1911 | 90 92 | .. |
| 99½ | Do., 7½% 1922 | 106 108 | .. |
| 82 | Chinese, 5% 1896 | 97½ 98½ | .. |
| 48 | Do., 4½% 1898 | 82 83 | +½ |
| 63¼ | Do., 5% 1912 | 48 49 | +1 |
| 60⅝ | Do., 5% 1913 | 64½ 65½ | +½ |
| 25 | Do., Shanghai-N., 5% | 61 65 | +1 |
| 30 | Do., Tientsin-P., 5% | 26 30 | .. |
| 114 | Do., Hukuang, 5% | 30 33 | .. |
| 78½ | Czechoslovakia, 8% | 110 111 | .. |
| 20⅜ | Egyptian Unified | 78 80 | .. |
| 20⅛ | French, 5% .. | 201¼ 203¼ | .. |
| 103½ | Do., 4% .. | 197⅛ 203⅜ | .. |
| 92¾ | Midl., 6% .. | 102¼ 103¾ | .. |
| 109 | Nord, 6% .. | 102⅜ 103¾ | .. |
| 103¼ | Orleans 6% .. | 103¼ 104¼ | .. |
| 104½ | P.L.M., 6% .. | 103¼ 104¼ | .. |
| 110 | Seine (Dept. of), 7% | 109½ 110½ | .. |
| 108½ | German, 7% .. | 107½ 108½ | +¼ |
| 61½ | Greek Monopoly, 4% | 61 64 | .. |
| 78 | Do., 5% 1914 | 77 79 | .. |
| 103 | Do., 6% Refugees | 102¾ 103¾ | .. |
| 92½ | Do., 6% Stabilisation | 91¾ 92¾ | .. |
| 103½ | Hungarian, 7½% | 103 104 | .. |
| 177¼ | Italian, 3½% .. | 177½ 178½ | .. |
| 102¾ | Do., Cdt. Consort."B" | 102½ 103½ | .. |
| 75¼ | Japan, 4½% 1899 | 75¾ 76¾ | .. |
| 90 | Do., 5% 1907 | 89½ 90½ | .. |
| 101¾ | Do., 6% 1924 | 101 102 | .. |
| 95½ | Tokyo (City of), 5½% | 94¼ 95¼ | .. |
| 20 | Mexican, 5% .. | 18 20 |

Nigeria 5%, 1956-66, 104½ ½ ½ ½
Do., 5% Tax, 4½% 101½
Ontario, 4½%, 1930, 99½ ½ ½ ¾
Queensland, 5%, 1940, 99½ ½ ¾
Do., 5%, 1943, 99 ½
Do., 5%, 1945-70, 93½ ¼
Do., 5%, 1957, 94
Do., 5%, 100 99½ ½ 100 99½ ½ ½
Do., 5%, 90½ 90¼ ½ 90¼ 90 90 ½ ¼
Do., 4½%, 85½ ¼
S. Africa, 4%, 1909, 100
Do., 4%, 1940-60, 103½
Do., 4%, 1943-73, 101¼ ½ ¾ ½ ¼ ¾ ½ ½ 2 ½ 2
Do., 4%, 1945, 98
Do., 4%, 1950, 98
Do., 4%, 1958-68, 98
Do., 4%, 1963-65, 98
Do., 4%, 1968, 97½ ½ ¾ ¼
Do., 4%, 1943-75, 97½ ¾ ¼
S. Rhodesia, 5%, 1935, 100½ ½ ½ ½
Straits Settl., 3½%, 79
Do., 6%, 1937, 1940-50, 91 ¼ 1 ¼ 2 2
Tasmania, 4%, 1940, 98
Victoria, 4%, 1940, 97½
Do., 5%, 1953-55, 98
Do., 5%, 1932-42, 99 ½ 1½ ½ ½ ½ 2 1½ 2½
Do., 5%, 1942-72, 91 ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½
W. Australia, 5%, 1933-53, 99½ 100
Do., 5%, 1947-77, 91½ ½ ½ ½
Do., 5%, 1948-78, 91½ ½ ½ ½
Do., 4%, 1935-45, 93½ ½ ¼
Do., 4%, 1951-71, 87½ ½ ½
Do., 4%, 1953-73, 87½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½
Do., 4%, 1954-74, 87½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Nigeria 5%, 1950-60, 101¾ ½ ½ ½ ¾ ¾ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½
5th Africa, New 5%, 1942-72, 100½ ¼ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½
Do. (ex. 9th), £228½ pd.), 30½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½

## CORPORATION STOCKS—DOMINION, INDIAN AND COLONIAL

Auckland (C. of), 5% Cons. Debs., 1937, 94¼ ¼
Do., 5% Imprts., Debs., 1938, 94
Do. (Tramway), 5% Debs., 1940, 99½ ½
Do., 5% Debs., 1940, 96¼ ¼
Bombay (Port of), 6% Debs., 1935, 102 ½
Brisbane Tram. Trust, 5% Debs., 1947, 93
Cape Town (C. of), 3% Debs., 1939, 100
Edmonton, 5% Debs., 1953, 100
Gisborne Har. Bd., 5% Debs., 1934, 94½ ½
Jo'burg, 5½%, 101½
Launceston, 5% Debs., 1946, 92½
Newcastle and Met. Bd., 5½% Debs., 100 99½
Do., 5%, 1948, 88 8
Do., 5%, 1954, 88
Montreal, 4½%, 1931-2, 92 3
Do., 4½%, 1960, 94½ ¼ ¾
Quebec, 4½% Debs., 89½ ¼ ¾
Sydney, 5½%, Debs., 1953, 99 2
Do., 5%, Debs., 1941-71, 91½ ½ ½
Toronto (C. of), 5% Debs., 1944-74, 87½ ½ ½
Do., 4½% Debs., 93¼ ¼
Vancouver (City of), 5% Cons., 85¼ ¼
Victoria (B.C.), 4% Debs., 74

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Auckland and Suburban, Drainage, 5½% Debs., 101
Nth. Vancouver, 5% Debs., 92

## CORPORATION STOCKS—FOREIGN

Abo, 6% 84½ ½
Berlin, 6% 85 ¾ ½ 6
Bordeaux, 6% 94½ ½ ½ ½
Denmark, 5%, 99¼ ¼ ½
Kieff (City of), 5% 10
Lisbon (Mun. Tram.), 3%, 10/-
Lima, 5% Bds., 73
Mexico (City of), 5% Bds., Asentd.. 15½ 15 15
Munich, 6% Bds., 91 ½
Nizhnyny, 7% Bds., 97½ ½ ½ ½
Pari 3% Bds., 1905, 60/-
Prague, 5% Bds., 1922, 91 ½ 92½
Roario, 4% Bds., 1911, 90 ½ ½
Rome, 1908, 10 9½ ¼ 10 10
Stockholm, 4½%, 100½
Tokyo, 5% Bds., 94¼ 4
Do., 5%, 85½ ¾

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Budapest, 4½%, 1914 (Internat. Iss.), Assented, 63½ ¼ ½ ¾

## FOREIGN STOCKS, BONDS, &c.

COUPONS PAYABLE IN LONDON.

Argentine, 4½%, 1868, 94½
Do., B.A. Ry. Guar., 1910, 87½
Do., B.A. Ry. Gtees. Reduns., 87½
Do., 4% (1900), Ltns. 3378 and 3863, 93½
Do., Pt. of B. Aires 5% Debs., 99½ ¾
Do., Pt. of B. Aires, 6% 94 ½ ½
Do., 6%, 1925, 94
Austrian, 4%, 1933, 7 ¾ ½
Bahia (State), 5%, 1913, 57½
Do., 8%, 1913, 50½††
Belgian, 7%, 99
Belgium, 7%, 111½ ½ ½ ¾
Brazilian, 4%, 1889, 53½ ¼ ¾ ½
Do., 5%, 1908, 70
Do., Funding, 90 89½ 90
Do., 4% 1901-2-3, 61½ 60¾ ¼
Do., 5%, 1903, 87½ ¼
Do., 5%, 1908, 74½
Do., 5%, 1909, 74½
Do., 4% Ln., 1911, 73¼ ½
Do., 4% Bds., 1911, 58½
Do., 5%, 1913, 87½ ½ ½ ½ ¾
Do., 5%, 1914, 81½ ¾ ¼ ½
Do., 6%, 92 ¼ 2
B. Aires 5%, 80½ 80
Do., 6% 1909 (Paris Iss.), 77¼ ¾
Bulgarian, 7%, 83½ ¼ ¾
Do., 7%, 90½ ¾
Chilean, 4½, 1908, 99½
Do., 1909, 98 ¾
Do., 5%, 1911 (1st Iss.), 91††
Do., 5%, 1911, 2nd Ser., 90¾
Do., 8% Annuities, 91½
Do., 8%, 107½ ½ ½
Do., 5%, 1925, 94 ¼
Do., 6%, 1926, 97½ 8¼ 7½ ¾
Do., 6%, 1928, 97½ 8¼ 7½ ¾ 8 7¼ 8 7½
Do., 6%, 1929, 8 8¼ ¼ ½ ¾
Do., 6%, 1929, 80 ¼ 8 ¼
Chinese, 5%, 1896 (English Iss.), 99 8 ¼ ¼ 7½ ½
Do. (German Iss., 97½
Do., 6%, 1898 (English Iss.), 82 ¼ ½
Do. (German Iss.), 80¾ ¼
Do., 4½%, 1908, 34½ ¼ 5½
Do., 5%, 1912, 40 ¼ 5½ ¼ ½
Do., 5% 1913 (Lond. Iss.), 64½ ¼ ½ ½ 5 4½ ¼
Do. (Iss. in France), 63¾ ¼
Do., Imp. Rys. (Shanghai-Nanking) 5%, 61½ 2½ ¾
Do., 5% Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Rly., 74 4
Do., 5%, 50¾
Colombia (Agricult. Mort. Bk.), 6½%, 87
Costa Rica, 7¾
Cuba, 5%, 99½
Czechoslovakia, 8%, 111¼ 11 ¼
Danzig, 6%, 85½
Egyptian Unified, 7%, 111½ ½ ½ ½ ½
Do., Fed. Land, 6%, 98
German, 7% Bds., 103¼ ½ ¼ ½ ½ ½ ½
Greek, 4%, 1902, 60½††
Do., 4% Bds., 61½
Do., 5%, 1914, 78¾ 7½
Do., 6%, 1924, 103½ ½ ½ 3 ¼††
Do., 6%, 1926, 103½ ½ ½ ½ ¾ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½

# HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

## GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), April 10.—WHEAT.—The market was firmer owing to the condition of the American winter wheat crop, as disclosed by the official report, and sellers raised their limits by 6d. to 9d. per qr., but at the higher levels buyers were not disposed to do business. For a cargo of No. 1 and No. 2 hard winter (Gulf), April, 43s. and 42s. was asked respectively, and 42s. for a resale cargo of Pacific white, May. Rosafe, 62½lb. (odd), end April loading, was bid for 41s. 6d.; 62½lb., April, for 41s.; and Barusso, 62lb., for 40s. For Australian, on passage, 42s. was required. Parcels were firm and 6d. to 9d. per qr. harder to buy, but trading was quiet. No. 4 Manitoba (Vancouver), per Hesperus, afloat, sold at 41s. 4½d.; No. 4 (Atlantic), May, at 41s. 1½d.; No. 6, per Minnewaska, sailing April 12, at 31s. 7½d.; No. 3 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), per Lochmonar, afloat, at 42s. 4½d.; West Australian, per City of Winchester, afloat, and per Canada, expected to load April 10, at 41s. 6d.; and South Australian (to Hull), per Mirrabooka, 85cal, at 41s. 3d., net.

The wheat futures market closed quiet owing to the small interest in c.i.f. parcels, and final values were 6d. up for old contracts, and 9d. better for the new, as compared with yesterday.

| Per 480lb. | Open'g values | 1.15 value | 3.15 call | Closing values | Prev. closing values |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| | OLD CONTRACT | | | | |
| May .. .. | 41 6 | 41 6 | 41 6 | 41 3 | 40 9 |
| July .. .. | 42 0 | 42 0 | 42 0 | 41 9 | 41 3 |
| NEW CONTRACT | LONDON GRADE OR MILLING QUALITY | | | | |
| May .. .. | 38 9 | 38 9 | 38 9 | 38 9 | 38 0 |
| July .. .. | 39 3 | 39 3 | 39 3 | 39 3 | 38 6 |

MAIZE cargoes were rather firmer with more enquiry for the near positions. Late yesterday, La Plata, 5,300 tons, per Aghios Spyridon, shipment by April 28, sold at 28s. 6d. and 4,000 tons, per Mentor, by April 28, at 28s. 9d. For Dan-Gal-Fox, April, 27s. 6d. was realised; and 28s. 9d. for May. Parcels were in moderate demand, at 3d. per qr. advance. La Plata, per Mahegrove, afloat, sold at 31s., and per Inhambane, shipping shipped, at 28s. 6d. (less ½ per cent.). Bristol Channel paid 28s. for Mesopotamia, shipping shipped; while to Liverpool, La Plata, April, per Euclid, sold at 28s. 11½d. and 28s. 3d.; Dan-Bois-Kus, April, at 28s. 3d. to 28s.; and April-May 10th, at 28s. 9d.

BARLEY was rather easier on freer offers of Danubian/ Persian, April, sold at 10s. 3d.; Danubian, to Bristol Channel, 1,000 tons, April-May, at 29s.; and Algerian/ Tunisian, April-May to Liverpool, at 19s. 6d.

OATS were quiet at nominally late rates. La Plata, April, offered at 15s. 3d.; May, at 15s. 6d.; and Chilean tawny, April-May, at 15s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL, April 10.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were steady but very quiet. No. 1 N. Manitoba, April-May 15, quoted 44s. 3d.; No. 2, 43s. 6d.; No. 3, 42s. 9d.; No. 4 Manitoba, April-May 15, 41s. 3d.; No. 2 hard winter, 43s.; No. 3, 31s. 7½d.; No. 1 hard winter, Gulf, April, 41s. 6d.; No. 2, 40s. 6d.; No. 2 mixed durum, early April, 37s. 6d.; Rosafe, 63lb., wheat, 40s.; 62½lb., April, 41s.; Barusso, 62½lb., April, 40s. 3d.; Australian, April, 42s.; and white Western Pacific, April-May, 41s. 9d. Business was restricted to No. 2 mixed durum, early April, at 37s. 6d. Spot parcels were steady with a fair business. Graded wheat futures opened 1½d. to 2½d. higher on a bullish American Bureau report of the standing of the wheat crop, but gradually gave way owing to private advices reporting better weather conditions in the United States south-west, prospects of larger Argentine shipments, and a poor c.i.f. demand. The market closed easy though 1½d. to 2d. higher on the day. Sales, 3,000 bags. Official settlement prices:—May, 8s. 4d.; July 8s. 6d.; and Oct., 8s. 9d.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

| Per 100lb. | Open'g values | Business done Highest | Lowest | Official settlement prices | Closing values | Prev. closing values |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| May .. | 8 4½ | 8 4¾ | 8 2½ | 8 4 | 8 2½ | 8 2⅝ |
| July* .. | 8 7 | 8 7 | 8 4½ | 8 6 | 8 4½ | 8 4½ |
| Oct.* .. | 8 9 | 8 9¼ | 8 7¼ | 8 8 | 8 7¼ | 8 7 |

* Net cash terms.

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels of La Plata old crop were firm with new crop quiet. La Plata, due April 15, sold at 32s. 9d., loading at 23s. 6d., and early May at 28s. 3d. Sellers offered La Plata, early May, 26s.; May-June and June-July, 26s. 3d.; Dan-Gal-Fox., April, 28s. 6d.; April-May 28s. 3d.; April-May, 28s. 9d.; and May-June, African, April-early May, 30s.; and No. 6 round yellow African, April-early May, 28s. Spot parcels were in fair demand with prices again firmer.

OATS.—Shipment parcels were quiet; Chilean, tawny, April-May, 15s. 9d.; and La Plata, f.a.q., April-May, 15s. 6d., sellers.

FLOUR was quiet and unchanged.

BRISTOL, April 10.—English wheat was in small supply at 2s. to 2s. 6d. advance on the week, ranging from 39s. to 41s. per qr. on rail. Foreign wheat was firm owing to scarcity and a good enquiry. No. 2 Manitoba, 47s. 3d. English oats were dearer at 30s. to 36s., with foreign 2s. 6d. higher; La Plata, 18s. 9d. English barley was firmer at 37s. to 39s., while foreign sorts favoured sellers. Persian and Azof being offered at 21s. Maize on the spot was in small supply at 3s. 9d. advance; La Plata, 30s. 6d. Flour was strong and 2s. higher on the week at 36s. 6d. to 37s. per sack for straights. Sharps were quoted at 6s. to 6s. 3d., and bran at 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d. per cwt.

MANCHESTER, April 10.—English wheat was scarce and dearer, at 41s. to 42s. per qr. English beans were quoted at 41s. 6d. to 42s. per 532lb. Feeding barley was 1s. per qr. dearer. Cheshire oats, 7s. to 7s. 3d. per cwt., free on rails. La Plata Maize, 7s. 4d. per cental, ex elevator. Straights run flour, 34s. 6d. per sack, ex mill. Wheatfeed dearer; bran, 6s. to 6s. 6d.; thirds, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per cwt., sacks included.

NEWBURY, April 10.—Wheat, 39s. to 40s.; barley, 28s. to 32s.; oats, 20s. to 22s.

LONDON, April 10.—POTATOES (The Borough).—Although there was little increase in business prices remained steady. Quotations:—Best Silftland, King Edward, £3 5s. to £3 15s.; second grade Silftland, King Edward, Arran Chief, and Scotch King Edward, £2 10s. to £3; Scotch Majestic and Skirtland, £2 to £2 10s. per ton: Spanish (new), 16s. per ton, ex-market.

COVENT GARDEN.—There was a steady demand for fruit and vegetables, with ample supplies on offer. Quotations.—Belgian Colmar grapes, 2s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per lb.; South African, 7s. to 15s. per 10lb. box. English hothouse peaches, 30s. to 42s. per dozen. English Bramley seedling apples, 6s. to 14s. per bushel; Nova Scotian, 12s. to 20s.; American Albemarle pippins, 32s. to 38s. per barrel; Oregon Newtown pippins, 13s. to 16s.; Winesaps, 9s. to 10s. 6d. per box; New Zealand, 12s. to 14s.; Cox's orange pippins, 20s. to 25s. per box. St. Michael's pineapples, 2s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. each. Tunis dates, 4s. to 6s. 6d. per dozen cartons. Canary bananas, 12s. 6d. to 24s. per crate; Brazilian, 10d. to 1s. per dozen. Messina and Palermo lemons, 7s. to 10s. 6d. per box of 300; 10s. to 15s. per case. Jaffa oranges, 10s. 6d. to 16s. per box; Spanish, 10s. 6d. to 25s. per case. South African pears, 3s. 6d. to 8s.; pines, 7s. to 8s. per box. Florida grape fruit, 25s. to 32s. 6d.; Porto Rico, 22s. to 26s.; Jamaica, 18s. to 22s. 6d. per case. Canary tomatoes, 12s. to 18s. per package; English asparagus, 3s. 6d. to 6s.; French, 2s. to 6s. per bundle; rhubarb, 4s. 6d. to 6s. per dozen bundles; horseradish, 1s. 3d. to 2s. per bundle; green onions, 3s. to 4s.; mint, 4s. to 7s. 6d. per dozen bunches; French lettuce, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per crate; spring greens, 5s. to 8s. per bag; cauliflowers, 5s. to 6s. per cwt.

HAY AND STRAW (WHITECHAPEL).—Moderate supplies sold quietly at generally steady rates. Best meadow hay was quoted at £7 to £7 10s.; mixture and sainfoin, £7 to £7 15s.; best clover, £7 5s. to £8, and best straw, £4 10s. to £4 15s. per ton.

## COTTON

LIVERPOOL, April 10.—Demand for spot cotton was rather less active, partly owing to the higher prices asked. Business in American was of moderate extent with quotations advanced 6 to 11 points; middling, 8.77d. Brazilian and Peruvian were 5 points dearer; Permam fair 8.25d.; g.f. smooth, 9.32d.; and g.f. Tanguis, 9.31d. Egyptian were unchanged to 5 points lower; f.g.f. Sakellaridis, 14.15d.; and f.g.f. Upper, 10.30d. African advanced 6 to 11 points; middling West, 8.67d.; and g.f. East, 9.32d. East Indian were 5 points higher; fine m.g. Broach, 6.45d.; and fine No. 1 Oomra, 6.90d.

American futures opened 1 point lower to 3 points higher with trading rather dull, but the market showed a firm undertone owing to the continued dryness in the Western belt and later values improved on shorts covering and foreign buying, with a rise of 21 to 25 points at midday. Steady opening advices from New York caused further covering in the afternoon and there was a fair amount of trade calling, but realizing came out later in the session and the close was quiet, at a rise of 2 to 6 points. Liverpool closing prices:—May, 8.34; July, 8.38; Oct., 8.29; Jan., 8.32; New York, 11 a.m., prices:—May, 16.33; July, 16.37; Oct., 15.69; Jan., 15.86.

Egyptian futures:—Sakellaridis contracts opened 5 points lower and further receipt under the influence of easier Alexandria advices and a renewal of liquidation, the close being quiet at declines ranging from 6 to 15 points. Closing prices:—April, 13.34; May, 13.35; June to Sept., 13.38; Oct., 13.29; Nov., 13.32; Dec., 13.36; Jan., 13.42; Feb., 13.59; March and April, 13.58. Upper contracts closed quiet and generally 3 points higher on the day. Closing prices:—April, 10.04; May, 10.07; June, 10.19; July to Sept., 10.18; Oct., 10.00; Nov., 10.00; Dec. and Jan., 10.16; Feb., 10.21; March and April, 10.27.

Empire futures finished steady and 1 point to 2 points higher on the day. Closing prices:—April, 8.17; May and June, 8.19; July, 8.21; Aug., 8.12; Sept., 8.13; Oct., 8.15; Nov., 8.10; Dec. and Jan., 8.15; Feb., 8.17 (previous, 8.15); March and April, 8.25.

| Description | Sales To-day | Sales So far this week | Export To-day | Export So far this week | Imports To-day | Imports So far this week |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| American Brazilian, &c. | 3,800 | 16,220 | 500 | 900 | 1,051 | 4,322 |
| | 750 | 5,850 | — | — | — | 4,023 |
| Peruvian, &c. | 1,000 | 2,700 | — | — | — | 1,264 |
| African, &c. | 150 | 650 | — | — | 1,505 | 1,505 |
| Egyptian, &c. | 200 | 1,560 | — | — | 4,328 | 12,289 |
| E. Indies, &c. | 100 | 1,020 | — | — | — | 7,722 |
| Totals— This week | 6,000 | 28,000 | 500 | 900 | 6,884 | 31,125 |
| Last week | 6,000 | 28,000 | 100 | 900 | 6,626 | 33,892 |

| Amer. Futures | To-day | Previous day |
|---|---|---|
| Delivery | Highst. | Lowst. Closing | Highst. | Lowst. Closing |
| April .. .. | | | 8.33 | 8.27 | 8.26 | 8.27 |
| May .. .. | 8.37 | 8.30 | 8.34 | 8.31 | 8.26 | 8.30 |
| June .. .. | — | — | 8.35 | — | — | 8.36 |
| July .. .. | 8.40 | 8.34 | 8.38 | 8.35 | 8.29 | 8.34 |
| August .. .. | — | — | 8.35 | — | — | 8.37 |
| September .. | — | — | 8.32 | — | — | 8.29 |
| October .. .. | 8.31 | 8.28 | 8.29 | 8.27 | 8.23 | 8.27 |
| November .. | — | — | 8.29 | — | — | 8.27 |
| December .. | 8.32 | 8.31 | 8.31 | 8.27 | 8.25 | 8.29 |
| January .. .. | 8.35 | 8.31 | 8.32 | 8.30 | 8.26 | 8.30 |
| February .. .. | — | — | 8.34 | — | — | 8.32 |
| March .. .. | 8.39 | 8.36 | 8.37 | 8.34 | 8.32 | 8.35 |
| April .. .. | — | — | 8.39 | — | — | 8.37 |

The Alexandria General Produce Association quote fully good fair tinctoria (in 100lbs of a dollar per cantar of 99.05lb.) as follows:—

| — | To-day 1st report | Close | Previous Close |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashmouni, April .. | — | 19.40 | 19.40 |
| .. June .. | 19.98 | 19.44 | 19.90 |
| Sakellaridis, May .. | — | 28.12 | 28.12 |
| .. July .. | — | 28.11 | 28.23 |
| .. November .. | 26.80 | 26.56 | 26.76 |

Receipts to-day 1,960 bales, against 4,946 a year ago.

MANCHESTER, April 10.—There was less inquiry for cloth from India. News from Calcutta was rather disquieting, a cablegram being received by a leading firm of shippers stating that feats were entertained of the anti-British boycott spreading to that city, accompanied by a shortening of the shoot. A feeling of nervousness is apparent in all directions and business has suffered accordingly. China took some small lots of fancies and fairly substantial lines of Cheshire bleachers, but the smaller markets of the Far East and South America were content with a retail trade. Offers for printing cloth from the Continent were on too low a basis, but the Colonies and the home trade did a steady varied business. Only a small demand was reported for American yarns and quotations were irregular. Egyptians remained sold more than current production and prices were firmer.

## WOOL

BRADFORD, April 10.—The strike in the West Riding wool textile industry has begun, and it is expected that a considerable amount of machinery will be idle by the end of the week. During the early part of this week there was no new business in tops of the higher prices established last week, but, having covered their near requirements and made somewhat greater provision in the way of stock, spinners are less inclined to buy in view of the curtailment of consumption. Purchasers of piece goods especially are conservative in their operations, and are least influenced by the keener competition for raw material. There is plenty of wool in sight, while the prospective demand for fully manufactured goods cannot be said to be encouraging. Prices of tops are about as follows:—64's, warp, 28d.; average, 27d.; 56's, 26½d.; 50's, 17½d.; 40's, prepared, 14½d.

## COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, April 10.—SUGAR.—Home refined was in fair demand at last prices. Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, 22s.; T L granulated, 21s. 9d. Home grown granulated, prompt, ex Ely, Ipswich and Cantley, quoted 20s. 6d. (2d. less ex London); Anglo-Scottish, 20s. 7½d. to 21s., ex factories; T L, ex refinery, quoted 21s.; ex wharf, 20s. 9d.; West Indian crystallized, spot, quoted 20s. 6d. to 22s. 9d.; white Mauritius, quoted 20s. 3d.; 99 per cent., April, quoted 11s. 6d., value, c.i.f. White Javas, March-May, quoted 10s. 7½d., c.i.f., Europe; March-May, 9s. 10½d.; July-Sept., 10s. 4½d.; Oct.-Dec., 10s. 6d., c. and f., India. Czech granulated, prompt, quoted 9s. 3d.; April-Aug., 9s. 4½d., f.o.b., Hamburg. Dutch granulated, prompt, quoted 9s. 10½d., f.o.b., Rotterdam. Polish crystals, prompt, quoted 8s. 4½d., f.o.b., Danzig. RAWS were quiet; preferentials, 96 per cent., April-May, quoted 11s. 6d.; San Domingo and/or Cuban, 96 per cent., April-May, parcels sold at 7s. 6d.; May, quoted 7s. 6½d.; June, 7s. 7½d., sellers, c.i.f. White sugar futures were quiet; Aug. sold at 10s. Calls:—

| Month | 10.30 a.m. Sellers | Buyers | 3.15 p.m. Sellers | Buyers | 4.15 p.m. Sellers | Buyers |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| May .. | 6 9¾ | 6 9 | 6 10½ | 6 9 | 6 10½ | 6 9 |
| Aug. .. | 7 1½ | 7 0¾ | 7 2¼ | 7 1½ | 7 2¼ | 7 0¾ |
| Oct. .. | 7 3½ | 7 2½ | 7 4¼ | 7 3½ | 7 4¼ | 7 2½ |
| Dec. .. | 7 4½ | 7 3 | 7 4½ | 7 3¾ | 7 4½ | 7 3¾ |

NEW CONTRACT, BASIS 96 PER CENT., C.I.F.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. .. | 8 0¾ | 7 11¼ | 8 1½ | 8 0 | 8 1½ | 8 0 |
| March | 8 3¾ | 8 3 | 8 4½ | 8 3¾ | 8 4½ | 8 3¾ |
| May .. | 8 6 | 8 5¼ | 8 6¾ | 8 6 | 8 6¾ | 8 6 |

COFFEE.—At the closing sale prior to the Easter holiday, 5,532 packages were offered. Demand was fair with fine kinds firm and other sorts about unchanged. Only a few grey-greenish and greenish sold at 103s. 6d. to 133s. 6d.; medium, 65s. to 84s. 6d.; small, 58s. 6d. to 65s.; East Indian, extra bold coloury, 105s.; small, 72s. 6d.; Costa Rica, bold coloury, 130s. to 153s.; medium, 90s. to 112s.; peast, 109s. 6d. to 142s. Public sales will be resumed on Tuesday, April 29. Futures nominal.

COCOA.—Accra was quiet; fair fermented, April-June, quoted 36s. per cwt.; May-July, 36s. 6d., sellers, f.o.b., Liverpool contract. Futures were easier but trading was more active; May delivery sold at 40s. 3d., June at 40s. 6d., July at 40s. 9d. Sept. from 41s. 6d. to 41s. 4½d. Sales 400 tons. Calls (Accra cocoa):—

| Month | 11 a.m. Sellers | Buyers | 4 p.m. Sellers | Buyers | 4.50 p.m. Sellers | Buyers |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| April .. | 40 6 | 39 0 | 40 4½ | 40 0 | 40 3 | 40 0 |
| May .. | 40 4½ | 40 3 | 40 6 | 40 4½ | 40 3 | 40 1½ |
| July .. | 40 10½ | 40 7½ | 41 0 | 40 10½ | 40 9 | 40 7½ |
| Sept. .. | 41 1½ | 41 0 | 41 2½ | 41 0 | 41 0½ | 41 0 |
| Dec. .. | 41 4½ | 41 3 | 41 6 | 41 4½ | 41 3 | 41 1½ |

TEA.—At auction 12,900 packages of Java and Sumatra grades were offered. The market was better, and prices in most cases advanced ½d. to 1½d. per lb. Dust and fannings sold from 6d. to 1s. 9½d.; broken tea from 6½d. to 1s. 7½d.; leaf from 8d. to 1s. 1d.; broken Pekoe from 6d. to 1s. 7½d.; broken orange Pekoe from 7½d. to 2s. 11½d.

RICE was firm. Burma No. 2, cleaned, spot, quoted 13s. 6d. per cwt.; April-May, in singles to Continent and U.K., 12s.; No. 3, doubles, to Levant, April-May, 12s.; S.Q., April-May, doubles, Cuba (main ports), 12s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f. Siam Garden No. 1, April-May, doubles, quoted 15s. 4½d., sellers, c.i.f., U.K.-Continent.

SPICES.—The pepper market was quiet but recent prices were about maintained. Black Singapore, spot, quoted 1s. 0½d.; Lampong, 1s.; Tellicherry, 1s. 1½d.; Muntok, 1s. 1d.; white Muntok, 1s. 3½d., sellers. To arrive, black Singapore, f.a.q., March-May, quoted 11½d., value; Lampong, March-May, 11d.; May-July, 11½d.; Aug.-Oct. sold at 10½d.; white Muntok, March-May, 1s. 2½d.; May-July, 1s. 2¼d.; Aug.-Oct., sold at 1s. 1½d., c.i.f., declared weight. Cloves quieter; Zanzibar, spot, quoted 11¾d.; March-May, 11¾d.; May-July, 11½d., value, c.i.f. Pimento quiet; spot quoted 8d.; April-May 6¾. per cwt., sellers, c.i.f.

RUBBER.—Plantation grades were steady with rather more doing. Smoked sheet, spot, April and May, sold from 7½d. to 7¾d. per lb., and buyers; June from 7½d. to 7¾d., and value; July-Sept. at 7¾d., and buyers; Oct.-Dec. from 7½d. to 8⅛d., and value; Jan.-March at 8⅛d., and buyers; crepe, spot, at 7½d., and buyers. Para grades unchanged; hard fine, spot, quoted 8⅛d., sellers.

GAMBIER was quiet. Good marks, April-May, quoted 27s. 6d. per cwt., sellers, c.i.f.

SHELLAC.—The spot market was quiet; T N orange, basis fair, quoted 130s. per cwt.; A C, 152s. 6d., sellers. Futures were firm; T N, May delivery, sold at 124s.; Aug. delivery at 128s.; Oct.-Dec. delivery quoted 130s., buyers. Shipment market firmer; T N, in bags, April-May, sold from 120s. to 122s. 6d., c.i.f. Calcutta cable, dated April 10, gives:—Spot, May and June, quoted Rs.58, buyers.

HEMP.—Manila grades were steady but trading was quiet. Fair grade G, Aug.-Sept., sold at £30 5s. per ton; Grade J, April-June, quoted £29 10s., sellers; Grade K, £29, sellers; Grade L, £28 10s., sellers; No. 2, £25 10s., value; Grade M, No. 1, £26, value; No. 2, £24, value, c.i.f. African sisal quiet; Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1, good marks, April-June, quoted £31 value; f.a.q., £33 10s., value, c.i.f. Mexican sisal unchanged.

JUTE again eased under lower Calcutta advices, quiete goods market and less general support, prices closing 7s. 6d. to 10s. per ton lower after a fair business. First marks, March-April, sold at £22 10s., and value; April-May from £25 5s. to £25, and sellers; May-June, from £25 2s. 6d. to £25, and value; June-July, at £25 7s. 6d. to £25 5s., and sellers; new crop, Aug.-Sept., from £26 15s. to £26 12s. 6d., and sellers; Sept.-Oct., quoted £26 12s. 6d., sellers; lightings, April-May, quoted £24, sellers; May-June, sold at £24, and value; new crop, Aug.-Sept., quoted £25 10s., sellers; hearts, May-June, sold at £22 10s., and value; Dalsee, 2 and 3, May-June, quoted £24 5s., sellers; Tossa, 2 and 3, £25 10s., sellers, c.i.f. Calcutta cable dated April 10, gives:—Firsts, spot, quoted Rs.50; lightings, Rs.47, sellers.

LINSEED OIL and TWILLS were easier.—10cz. spot, quoted 24s.; April-June, 24s., sellers; 8oz., spot, quoted 19s. 9d.; April-June, 20s. 3d., sellers, per 100 yards; Liverpool twills, April-June, quoted 68s. 6d.; B., 58s. 6d., sellers, per 100 bags, c.i.f.

COPRA was easier. Singapore, f.m.s., April-May, quoted £21 18s. 9d. per ton, sellers, c.i.f., Rotterdam. Ceylon, f.m.s., April-May, quoted £22 17s. 6d., value, c.i.f., usual ports. Dutch E. Indies, f.m.s., May, sold at £21 11s. 3d., and buyers, c.i.f., one port. Mixed (no Pad.), April-May, quoted £20 13s. 9d., sellers; South Sea, kiln dried, £20 10s., value, c.i.f., Marseilles.

LIVERPOOL, April 10.—SUGAR EXCHANGE.—The market opened steady on firmer New York advices with prices partially ½d. per cwt. higher. During the morning a fair amount of business was done covering Jan., a 8s. 8½d., and May and March, 1s. 9d. Quotations at the 3.5 p.m. call were ½d. to 1d. above the initial level, while later business was done in March at 9s. 0½d. The close was firm on New York support with May unchanged and other positions 1d. to 1½d. higher on the day. May (1931) being exceptionally 2½d. higher.

| Month | Opening | 3.5 p.m. | Closing |
|---|---|---|---|
| May | 7/11b.-8/0s. | 7s/11½b.-8/0s. | 7/11½b.-8/0½s. |
| April | 8/2½b.-0/3½s. | 8/3b.-0/4s. | 8/3½b.-0/4½s. |
| Oct. | 8/5b.-0/6s. | 8/5½b.-0/6½s. | 8/6b.-0/7s. |
| Dec. | 8/7½b.-0/8s. | 8/8b.-0/8½s. | 8/8½b.-0/9s. |
| Jan. | 8/8½b.-0/9s. | 8/9b.-0/9½s. | 8/9½b.-0/10s. |
| Mar. | 8/11½ paid | 9/0½ paid | 9/0b.-9/0½s. |
| May (1931) | 9/1b.-0/2s. | 9/2b.-0/3s. | 9/3 paid |

## SEEDS AND OILS

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), April 10.—LINSEED was steady but quiet at about previous rates. Calcutta, April-May and May-June, to London, £19 10s., sellers; bold Bombay, similar positions, £20 7s. 6d., sellers. La Plata, afloat, to Hull, £18 7s. 6d.; April-May and May-June, £18 5s., sellers; June-July, £18 7s. 6d., sellers. RAPESEED was quiet. Toria, April-May and May-June, to Hull-Cont., £16 5s., sellers. CASTORSEED was quiet. Egyptian black, April, to Hull, £8, taken; May, £8 1s. 3d., taken; June, £8 2s. 9d., sellers; Sakellaridis, April and May, £7 11s. 3d., sellers; June, £7 12s. 9d., sellers. Bombay, April-May, £7, sellers. CASTORSEED was quiet. Bombay, April-May, to Hull, £15 12s. 6d., sellers. GROUNDNUTS were steady. Coromandel (machined), April-May, to Rotterdam-Hamburg, £16 10s.; May-June, £16 11s. 3d.; June-July, £16 12s. 9d.; July-Aug., £16 16s. 3d.; and Aug.-Sept., £16 18s. 9d., sellers. PALM KERNELS were quiet. To Hamburg, April-May, £15 2s. 6d.; May-June, £15 6s. 3d.; and June-July, £15 10s., sellers. LINSEED OIL was steady. Spot, ex mill, £41; April, £39 10s.; May-Aug., £39; and Sept.-Dec., £38 5s., naked. RAPE OIL was firm. Crude extracted, £39; and technical refined, £40 10s., naked, ex wharf. COTTON OIL was firm. Egyptian crude, £29; refined common edible, £33 10s.; and deodorized, £35 10s., naked, ex mill. TURPENTINE was steady. American, spot to June, 44s. 9d.; Russian, spot, 41s. 3d. per cwt.

HULL, April 10.—LINSEED OIL.—Spot, £41; April, £40 15s.; May-Aug., £39 17s. 6d.; Sept.-Dec., £39 5s. per ton, naked. COTTON OIL.—Egyptian crude, spot, £29 10s.; edible refined, spot, £32 5s.; technical, spot, £32; deodorized, spot, £34 5s. per ton, naked. PALM KERNEL OIL.—Crude, 5½ per cent., spot, £32 per ton, naked. GROUNDNUT OIL.—Crushed/extracted, spot, £33 10s.; deodorized, spot, £37 10s. per ton. SOYA OIL.—Extracted and crushed, spot, £30 10s.; deodorized, spot, £34 per ton. RAPE OIL.—Crushed/extracted, spot, £36 10s.; refined, spot, £38 10s. per ton. TURPENTINE, CASTOR OIL, and COD OIL unaltered.

## METALS AND MINERALS

LONDON, April 10.—COPPER.—Quiet conditions prevailed on the standard market. Holders of near metal, however, displayed more reserve, and cash was marked 5s. higher, while forward declined 1s. 6d. Sales, 200 tons; April at £68 10s.; May at £68; and three months at £67 7s. 6d. to £67 5s. Settlement price, £68 10s. No business was done in the afternoon. Business was reported in electrolytic at £83 10s., the closing rates being 5s. lower to unchanged.

TIN.—Eastern advices gave 300 tons sold at £169 5s., c.i.f., a rise of 25s. The market here opened easier, but gradually hardened on the more reserved attitude of sellers. Operations were mainly confined to three months. A feature of early trading was the increased business in options. The close was steady with cash 7s. 6d., and three months 6s. 9d. higher. Sales, 300 tons; April at £186 to £186 10s.; July, £167 10s.; and three months at £167 10s. to £168 2s. 6d. Settlement price £166 5s. In the late trade June sold at £168; July, £168 to £168 15s. to £166 12s. 6d.; and three months, £168 10s. to £166 12s. Options.—B.G.D., sold at £172; £12 10s. was paid for "Put and Call," while £2 10s. on £160 was passed for "Call." English common tin closed steady at £167 10s.

LEAD.—There was a fair trade demand, and with sellers less in evidence, near dates closed 2s. 9d., and forward 1s. 3d. higher. Sales, 500 tons: April at £18 9s. 9d. to £18 11s. 3d.; June, £18 11s. 9d.; and July at £18 12s. 6d. Settlement price, £18 10s. The afternoon market was idle. English closed 5s. dearer at £20.

SPELTER was a dull market, with near dates 2s. 9d., and forward 2s. 6d. lower. Sales amounted to 200 tons of July at £18 12s. 6d. Settlement price, £18. At the second session July sold at £18 13s. 9d.

TINPLATES were steady at 18s. 4½d. to 18s. 6d.; basis f.o.b., South Wales. ZINC SHEETS.—English, £26 to £29 per ton, ex works. ALUMINIUM.—Ingots and bars for home delivery, £95 per ton. ANTIMONY dull. English regulus, £40 to £46 10s.; foreign, spot, £29 10s. to £30 per ton, ex warehouse. NICKEL, £170 per ton. WOLFRAM.—Straits, 25s. 6d. to 26s. per unit, c.i.f. PLATINUM.—Refined slow at £9 10s., per oz. QUICKSILVER, £22 15s. to £22 17s. 6d. per flask, full terms.

OFFICIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS

| | To-day | | | Prev. day | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COPPER— | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| Std., cash .. | 68 5 0 | to | 68 10 0 | 68 0 0 | to | 68 5 0 |
| Three mths. | 67 5 0 | — | 67 10 0 | 67 7 6 | — | 67 10 0 |
| Electrolytic | 83 5 0 | — | 83 15 0 | 83 10 0 | — | 83 15 0 |
| Wire bars .. | 83 15 0 | — | — | 83 15 0 | — | — |
| TIN— | | | | | | |
| Std., cash .. | 166 0 0 | — | 166 10 0 | 165 15 0 | — | 166 0 0 |
| Three mths. | 168 0 0 | — | 168 5 0 | 167 12 6 | — | 167 15 0 |
| LEAD*— | | | | | | |
| Gd.sft.pig,net | 18 11 3 | — | 18 12 6 | 18 7 6 | — | 18 11 3 |
| SPELTER*. .. | 18 0 0 | — | 18 12 6 | 18 3 9 | — | 18 15 0 |

* For shipment during the current and third following month.

Unofficial closing quotations.—COPPER, cash, £68 7s. 6d.; three months, £67 7s. 6d. TIN, cash, £166 15s.; three months, £168 15s. LEAD, near, £18 11s. 3d.; forward, £18 12s. 6d. SPELTER, near, £18; forward, £18 13s. 9d.

BIRMINGHAM, April 10.—Ironmasters are hoping that the new quarter, which opened with to-day's market, will see a revival in the Midland iron and steel trades. Business in most branches during the quarter had deteriorated. In the bar iron branch, however, the output for January and February was slightly in excess of that for the last two months of 1929. In September last the basis was raised by 10s. to £12 10s. at makers' works. As new business was booked this advance has been gradually reflected in the selling price of bar iron generally, and the cumulative advances are now sufficient to warrant, under the sliding scale, an increase in ironworkers' wages to the extent of 2½ per cent. This took effect on Monday. No improvement can be reported in the medium and common branches, which are at a low level. Buying of pig-iron is restricted, the outlook being too uncertain to inspire speculation. The foundries are short of orders, and, moreover, consumers are under the belief that the next review of prices, due at the end of the month, will bring a reduction of the existing rates, which are based on 78s. 6d. for Derbyshire No. 3 and 75s. for Northamptonshire, delivered Black Country stations. These rates have remained unchanged since the middle of January. Hematite is unaltered at 85s. 6d. for 24-gauge corrugated. The steel branches are featureless. Structural engineers give out specifications sparingly and for small tonnages. Small bars rolled from imported billets are offered at £9 5s. and £8 5s., according to specification; common black tube strip at £8 5s.; mild steel billets range between £6 2s. 6d. and £6 10s.; and sheet bars between £5 15s. and £6. The wire mills are not fully employed. Standard prices are:—Bright or annealed, 15s. per cwt.; galvanized and coppered, 18s. 6d.; tinned, 20s. 6d.; in cwt. or half-cwt. exact weight coils.

CARDIFF, April 10.—The situation in the Welsh steam coal trade is unsatisfactory and colliery owners have been obliged to close down pits for an indefinite period. It is estimated that about 1,500,000 tons of coal are now standing on the railway and dock sidings in South Wales. Competition is keen and exporters have to cut prices to get clear of their contract quantities. Large coal is at the stabilization minimum and it is doubtful whether a reduction of prices would bring in any more orders. Best Admiralty large steam is 26s. per ton, f.o.b., with second at 18s. 9d. to 19s. 9d. and ordinary at 18s. 3d. to 18s. 9d. Dry is down to about 17s. 3d. to 19s., and Monmouthshire ranges from 17s. to 18s. 6d. Dry nuts are 19s. to 21s., and other sized chases in proportion. The closing of dry collieries has caused a shortage of dry coal, which is 13s. 6d. to 14s. for washed classes and 12s. to 12s. 6d. for unwashed. Small coal rules weak at about 14s. to 14s. 3d. for coking classes, 13s. to 13s. 9d. for bunker qualities, and 12s. 6d. to 13s. for cargo grades. Patent fuel is slow at 22s. to 22s. 6d., and coke is dull at 28s. to 37s. for foundry grades and 25s. to 27s. 6d. for furnace types. Iron and steel and allied trades are unsettled. Welsh steel tinplate bars are £6 5s. to £6 7s. 6d., and Continental bars £5 5s. to £5 9s. per ton, delivered in South Wales. Galvanized sheets are dull at £11 17s. 6d. per ton. Tinplates are steady at 18s. 3d. to 18s. 6d. per standard box.

## MEAT AND FISH

LONDON, April 10.—SMITHFIELD MEAT.—Supplies amounted to 1,877 tons, made up of 463 tons of British and Irish produce and 1,414 tons of imported. Imports formed 75 per cent.

BEEF (per 8lb.).—National Mark.—Scotch, short sides, select, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; prime, 6s. 10d. to 7s. 2d.; long sides, select, 6s. 8d. to 6s. 10d.; prime, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 8d.; Aberdeen, T.K., short sides, 6s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.; prime, 6s. 2d. to 6s. 4d.; good, 5s. 10d. to 6s.; ditto, unmarked.—Scotch, short sides, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 4d.; long sides, 6s. 4d. to 6s. 10d.; English, long sides, 5s. 10d. to 6s. 4d.; hindquarters, forerib and flank (Kosher), 6s. 2d. to 6s. 8d.; Argentine, hindquarters, chilled, 4s. 6d. to 5s.; forequarters, chilled, 2s. 7d. to 3s. 4d.; Uruguayan, hindquarters, chilled, 4s. 10d. to 4s. 3d.; forequarters, chilled, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d.; Brazilian, hindquarters, chilled, 3s. 8d.; Australian, hindquarters, frozen, 3s. 10d. to 4s.

MUTTON (per 8lb.).—Scotch, 7s. to 8s.; tegs, 7s. 8d. to 9s.; English, 7

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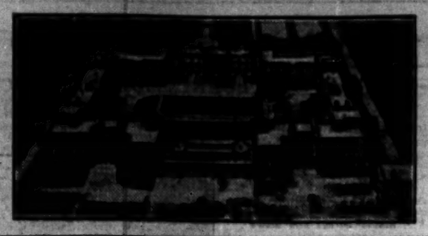
**THE FINEST RESIDENTIAL FLATS NEAR TOWN. SURBITON COURT.**

Grouped round beautiful court-yard. Old-world gardens, hard and grass tennis courts; five minutes' walk Surbiton Station (Waterloo 18 minutes). Golf, bathing, boating, Kingston, Hampton Court, and Hurst Parks short distance. Five types of Flats (Unfurnished), from £110 to £300 per annum inclusive of rates, &c. Also Furnished Flats.—Details from



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## TOWN HOUSES
(Continued from Page 26)

FOR SALE.—Well-walk, immediately adjoining Hampstead Heath; gorgeous view, healthiest and quietest part London; 400ft. above sea level. MODERN RESIDENCE; three reception, seven bed, electric light, hot and cold; every convenience; 12 years' lease; £3,500; high yield if converted; immediate possession, or owner would share with gentleman's party; furnished or unfurnished.—Write Box A.714, The Times, E.C.4.

FREEHOLD.—Quiet and favourite position near KENSINGTON GARDENS; six bed, bath, three reception rooms; £2,850.—Sole Agents, SAUNDERS, 40, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Western 0611-2.

RELEASE PARK. £1,600.

FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; seven bed, bath room, two reception; attractive garden overlooking extensive countryside surroundings.—Keys with HUGHES and NORTON, 11, Campbell-gardens, N.W.6. Maida Vale 0141-2.

TOP OF HAMPSTEAD HEATH.

FREEHOLD Double-fronted HOUSE, with impressive elevation; basement, seven rooms, with all necessary offices, well lighted and dry.

Dining and Drawing Rooms over 70ft.
Library 20ft.
Ten bed rooms, varying from 25ft. downwards.
Fillard room over 30ft., with lofty ceiling.
All exquisite splendid views.
Large attractive garden, with three lawns.
Spacious Garage and Stabling for three horses.
Large Store Room beneath good Greenhouses.
Owner offers early possession.
For further particulars apply to:—
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## FURNISHED TOWN HOUSES
TO BE LET
## FOR THE SEASON.

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FREEHOLD, NON-BASEMENT, GARAGE.

HOLLAND PARK.—Price only £2,250. Unique labour-saving SMALL HOUSE. Three bed, large bath room, hot water, excellent sitting room, and kitchen. Hardwood and composition floors. Central heating; constant hot, water.—BOND and Co., 16, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

HYDE PARK.—LARGE HOUSE, with splendid hall and well staircase, three reception, 14-15 bed rooms, three bath rooms. £2,500 secures long lease at moderate rental or FREEHOLD £8,000.—Sole Agents, WINCH, FINCH and Co., 32, Brook-street, W.1. Mayfair 3878-9.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE and PARK (close to).—A fine RESIDENCE with or without garage and flats; eight bed, two reception, overlooking gardens, for DISPOSAL; 11 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms; garage. Premises to be entered Sole Agents, MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234.

KENSINGTON.—A NON-BASEMENT BIJOU RESIDENCE in old-world square; perfect order throughout; parquet floors; five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, and usual offices. Strongly recommended by STORY and Co., 49, Kensington High-street, W.8.

PRICE £4,750. FREEHOLD.

KENSINGTON (within two minutes' walk of the High-street).—A well-positioned FREEHOLD PROPERTY in excellent condition, to be SOLD with VACANT POSSESSION of the LOWER PORTION of the Upper Self-Contained Maisonette being let off by a very reputable tenant. Price for quick sale, £3,000.—Apply WEBERTON and SONS, 116, Kensington High-street, W.8.

UNIQUE LABOUR-SAVING HOUSE.

KENSINGTON.—An exceptionally charming DWARF RESIDENCE, facing West; overlooking five to six bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms, and usual offices; basement offices; large garden with space for garage. Reasonable premium for entire lease; strongly recommended by STORY and Co., 49, Kensington High-street, W.8.

RENT ONLY £90 P.A.

## BIJOU HOUSE DE LUXE.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Undoubtedly the most perfect HOUSE available in the district; four bed rooms, two baths, three-two reception rooms; central heating throughout; sunny aspect. Rent £175 per annum; premium required.—Sole Agents, STUART HEPBURN and Co., 39-41, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Kens. 9320.

MULBERRY-WALK, CHELSEA.—ONE of these charming low-built HOUSES (all three reception rooms on ground floor); seven bed, &c. Low ground rent. Reasonable price. Recommended by ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.

TRUST LEASE FOR SALE OR LET FURNISHED.

JUST IN THE MARKET.

## THURLOE-SQUARE.

QUITE out of the ordinary, of particular character and charm.—A very enjoyable, medium-sized HOUSE, upon which a large outlay has been spent, and which has been improved with decorations; there are seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms, and lounge hall. The LEASE of 15 years at the low rent of £200 a year for DISPOSAL on reasonable terms.

RENT £200 A YEAR.

Apply to the Sole Agents:
## ELSWORTH & KNIGHTON,
19, Exhibition-road, S.W.7. Kensington 0921.

QUEEN'S-GATE, within stone's-throw of Park.—A delightful NON-BASEMENT COTTAGE RESIDENCE, well decorated, having four to five bed rooms, bath room, oak panelled drawing room, dining room, kitchen, &c.; electric light and power; every modern convenience.—Sole Agents; STORY and Co., 49, Kensington High-street, W.8.

FREEHOLD £3,750.

NICE GARDEN WITH TENNIS COURT.

REGENT'S PARK.—A low-built COUNTRY HOUSE to be SOLD with IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. The accommodation comprises five bed rooms, bath, three excellent reception rooms, usual domestic offices; garage.—Strictly recommended by STORY and Co., 49, Kensington High-street, W.8.

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A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE
of exceptional Character and Equipment.
UNRESTRICTED FREEHOLD.

The accommodation comprises lounge hall, three reception rooms, ball room, boudoir, study, 13 bed and dressing rooms, winter garden, sunning roof, white tiled bath rooms, and excellent domestic offices.

Central heating. Independent hot water service. Electric passenger lift. Service lift. Internal telephone system.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.
Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

FREEHOLD.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—A detached CORNER RESIDENCE, with five bed, two bath, two reception rooms, &c.; garden. PRICE £4,250.—Agents, ANSCOMBE and RINGLAND, 8, Wellington-road, St. John's Wood, N.W.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD (Springfield-road).—Attractive semi-detached VILLA RESIDENCE to be SOLD, with VACANT POSSESSION; three reception rooms (parquet floors), four bed rooms, maid's bed room, bath room, kitchen; nice garden; garage; main drainage. Ready for immediate occupation. Lease seven years. No ground-rent. PRICE £1,200 or offer. A really charming little property.—Apply SNELL and Co., 47, Maida Vale, W.9. Padd. 7200 (four lines).

## IN REGENT'S PARK.

THE OPPORTUNITY OCCURS to secure, on bargain terms, a really delightful old-fashioned RESIDENCE in a protected situation; beautifully fitted. PARQUET FLOORS. CENTRAL HEATING, &c. Five bed, two bath, three reception rooms, and up-to-date offices.—Apply to Sole Agents, SAMUEL WARD and SON, 16a, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, W.1.

ALLOWANCE FOR DECORATIONS.

THE OLD SUN HOUSE, CHELSEA.—To be LET, without premium, £250 per annum inclusive; this characteristic non-basement double-fronted cottage; three bed, bath, two reception.—Sole Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.1. (Sloane 0208-9.)

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TO be SOLD, direct LEASE of a really good HOUSE comprising nine or 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms, excellent domestic offices and LARGE GARAGE WITH ROOMS OVER.

PRICE ONLY £3,000.

EXCELLENT ORDER THROUGHOUT.

The house, which occupies a quiet position overlooking gardens, has modern conveniences and is strongly recommended by the Sole Agents.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

TREVOR-SQUARE, KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Attractive HOUSE, with four bed rooms, to be LET Unfurnished at rent of £250 per annum, or Furnished.—THOLE and NEWMAN, 5, Egerton-terrace, Brompton-road, S.W.3.

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LEASE 807 YEARS UNEXPIRED.
GROUND-RENTS £117 PER ANNUM ONLY.
A DIGNIFIED RESIDENCE
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There are 2 large hall and a suite of five entertaining rooms, 14 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, convenient and ample domestic offices.

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£2,950. KNIGHTSBRIDGE (off).—This low price probably accounted for delightful Silex labour-saving HOUSE; four bed rooms, tiled bath room; two reception rooms.—Apply HEATH and Co., 20-21, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Kensington 0520.

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FREEHOLD DOUBLE GARAGE and ROOMS, 7, LANCASTER-GATE, to be LET or SOLD.—W. E. PRITCHARD and Co., 12a, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

POSTMAN-SQUARE (off).—GARAGE for four large cars, or could be divided; also STABLING for three horses, with harness room. To be SOLD or would be LET.—Agents, DURRANT and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Gros. 2574-5.

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## FLATS AND CHAMBERS
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Rent furnished, including valeting, central heating, lighting and service.

FROM 9 TO 20 GUINEAS WEEKLY.
Tels., Mayfair 3717 (three lines).

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PORTLAND-PLACE, W.1.—Four bed, two reception, kitchen, bath. Rent £450 per annum.

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BURNHAM COURT, W.2.—FIFTH FLOOR; four bed, two reception, kitchen, bath. Rent £255 per annum.

PORCHESTER COURT, W.2.—THIRD FLOOR; three bed, two reception, kitchen, bath. £235 per annum.

Full particulars apply to Agents as above.

CLARENDARDE-GARDENS, W.2.—UPPER MAISONNETTE; four bed, two reception, kitchen, bath. Rent £225 per annum.

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INVERNESS-TERRACE, W.2.—MAISONNETTE; two bed, two reception, kitchen, bath, &c. £200 per annum.

NOTTING-HILL-GATE, W.2.—MAISONNETTE; four bed, two reception, kitchen, bath, &c. £200 per annum.

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A Charming BALCONY FLAT, close KENSINGTON HIGH-STREET; four bed, dressing, bath, two reception rooms; 80ft.; £375.—Apply Caretaker, 74, Gloucester-road, and BURRELL, facing West Kensington Station, W.

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ATTRACTIVE Self-contained FLATS, overlooking Square, close to above. Two reception, four-five bed rooms, constant hot water and refrigerator. Exceptionally desirable modern flat; bath, rooms and kitchen.

£292 to £322.

Lift, &c.—Estate Office, Gordon-mansions, Francis-street, Gower-street, W.C.1. Museum 2377.

A Modern FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT; one double and one bed room, one reception room, bath room, from the end of May until the end of July.—Write Box S.223, The Times, E.C.4.

A ATTRACTIVE quiet FLAT to be LET, FURNISHED, for 6 mos.; two bed rooms, one reception, bath room, kitchen; 3 guineas a week. View 11-5.—Owner, Mrs. Duke, 26, Dover-street. (Gerrard 7750.)

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BAKER-STREET, MAYFAIR, &c.—Principal Agents for all available FLATS, and 8, FREEMAN, Ltd., 1, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 8191.

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Attractive FOURTH FLOOR (Front) FLAT to be LET in this well-known building.

Three-four bed rooms, two reception rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen, usual offices.

Beautifully decorated and ready for immediate occupation.

Every possible convenience, including passenger and service lifts. Central heating.

Constant hot water.

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BRYANSTON-SQUARE (off).—Newly constructed SELF-CONTAINED MAISONNETTE to be LET; two reception rooms, three bed rooms, kitchen, and bath room; lease seven years. Rent £250 per annum. Will be redecorated.—Agents, DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Gros. 2574-5.

BURTON COURT.—Lease of four years to be assigned of an exceptionally light and sunny flat, facing South; four bed, bath, two reception rooms, kitchen. Moderate premium. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—Sole Agents, MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234.

## CARLTON HOUSE-TERRACE.

A LUXURY FLAT WITH SOUTH ASPECT.

The opportunity occurs to acquire the long LEASE of this FLAT, on which many thousands of pounds have been spent, WITHOUT PREMIUM.

Entrance hall, panelled dining room, fine drawing room with parquet floor, three bath rooms, three-four bed rooms, excellent domestic offices, ample storage accommodation.

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Electric light and power, company's gas and water. Main drainage. Telephone.

Excellent garage for two cars. Useful outbuildings.

Charming gardens, with tennis court, paddock with small lake, about

1½ ACRES.

For SALE by AUCTION, at the London Auction Mart, on Wednesday, 30th April, 1930. Solicitors, Messrs. Crossman, Block and Co., 16, Theobald's-road, W.C.1. Auctioneers, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

EXCEPTIONALLY LOW RESERVE.

DEVONSHIRE HOUSE. PREES, SALOP.

IMPORTANT FRONTAGE TO MAIN ROAD FROM SHREWSBURY TO CHESTER, SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE HOUSE, CAFE, APARTMENT HOUSE OR RETAIL BUSINESS.

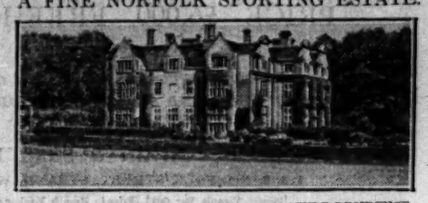
HALL, TWO SITTING ROOMS, SMALL SHOP, SEVEN BED ROOMS, BATH ROOM; LARGE GARDEN with ORCHARD.

For SALE by AUCTION (unless sold previously privately and subject to conditions), at The George Hotel, Shrewsbury, on May 7th next.

Particulars from the Solicitor, T. G. Johnson, Esq., Hearts of Oak Buildings, Euston-road, London, N.W.1; or from the Auctioneers, Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 42, CASTLE-STREET, SHREWSBURY. Phone 2891.

ANY REASONABLE OFFER CONSIDERED.

A FINE NORFOLK SPORTING ESTATE.



PERFECTLY APPOINTED ELIZABETHAN-STYLE RESIDENCE CONTAINING suite of beautifully panelled reception rooms, billiards room, 11 principal bed rooms, nurseries, eight secondary bed rooms, 12 bath rooms, and capital labour-saving offices. Every modern convenience.

Lovely gardens. Woodlands and parkland. Private cricket ground.

CELEBRATED THOROUGHBRED STUD FARM, IN ALL 1,200 ACRES.

Additional Shooting over 1,500 ACRES available.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN FIGURE.

Illustrated particulars of the Owner's Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

DORSET. NEAR THE COAST.

Between Bournemouth and Wimborne.

PLEASANTLY SITUATED AND INTERESTING OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE.

KINSON HOUSE, KINSON.

In excellent order throughout.

Lounge hall, three reception rooms, 12 good bed and dressing rooms, bath room, and capital domestic offices.

Electric lighting; Company's water and gas; modern drainage; central heating; gravel subsoil.

Good cottage; two garages; useful outbuildings.

CHARMING GARDENS OF 2½ ACRES.

More land available.

For SALE at a low price, privately or by Auction later. Sole Agents, Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

SOUTH SHROPSHIRE.

19 miles of Shrewsbury, 2½ miles Craven Arms Junction.

AFFCOT HALL, NEAR MARSHBROOK.

Nice old red brick Georgian house in excellent order.

Hall, cloakroom, two reception rooms (another easily added), six bed rooms, two bath rooms.

GARAGE two cars. STABLE MAN'S ROOMS.

CHARMING OLD GARDEN, with two paddocks, in all

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For SALE by AUCTION (unless previously sold privately) at the George Hotel, Shrewsbury, on May 7th next.

Illustrated particulars from the Solicitors, Messrs. Houghton, Rawsley and Co., 15, Winckley-street, Preston, or from the Auctioneers, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 42, CASTLE-STREET, SHREWSBURY. 'Phone 2891.

By Order of Liquidator, Cliffords and Records, Ltd.

A VALUABLE UNRESTRICTED FREEHOLD SITE AREA 19,500 FT.

Suitable for private residence, business premises, or headquarters of motor coach company.

61, SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON.

House contains 13 rooms on three floors, kitchenette, bath room; central heating, modern sanitation.

Large GARAGE at side. Large and EXTENSIVE GARDEN in rear.

To be SOLD by AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, the 30th April, at 2.30 p.m., at the London Auction Mart, E.C.4 (unless previously disposed of privately), by Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE.

Particulars from the Liquidator, G. E. Sendell, Esq., 36, Walbrook, E.C.4; the Solicitors, Messrs. Durrant, Hambling and Cooper, 70-71, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3; and from the Auctioneers, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

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Lounge and inner halls, four reception rooms, 17 bed and dressing rooms, five bath rooms with modern conveniences, servants' hall, &c. Ample Garage and Men's accommodation.

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REASONABLE TERMS TO A SATISFACTORY TENANT.

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37 MINUTES FROM WATERLOO.

GOOD COUNTRY HOUSE, with the accommodation conveniently arranged on two floors, comprising three or four reception rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room.

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PICTURESQUE BUT INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS, with hard tennis court, lawns, excellent kitchen garden, rock garden, &c., in all about 1¾ ACRE; large garage and other outbuildings.

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*Easy Reach of Newark and Grantham.*

DELIGHTFUL GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, well back from the road and completely modernised with central heating, electric light, good drainage and water; large lounge hall, four good reception, 12 bed rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices with servants' hall; two excellent cottages; ample stabling and garage accommodation, useful outbuildings.

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£5,500 FREEHOLD.

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In a lovely position.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY RESIDENCE,

450ft. up. South-East aspect. Sandy soil. Four reception, 11 bed rooms (only seven furnished), two bath rooms, usual offices.

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Stabling. Garage. Cottage.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS, with tennis court, lawns, orchard, &c., pasture and heath land; in all

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FULL SIZE GARAGE. CHARMING GARDENS.

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9

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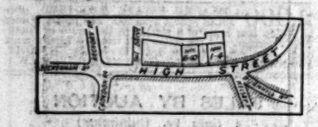


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having a frontage of about 22FT. AND A SHOP FLOOR AREA OF ABOUT

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NO ROAD CHARGES.

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(FLOOR SPACE ABOUT 11,900 SQ. FT.)

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A PARTICULARLY FAVOURITE PART OF KENT.

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Exceptionally well built, and of very attractive elevation.

Planned and equipped on modern labour-saving lines, with an interior affording an air of spaciousness without being unwieldy.

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Hot and cold water services to bed rooms.

Electric light, gas and water from companies' mains. Central heating. Large garage. WELL-TIMBERED GARDENS.

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Very attractive and profusely timbered grounds; walled-in kitchen garden; full-sized tennis court.

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A MOST EXCELLENT MODERN RESIDENCE.

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Carefully restored and modernized, while retaining all the old-world features.

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Nine or 11 bed rooms, two baths, great hall, three reception, banqueting hall.

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*Adjoining Quaint Old-World Village. South and South-West Aspect.*

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A COTTAGE OF REALLY EXCEPTIONAL CHARM.

WENTWORTH GOLF COURSE (CLOSE TO XVIIIth GREEN).

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Two reception rooms. Three bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c. Garage. Company's water, gas, electric light, modern drainage. Garden of about

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*Superb Position, Uninterrupted Views of Channel, Golf Links at rear.*

THIS HOUSE OF CHARACTER.

TUDOR DESIGN.

Erected to order, with delightful old-world features combined with modern refinements.

Five bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms; oak beams; inglenook fireplace; electric light and power; lavatory basins in bed rooms.

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MELTON HOUSE, EXNING.

TWO MILES from GRAND STAND.

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